

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905.

Vol. XXVI, No. 25.

Ward's Clothing.

Bye and Bye It Will Be Buy and Buy.

Bye and bye it will be work early and late.
People will be clamoring for their clothing,
we will be asking for time.

It's always so.

Now, why not get YOUR new suit order in
ahead of the crowd?

An early delivery is our promise to-day.
Brim full stocks is your to-day's advantage.

And prices lean your way now as much as
they will later on.

Then why wait?

SOMEONE MUST LEAD

We take the responsibility of LEADING the

HAT AND CAP BUSINESS.

8 Cases already of New Styles and New Colors.
Look up your old hat and see if it does not want ex-
changing for a new one.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

JANUARY BARGAIN SALE.

MILLINERY—Give us a call. All Hats greatly reduced,
\$1.00 to \$1.50 for 25c., 50c. and 75c.

FURS—Two only, Men's Fur Coats, were \$30 for \$20.00.

One Ladies' Caperine, \$18.50 for \$15.00.

One Thibet Ruff, \$8.50 for \$5.00.

Two only, Ladies' Fur-lined Capes, \$12 for \$9.00.

All JACKETS reduced in price. SKIRTS from \$1.50 up.

Our last consignment of UNDERWEAR to hand. We can
give you any quality or size in Ladies', Gentlemen's or Children's.
Best and cheapest in town. See our 25c. and 50c.
lines.

Ultimotor Breakfast Food, 25c. pkg. Buckwheat Flour, 25c. pkg.
Best Gold Dust Corn Meal, 10 lbs. for 25c.

Dried Apples, Beans, Poultry, Eggs, etc., wanted.

Good Farm to be sold at once. Known as the Allen Dafoe
farm.

O. F. STICKLE.

NEWS-ARGUS

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BOOK ON APPLIED SCIENCE FREE.

MUNN & CO.,

361 Broadway, New York.

The News-Argus

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

TO JAN. 1, 1906, 75c.

Farm For Sale.

West half East half Lot 18, Con. 8, Raw-
don, 50 acres, clay loam. Good barn and
stabling. Log House with stone foun-
dation. Two acres soft wood. Never
falling spring. Apply to

DAVID COTTON,
on premises.

or GEO. COTTON, Harold P.O.

County and Township Fairs.

The resolutions passed at the convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, held in Toronto February 14th to 16th, are likely to have far-reaching effects. The agricultural societies of the Province for many years have been receiving fixed grants from the Government, irrespective of the work they were doing. At the recent convention, as a result of information furnished by Provincial Superintendent H. B. Cowan, a resolution was adopted recommending that in future grants should be distributed to societies in proportion to the amount of money they spend for agricultural purposes.

It is probable that the Agricultural and Arts Act will be revised and this change made within a year or so. Should this be done it will result in many of the smaller societies in the Province being cut off, and societies which are doing good work being strengthened. An examination of the returns made to the Department of Agriculture by some of the societies of the Province shows how such a change is likely to work out. In a county in Eastern Ontario, where the district society has been devoting a great deal of attention to horse racing, this society will lose \$140 from its grant, which money will go to a township society farther back in the country, which is being conducted on agricultural lines. In another Eastern Ontario county the district society will receive an increase in its grant of \$101, which will be taken from the grants of three small township societies. This will probably mean that two of the small societies will have to go out of existence and that the third one will be strengthened, leaving two strong societies in the riding instead of four at present.

In yet another county the grant to the district society will remain about as it is, while two small township societies will lose \$88, which will go to a third township society. In this county it will probably also mean that two small township societies will have to give up holding exhibitions, while the second township fair will be strengthened. This will mean that all through the Province the best societies will be strengthened, while the weak and struggling ones, which are doing little or no good, will go out of existence. Such a change in the Act will do away with all distinction between township and district societies and will place all societies on the same footing as regards their government grants.

The convention adopted a resolution requesting the Department of Agriculture to enforce the Act by cutting off the grants to all societies which permit games of chance at their exhibitions, and pledged its support to the Department in any measures it may take to suppress such features at fall fairs.

Potts-Totton.

On March 1st, at twelve o'clock noon, a very pretty wedding was solemnized in the home of Mr. Robert Totton, Wellman's Corners, when his eldest daughter, Lelia M., was united in marriage to Mr. Berton E. Potts.

The rooms were tastefully festooned with evergreens, and the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, entered to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march played by Miss Free, of Campbellford. The bride, becomingly attired in cream voile, was attended by her sister, Nellie, and the groom was ably supported by his brother Will. Little Miss Totton, niece of the bride, held the beautiful bouquet of pink and white carnations. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. D. Balfour, the guests, numbering about fifty, sat down to an excellent dinner served in good style.

The bride is one of Rawdon's most popular young ladies, and will be greatly missed in the church at Wellman's, where she was organist and Sunday School teacher. A beautiful teacher's Bible was presented to her as an appreciation of her services. The groom, whose jollity and good nature is well known, will also be missed.

The newly married couple left in the afternoon to take the C. P. R. for Toronto and Dresden, where they will spend a couple of weeks of their honeymoon, after which they will proceed to Winnipeg, where they will reside for a time. The many valuable presents were tokens of the esteem in which the bride and groom are held by their friends. The good wishes of the whole community follow the happy pair.

REMITTANCES.

We have the best of facilities for remitting money to all points in Canada, United States, Europe and all parts of the World.

SIMPLE. SAFE. CHEAP.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits of One Dollar and upward and compounded Four times each year.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Obituary.

MRS. JOSEPH HOGLE.

Died, on Feb. 26th, 1905, Mrs. Joseph Hogle, aged 74 years. The deceased lady, whose maiden name was Catherine Maybee, was the eldest daughter of the late Emmanuel Maybee. She was born in Sidney on Dec. 31st, 1831, and all her subsequent life has been spent in the county of Hastings. In 1848 she was married to Mr. Joseph Hogle, and had ever since lived in this vicinity.

In religion Mrs. Hogle was a Methodist. She was very kind to the poor, and her sympathy for the sick and suffering was warm and practical. As a friend and neighbor she was greatly respected, and will be sincerely lamented. For a whole year she had been laid on a bed of affliction, and her sufferings have only been alleviated by the tender care and devotion of her family.

Besides her husband she leaves two daughters, Mrs. Wm. French, and Mrs. Fred Fanning. She has also three brothers, James, Emmanuel, and Robert Maybee, all of whom live at Wellman's, and two sisters, Mrs. Hamilton of Sidney, and Mrs. Cheeseroe of Detroit. The latter was with her during the greater part of her long illness, and was both untiring and unselfish in her ministrations.

The funeral took place on Tuesday and was largely attended. The Rev. Mr. Balfour preached an impressive sermon from Heb. 12: 1-2, during the course of which he alluded touchingly to his visits to Mrs. Hogle, whom he always found trusting with unswerving faith in Christ her Saviour. The choir gave appropriate music at the service. The bearers were Messrs. Wm. Pollock, James Park, James Sharp, Bert Nix, Thos. Snarr and George White. The remains were laid away in the Wellman's cemetery to await the glorious day when the dead shall arise.

"No need of the sun in that day,
Which never is followed by night.
Where Jesus' beams are cast,
A pure light and permanent light."

The bright is the light and their sun,
And lo! by reflection they shine,
With Jesus ineffably one,
And bright in effulgence divine."

School Reports for February.

S. S. NO. 6, RAWDON.

Marks are obtained in three different ways, conduct, examinations, and preparation of class work.

SR. IV.—Mary Johnston 736.

JR. IV.—Annie Farrell 586, Norah Bailey 157.

SR. III.—James Neirra 649, Reginald Sims 578, Kenneth Sine 542, Henry Farrel 494, Thomas Cranston 460.

JR. III.—Bessie Ashley 427, Gladys Bailey 185, Eva Bailey 128.

SR. II.—Emma Neirra 499, Bertha Fair 497, May Neirra 470, Ethel Thompson 249.

SR. PT. II.—Leatha Neirra 100, Irene Sine 70.

PT. I.—Lillian Neirra 120, Sam McMullen 100, Fred Martin 80.

Promoted from Sr. PT. II. to II.—Nellie Caverley 382, Mabel Bailey 290.

Marks required to pass, 235.

Names on roll during February 26.

Average attendance 16.55.

A. R. MACKENNA, Teacher.

S. S. NO. 22, SIDNEY AND RAWDON.

Names arranged in order of merit.

V. CLASS. Total 400.—Ashley Brooks 273.

SR. IV. Total 680.—Jean McLachlan 555, Myrtle Windsor 526, Mary McLachlan 525.

SR. III. Total 800.—Percy Green 662, Ida Weaver 514, Bruce Richardson 533, Amelia McLachlan 514, Lorna Brooks 471, Ethel Wallace 458, Earl Richardson 880.

JR. III. Total 700.—Morley Richardson 549, Jessie McLachlan 519, Agnes McLachlan 512, Harry Hagerman 461.

SR. II. Total 700.—Frank Windsor 569, Ethel Brooks 545, Willie McLachlan 475, Ethel Maine 248.

JR. II. Total 700.—Alberta Weaver 569, Ernest Carlisle 550, Albert Carlisle 542, Earl Bowerman 436.

SR. PT. II. Total 400.—Fred Keating 176.

JR. PT. II. Total 400.—Bessie Richardson 345, Grace Maines 183, Annie Keating 82.

CLASS I. Total 400.—Charlie Weaver 827, Kathleen McKee 251, Oscie Maines 205.

Average attendance 27.

M. I. MCMULLEN, Teacher.

The Ontario Legislature has been called to meet on the 22nd of March.

A Safe Cough Medicine for Children

never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it and relief is always sure to follow. It is especially valuable for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by Morton & Haight.

M. I. MCMULLEN, Teacher.

"Sterling Hall."

There is already a pleasing promise of Spring in the New Goods, of the usual reliable quality, and good value type, which crowd the spaces at "Sterling Hall." There's a hint to the early buyer who gets first choice.

A SPRING COTTON SURPRISE.

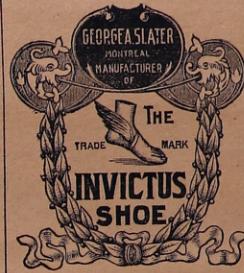
30 pieces, very fine quality Cotton, put up in ends of 25 to 30 yds., 36 in. wide, just the idea for sheeting purposes. Has been selling at 12c. per yd. This lot is yours by the piece at 8c. yd.

Our Dress Goods Department

is showing a complete range of New Spring Effects in

Priestley's Celebrated Dress Goods,

including Silk Warp Voiles, Mohairs, Fancy Lustres, Sicilians, Broadcloths, Venetians.



THE INVICTUS SHOE FOR MEN.

The "Invictus" Shoe is made by G. A. SLATER, Shoemaker, Montreal, and we have no hesitation in recommending this line to your consideration when in want of a good pair of shoes.

We show them in Box Calf and Vice Kid, various styles, at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.

MEN'S WEAR.

We are showing for Spring more good, honest values than you usually find in Men's Furnishings.

The latest in Spring Caps at 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

The latest in Spring Hats at 25c. to \$2.25.

CRESSENT Shirts, confined patterns and advance styles, at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

RAINFOATS.

An unusually attractive line of guaranteed Rainproof Coats at \$2.50 to \$10.00.

W. R. MATHER

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

LOOK HERE

SHOE BARGAINS.

We are still giving Big Discounts in Winter Footwear. We have a few lines left that we will sell less than cost, as we need the room for our large Spring Stock.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

Repairing neatly done.

Ladies wear the EMPRESS Shoes. For sale at

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

We must have all overdue accounts settled at once.

Fire on the river front at New Orleans

on Saturday, destroyed \$5,000,000 worth

of property. The vast freight terminal

of the Illinois Central was completely

wiped out.

The decision of the North Sea Com-

mision declares that there were no

torpedo boats among the Dogger Bank

fishing fleet, and that the opening of

fire by Admiral Rojazhevsky was not

justified. The British contentions were

furthest upheld in the finding that the boats which the Russians mistook for

torpedo boats were the trawlers 'Crane'

'and Aurora.'

It is said that 200,000 Russian Stand-

ists are preparing to migrate to Cana-

da. The Standists are members of a

Russian religious community origi-

nating about the year 1860. Their tenets

and practices are distinctively evangel-

ical and Protestant, and entailed separa-

tion from the orthodox Greek Church.

For a long period after 1870 they were

very harshly persecuted by the Govern-

ment, but remained faithful to their

convictions, and have considerably in-

creased in number.

Champion Liniment for Rheumatism

Chas. Drake, a mail carrier at Chap-

penville, Conn., says: "Chamberlain's Lin-

iment is the champion of all liniments.

The past year I have used it a great deal

with rheumatism in my shoulder. After

trying several cures the storekeeper recommended this remedy and it com-

pletely cured me." There is no cure of

one suffering from rheumatism unless

RUSSIANS FORCED BACK

Flank Was Turned by Jap Column
After a Fierce Battle.

RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK.

A despatch from Sachetun, Manchuria, to St. Petersburg, says that the fighting is going on in the Russian left. The Japanese advanced two strong columns. The eastern column, marching towards Singolin Pass, turned the left flank of the Russians at Tsinhketchen, compelling them to retire. The western column advanced from the north on Iantazon, and is trying to turn the Russians defending Goutoulin Pass. The fighting is desperate, notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm. The Russians north of Iantazon repulsed the enemy on Sunday evening.

The advantage thus far is on the side of the Japanese, though at heavy cost. Fresh advices from the front it is difficult to say how severe the losses have been and whether the Japanese are likely to attempt to drive in the Russian left much further. Gen. Kourapatkin evidently had been trying to establish his left flank for an advance, to command the crossings of the Tuftine River, operation being a counterpart of Gen. Gripenberg's movement on the right flank to secure the fords of the Hun River preparatory to the breaking up of the ice in the spring.

The news of the operations is 50 miles south-east of Mukden, beyond Da Pass, an important defile commanding the road to Fu San. Both armies are opening apparently impregnable positions on the centres. Gen. Kourapatkin evidently planned to inaugurate widely sweeping operations on both flanks, but the Japanese countered hard.

LOSSES WERE HEAVY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says—Gen. Kourapatkin has telegraphed to the Emperor, under date of Feb. 25, as follows:

"At 5 o'clock this morning the enemy occupied Tsinhketchen. Exact

reports of our yesterday's losses have not yet been received. There are 12 officers and about 300 men wounded in hospital at Santunu. The percentage of killed is very large. The commander of the detachment reports acts of bravery by many detached bodies of troops."

Gen. Kourapatkin instances many cases of close fighting and bayonet charges, and concludes: "This morning a battalion of the enemy advanced in the direction of Papin Pass, six miles south-west of Santunu, and this evening the enemy's outposts commenced to approach the passes occupied by us."

Gen. Sakhoff, Gen. Kourapatkin's chief of staff, in a despatch dated yesterday, reports that when the Japanese attacked and captured Beresnet Hill, on Feb. 24, their dead lay in heaps. The Russian losses have not yet been ascertained.

The text of Gen. Sakhoff's despatch is as follows:

"We evacuated Beresnet Hill after a severe bayonet fight, the enemy bringing to the attack a considerably superior force. The attack on Tzenti Pass was repulsed. At Beresnet Hill the Japanese advanced over the bodies of their own dead, in the face of exploding surface mines and through barbed wire entanglements. Their losses were considerable. Ours have not yet been ascertained."

"In the evening of Feb. 24 the enemy was discovered in the neighborhood of Thautogao Village and Pass, nine miles south of Wanfu Pass."

WARSHIPS SIGHTED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says—Gen. Kourapatkin telegraphs that 20 Japanese torpedo boats and one warship have been sighted off Vladivostock.

A despatch from Shenkeng, Manchuria, states that reports of activity at Vladivostock, in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Japanese are confirmed, but the town continues in its accustomed gaiety, in which the civil and military elements participate.

The channels of Bzke are in their normal state, despite the fact that stringent patrol by the Japanese has completely interrupted the movements of shipping. Supplies at Vladivostock, it is reported, are plentiful, though prices are high. The naval attacks of foreign Governments are leaving Vladivostock, by request of the Russian authorities.

STRONGLY GUARDED.

A despatch from Tokio says—Large numbers of Russian troops are reported in the extreme north-eastern part of Corea, on both sides of the Tumen River, apparently placed at strategic points. The line of communication between Kyongsong and Vladivostock is strongly guarded. Russian scouts have again come south as far as the neighbourhood of Singolin.

A SHARP ATTACK.

A despatch from Mukden says—In addition to searchlights the Japanese are employing colored lights in signaling. Eastward of Goudzhou Pass the Russians have detected a party of three hundred Japanese moving north.

The Japanese continue to press the Russian advanced divisions on the left flank. On Feb. 21, with a strength of no less than eight battalions, they attacked the outposts. The Russians made a vigorous counter-attack and occupied the village of Dapindu, forcing the Japanese temporarily to abandon their advance.

A FIFTH ARMY.

A despatch to the London Times from Paris says that a fifth Japanese

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter are quoted at \$1.07 at outside points. No. 2 Spring at \$1 east. Manitoba wheat is unchanged; No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.11, No. 2 Northern at \$1.07, and No. 3 Northern at \$1.02. Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white are unchanged at 42c outside, any freights, and at 41 to 45c on track here.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 47 to 48c middle freights; No. 3 extra at 45c, and No. 3 at 48c middle freights.

Peas—The market is dull, with dealers quoting 66 to 67c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 44c, and mixed at 43c west, guaranteed sound. American No. 3 yellow, 52c; Toronto, and No. 3 mixed, 52c.

Rye—The market is unchanged at 75 to 76c at outside points.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 54 to 55c outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.45 to \$4.50 in buyers' sacks, east or west; straight rollers of special brands, for domestic trade, in bags, \$5 to \$5.10. Manitoba flour is firm. No. 1 patents, \$5.60 to \$5.70; No. 2 patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40, and strong bakers', \$5.10 to \$5.30, on track, Toronto.

Milk—At outside points bran is quoted at \$15, and shorts at \$17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$18, and shorts at \$20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl.; cooking apples, \$1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Prime quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50, and hand-picked at \$1.55 to \$1.60.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 35c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 72 to 8c per lb. Comb honey, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at \$6.50 to \$7.

Straw—Car lots are quoted at \$6 to \$6.25 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 76 to 75c per bag on track, and jobbing lots at 80 to 85c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; hens, 9 to 10c; ducks, 13 to 14c per lb.; geese, 10 to 12c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 16c; do, scalded, 11 to 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls are quoted at 24 to 25c per lb., the best tub at 23 to 24c, and low grades at 16 to 18c. Creamery prints, 29 to 30c per lb., and solids, 26 to 27c.

Eggs—New laid are quoted at 28c per dozen; held stock at 22 to 24c, and limed, 20c per dozen.

Cheese—Large cheese, 11c, and twins, 11c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are in limited offerings and prices unchanged. Car lots are quoted at \$7 to \$7.25 on track here for selected weights. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote—Bacon, long clear \$1 to \$1.25 per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$1.50 to \$1.55; short cut, \$1.80 to \$2.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12c to 13c; do, heavy, 12c; rolls, 9c to 10c; shoulders, 9c; backs 14 to 14c; breakfast bacon, 12c.

Lard—Tierces, 8c; tubs, 8c; pails, 8c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—Grain—No. 2, 46c store, and No. 3 strong bakers', \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.90 in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60 in wood, and 25c per bbl. less in shipper's new bags; straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.55; and 25 to 50c extra in wood. Rolled oats—\$2.05 to \$2.07 per bag of 90 lbs.; \$4.30 to \$4.45 in barrels. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$1.7 to \$1.75; shorts, \$1.9 to \$20. Manitoba bran, in bags, \$1.7 to \$1.85; shorts, \$1.9 to \$20. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.45; in car lots, \$1.25 to \$1.27; in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17.50; ham, clear fat back, \$20; compound lard, 62 to 7c; Canadian lard, 6d to 7c; kettle rendered, 83 to 93c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$8.50 to \$8.75; heavy fat sow, \$8.25 to \$8.50; mixed lots, \$6 to \$6.15; select, \$6.75 to \$8. Chees—Ontario Fall white, 10c to 10c; colored, 10c to 10c; Quebec, 10c to 10c; quotations are nominal. Butter—Finest grade, 29 to 30; ordinary finest, 24 to 25c; Western dairy, 21 to 22c; dairy rolls, 20 to 21c. Eggs—Straight cold storage stock, 18 to 19c; No. 2, 17 to 17c; Montreal lard, 21 to 22c.

A HOT SPRINGS FIRE SWEPT.

Five Charred Bodies Taken From the Ruins.

A Hot Springs, Arkansas, despatch says: Fire swept the southern portion of this city early on Saturday, doing immense damage and causing the known death of five persons. The losses were variously estimated at about \$2,000,000. As several persons are reported missing, the death list may be increased. The fire was the worst this State has ever experienced, and in five hours burned over an area of one square mile. Block after block of residences, business houses, hotels and other buildings was swept away, and the entire town was panicstricken.

The spring season always attracts a large number of visitors to this resort. The city has been filling up for several weeks, and it is estimated that fully 20,000 strangers are here. The three large hotels, the Arlington, the Eastman and the Park, were not damaged by the fire.

About one hundred houses were destroyed. The district between Ouachita avenue and Prospect street was swept clean. More than two thousand persons are homeless.

The bodies of three women and two men were found in the ruins of the Grand Central Hotel. The bodies are charred beyond recognition, and may never be identified. The register of the hotel was destroyed, and there is no record of the guests at that place.

Twenty prisoners in the jail were rescued with difficulty. The Jewish synagogue, Central Methodist Church and the homes of Mayor Belding and Sheriff Williams were among the buildings destroyed.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Feb. 28—Wheat—Close

May, \$1.154; July, \$1.131; Sept., 94 to 94c; No. 1 hard, \$1.17; No. 1 Northern, \$1.15; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14. Flour—First patents, \$6.65 to \$6.45; second do., \$6.15 to \$6.25; first clears, \$4.15 to \$4.35; second clears, \$2.60 to \$2.70. Bran—in bulk, \$14.25.

Buffalo, Feb. 28—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Spring unsettled; No. 1 Northern, \$1.20c; Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 corn, 49c. Oats

—Steady; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Barley—Western quoted at 45 to 54c in store. Rye—No.

1, 85c.

ONTARIO HOUSE CALLED.

New Legislature Will Meet on Wednesday, March 22.

A Toronto despatch says:—The Ontario Legislature has been summoned to meet on Wednesday, March 22nd.

It is not anticipated that the session will be as long as usual.

The fact that the Government have been in power but a very short time gives

rise to the opinion that there will be but little important legislation brought down.

SIMPLON TUNNEL PIERCED.

Twelve and a Quarter Mile-Bore Under the Alps.

A Berne despatch says:—Probably

the piercing of the Simplon Tunnel is now completed. The last news was

that only a few feet separated the Swiss and Italian workmen at their plains.

Both sets of engineers had in their

charge the work of driving the tunnel.

S. A. Storms have since stopped the

telegraphs, but it is likely that the

workmen from the Italian and Swiss

sides of the great tunnel shook

hands with each other on Thursday

afternoon. The work of constructing

the tunnel began in 1898. It is 12½

miles long.

ANARCHISM IN RUSSIA

Mob Rule Now Reigns in Batoum and Poti.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: It is reported that Tiflis, capital of Russian Trans-Caucasia, is a centre of riot, and that fighting is incessant. Hundreds have been killed or wounded. Hundreds of armed Mussulmans came from train from the country and joined their co-religionists against the Christians. Business is at a standstill. Many of the residents have barricaded themselves in their houses. Robbery and violence are supreme.

Baku is quiet, all the Armenian shops have been closed, but the banks are doing business under military protection.

Order has been restored at Balakhan, but at Romany on Friday strikers attacked two factories, and as a result 30 persons were killed or wounded.

In Baku many terrible murders have been committed. Manager Adamoff, of the Naphtha Refining Works, together with his wife and children, were all burned to death. A legal official named Taksoff and a bazaar owner named Laejef-Lalajeff and the latter's family have been murdered.

The casualties are unknown, but it is generally thought they were not below a thousand. Whole families were dragged from their houses and murdered in the streets.

It is reported from Constantinople that Batoum and Poti, in Trans-Caucasia, are under mob rule. The officials are helpless. Murders and arson are frequent. It is rumored that warships belonging to the Russian Black Sea fleet have bombed Poti, which is held by strikers.

An English merchant who has just arrived was obliged to flee from Batoum, where his life was threatened and his office destroyed.

The St. Petersburg workmen have temporarily resumed their occupations while voting for members of the imperial mixed commission, but they are possessed of the spirit of unrest, and their sense of power is being led by incendiary proclamations, the latest of which alludes to the Emperor as "Nicholas the Last," and makes a rabid attack upon the motives of the Government.

The strikers are all Georgians, and number about 40,000.

The steamship lines from Constantinople to Batoum have suspended service.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

The tie-up of railroads running from Moscow is a serious feature of the situation. In the Caucasus region the authorities appear for the moment to have regained the upper hand, but the situation may at any time again pass out of their control. Even the reinforcements of the military in all the cities seem to have been inadequate to prevent the continuance of conditions tending to robbery, murder, and terrorism.

Other cities outside of the Caucasus, such as Ekaterinoslav, Kharkoff, Saratoff, Alexandrovsk, and many others, are in a condition of complete or partial disorder owing to strikes. The forces of law and order apparently have been unable to prevent the strikers from resorting to the tactics of their felons in St. Petersburg, and marching from shop to shop and forcing out every workman. Many Government works in various parts of the country are included in the suspensions. Half of the workmen in Libau are on strike, seriously affecting the manufacture of military supplies.

The St. Petersburg workmen have temporarily resumed their occupations while voting for members of the imperial mixed commission, but they are possessed of the spirit of unrest, and their sense of power is being led by incendiary proclamations, the latest of which alludes to the Emperor as "Nicholas the Last," and makes a rabid attack upon the motives of the Government.

FAMILY WERE REUNITED

What Immigration Officials Were Able to Do.

A Toronto despatch says: The work of the Provincial immigration office at the Union Station is not without its touches of romance, as the following story shows. Last week an elderly man and his wife arrived here from Norway in search of two sons who had settled in New Ontario a year ago. They did not know the exact whereabouts of the young men, and Mr. T. Southworth, Director of Colonization, was asked to give what assistance he could in locating them. Pending the result temporary employment was obtained for the man in this city. On Wednesday the immigrants arriving in Toronto included two young Norwegian girls, who could not speak a word of English, and who had through tickets from Norway to Lisgar, Ont., which as the sequel proved, should have been made out to New Lisgar.

The commissioners, while recognizing that under the circumstances Admiral Rojestvensky had good reason for continuing his voyage, after discovering his error, without stopping to render assistance to the fishermen, express regret that he did not, while he was in the English Channel, inform the naval authorities of the neighboring powers that the trawlers needed assistance.

The last paragraph of the report points out that it was probably the arrival of belated Russian vessels that caused the squadron to fire, and that the cessation of the firing was doubtless due to the Dimitri Donskoi at last signaling her approach. Finally, the commissioners declare that there was nothing in what occurred to reflect upon the martial qualities or sentiments of humanity of Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff.

The last paragraph of the report

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Re-CANADA.

Hon. W. S. Fielding has returned to Ottawa from Europe.

The typhoid fever epidemic at Winnipeg has been successfully dealt with.

Chatham City Council will reduce the number of hotel licenses from 15 to 12.

The Dominion Government has decided to make the canals free of tolls for another year.

Luigi Raimondi was fatally shot on Saturday night, in a quarrel over cards at 134 Centre avenue, Toronto.

Judge Taschereau, in his report to Montreal City Council, recommends the reduction of the licenses of the city by half.

The county of Durham is taking steps to dissolve the union with Northumberland, and set up as an independent municipality.

The Brantford City Council have invited independent telephone companies to submit offers for the installation of a 'phone system.

The contract for the big coal and ore docks at Port Arthur has been awarded to the Barnett Record Company, of Minneapolis.

The Baron de Hirsh Institute at Montreal is in receipt of ten thousand dollars from Hermann Landau of London, England, who is closely connected with the Rothschilds. The money is to be applied to the assistance of 400 Russian Jews now on the way to Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Congress will be asked to increase President Roosevelt's salary to \$100,000 a year.

Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, is seeking a divorce from her husband, Major McBride.

A large Liverpool house makes charges of sharp practice on the part of some Canadian manufacturers.

Samuel Siegert of New York, on Saturday, jumped from a six-story window and was impaled upon an iron picket.

The Earl of Morley, Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, and brother-in-law of the Countess of Grey, is dead.

Losses of British underwriters on Vladivostock war risks are likely to total \$8,500,000. They have

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XLIV.—(Continued.)

"Then he went to see Dame Littimer, and from his own hand he drew what is known in our family as Prince Rupert's ring. He placed it in Dame Littimer's hand there to remain for a year and a day and when the year was up it was to be put aside for the bride of the heir of the house forever, to be worn by her till a year and a day had elapsed after her first child was born. And that has been done for all time, my aunt, Dame Littimer, being the last to wear it. After Frank was born it was put carefully away for his bride. But the great tragedy came, and until lately we fancied that the ring was lost to us for ever. There is, in a few words, the story of Prince Rupert's ring. So far it is quite common property."

End ceased to speak for a time. But it was evident that she had more to say.

"An interesting story," David said. "And a pretty one to put into a book, especially as it is quite true. But you have lost the ring, you may?"

"I fancied so till to-night," Endi replied. "Indeed, I hardly know what to think. Sometimes I imagined that Reginald Henson had it, at other times I imagined that it was utterly gone. But the mere fact that Henson possesses a copy practically convinces me that he has the original. As I said before, a true copy could not have been made from mere instructions. And if I could only find the original our troubles are all over."

"But I don't see how the ring has anything to do with it."

"With the family dishonor. No, I am coming to that. We arrive at the time seven years ago when my aunt and Lord Littimer at Littimer Castle were all living happily at Littimer Castle. I told you just now that the Carfax estates adjoin the Littimer property. The family is still extant and powerful, but the feud between the two houses has never ceased. Of course, people don't carry on a vendetta these peaceful days, but the families have not visited for centuries."

"There was a daughter, Claire, whom Frank Littimer got to know by some means or other. But for the silly family feud nobody would have noticed or cared, and there would have been an end to the matter, because Frank has always loved my sister Chris and we all knew that he would marry her some of these days."

"Lord Littimer was furiously angry when he heard that Frank and Claire had got on speaking terms. He imperiously forbade any further intercourse and General Carfax did the same. The consequence was that these two foolish young people elected to fancy themselves greatly aggrieved, and so a kind of Romeo and Juliet, Montague and Capulet, business sprang up. There were secret meetings, meetings entirely innocent, I believe, and a correspondence which became romantic and passionate on Claire Carfax's side. The girl had fallen passionately in love with Frank, whilst he regarded the thing as a mere pastime. He did not know then, indeed nobody seemed to know till afterwards, that there was insanity in the poor girl's family, though Hatherley Bell's friend, Dr. Heritage, who then had a practice near Littimer, warned us as well as he could. Nobody dreamt how far the thing had gone."

"Give it to Lord Littimer and tell him where we found it. And then we shall be rid of one of the most pestilential rascals the world has ever seen. When you get back to Brighton I want you to tell this story to Hatherley Bell."

"I will," David replied. "What a weird, fascinating story it is! And the sooner I am back the better I shall be pleased. I wonder if our man is awake yet. If you will excuse me, I will go up and see Ah!"

There was the sound of somebody moving overhead.

CHAPTER XLV.

At the same moment Williams came softly in. There was a grain of satisfaction on his face.

"The brute is fast asleep," he said. "I've just been in his room. He left the lamp burning, and there is a lump on the side of his head as big as an ostrich egg. But he didn't mean to go to sleep; he hasn't taken any of his clothes off. On the whole, sir, wouldn't it be better for him to wake our man up and get him away?"

David flung himself into a big deck lounge and lighted a cigarette.

"My word, that has been a bit of a business," he said. "Pour me out a little whiskey in one of the long glasses and fill it up with soda. Oh, that's better. I never felt so thirsty in my life. I got Van Sneek away without Henson having the slightest suspicion that he was there, and I was weary convinced me that my husband had indeed come home."

"During the dinner hour he told me he had been round the coast again and visited several ports, but he did not think he had been away so long. The children—all grown up did not know their father, but my sister and mother recognized him at once. He could not remember any of the children's names."

"He visited some of his relatives who live close by, returned to our cottage, and then, quickly wishing us all 'Good afternoon,' walked down the garden path into the road and disappeared."

David went carefully into details. He told the story of Prince Rupert's return to a listener who followed him with the most flattering attention.

"Of course, all this is new to me," Bell said, presently, "though I knew the family well up to that time. Depend upon it, Endi is right. Henson has got the ring. But how fortunately everything seems to have turned out for the scoundrel!"

"If a man likes to be an unscrupulous blackguard he can make use of all events," David said. "But even Henson is not quite so clever as we take him to be. He has found out the trick we played upon him over Chris Henson, but he hasn't the faintest idea that all this time he has been living under the same roof at Littimer."

"The girl is a wonderful actress," Bell replied. "I only guessed who she was. If I hadn't known as much as I do she would have deceived me."

"But Henson has shot his bolt. After we have operated upon Van Sneek we shall be pretty near the truth. It is a great pull to have him in the house."

"And a nasty thing for Henson!"

"Well, for a variety of reasons. First of all, Heritage is an old friend of mine, and I take a great interest in his case. I am going to give him a chance to recover his lost confidence and he is a splendid operator. Besides, I want to know why Henson has gone out of his way to be so kind to Heritage. And, finally, Heritage was the family doctor of the Carfax people you just mentioned before he went to practise in London. Let me once get Heritage round again, and I shall be greatly disappointed if he does not give us a good deal of valuable information regarding Reginald Henson."

"Why do you bring Heritage into this matter?" David asked.

"Well, for a variety of reasons. In his case, I am going to give him a chance to recover his lost confidence and he is a splendid operator. Besides, I want to know why Henson has gone out of his way to be so kind to Heritage. And, finally, Heritage was the family doctor of the Carfax people you just mentioned before he went to practise in London. Let me once get Heritage round again, and I shall be greatly disappointed if he does not give us a good deal of valuable information regarding Reginald Henson."

"And Cross, what about him?"

"Oh, Cross, do not ask me. Without egotism, I know what I am. And I am here to look after Van Sneek, why, there will be one the less burden in the hospital. What a funny business it is! Van Sneek gets nearly done to death under this roof, and he comes back here to be cured again."

David yawned sleepily as he rose.

"Well, I've had enough of it for tonight," he said. "I'm dog-tired, and

my pockets if you like. What a murderous-looking dog you are when you're out of temper!"

All this in a vague, rambling way, in a slightly foreign accent. David touched him on the shoulder.

"Won't you come back with me to Brighton?" he said.

"Certainly," was the ready response; "you look a good sort of chap. I'll go anywhere you please. Not that I've got a penny of money left. What a spree it has been. Who are you?"

"My name is Steel. I am David Steel, the novelist."

A peculiarly cunning look came over Van Sneek's face.

"I got your letter," he said. "And I came. It was after I had had that row with Henson. Henson is a bigger scoundrel than I am, though you may not think it."

"I accept your statement implicitly," David said, dryly.

"Well, he is. And I got your letter. And I called. And you nearly killed me. And I dropped it down in the corner of the conservatory."

"Dropped what?" David asked, sharply.

"Nothing," said Van Sneek. "What do you mean by talking about dropping things. I never drop anything in my life. I make others do that, eh, eh! But I can't remember anything. It just comes back to me and then there is a wheel goes round in my head. Who are you?"

David gave up the matter as hopeless. This was emphatically a case for Bell. Once let him get Van Sneek back to Brighton and Bell could do the rest.

"We'd better go," he said to Endi. "We are merely wasting time here."

"I suppose so," Endi said, thoughtfully. "All the same, I should greatly like to know what it is that our friend Van Sneek dropped."

(To be Continued.)

AN ERRANT HUSBAND.

Returns Unexpectedly After Twenty Years' Absence.

There is not, apparently, anything emotional about Mr. John Root, who "follows the sea" for a livelihood, but describes himself as a sawyer.

After being absent from his home for twenty years, he casually "looked in," as it were, had dinner with the members of his family, who were inclined to regard him as a curiosity, and almost before they could recover their breath he wished them "Good afternoon," and politely took his leave, since when he has not been seen by them.

It was in May, 1886, that Root left his wife and seven children, the youngest of whom was two months old, at Rayne, Essex, England. His return is best described by Mrs. Root, who says she was standing outside her cottage door when a thickset man, wearing a pilot coat and a sailor's hat, came up and asked if Mrs. Root still lived there.

"I said, 'I am Mrs. Root. What do you want?' He replied, 'Why, Polly, don't you know me? I am John—your husband.'

"I could hardly believe it," said Mrs. Root to a London Mail representative, "but I asked him inside, served him some dinner, and then reached down his photograph from the wall, by which I could recognize him as my husband. He had grown a beard, but a scar on the side of his face and the earrings he was wearing convinced me that my husband had indeed come home."

"During the dinner hour he told me he had been round the coast again and visited several ports, but he did not think he had been away so long. The children—all grown up did not know their father, but my sister and mother recognized him at once. He could not remember any of the children's names."

"He visited some of his relatives who live close by, returned to our cottage, and then, quickly wishing us all 'Good afternoon,' walked down the garden path into the road and disappeared."

Old Lady—"The minister doesn't bring his little girl to church now."

Verger—"No; the one Sunday her mother brought her she said right out loud, 'Why mamma, you never let papa do all the talking at home!'

Mother and Babe

Sick mother—sick child! That's the way it works when a mother is nursing her infant. And a nasty thing for Henson!"

"Well, for a variety of reasons. First of all, Heritage is an old friend of mine, and I take a great interest in his case. I am going to give him a chance to recover his lost confidence and he is a splendid operator. Besides, I want to know why Henson has gone out of his way to be so kind to Heritage. And, finally, Heritage was the family doctor of the Carfax people you just mentioned before he went to practise in London. Let me once get Heritage round again, and I shall be greatly disappointed if he does not give us a good deal of valuable information regarding Reginald Henson."

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David yawned sleepily as he rose.

"Well, I've had enough of it for tonight," he said. "I'm dog-tired, and

There's no plea that will sell Tea like superior "Cup Draw."

'SALADA'

CEYLON TEAS cannot infuse poorly. The quality won't allow them to Black, Mixed or Green. Lead Packets only. By all grocers, RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS 1904.

soils is greater with the early-plowed land at one or two or three feet in depth than that of the late, the greatest difference in its favor being found in the surface root.

The land was divided into six plots, each one of which was plowed alternately late and early, the early plowing, April 7 to 19, and the late plowing June 3, all the lots being cultivated at the same time, and with the same tools.

The crop yield from the early plowed land is more than from the late at the rate of 6.6 bushels per acre.

When the moisture content of this particular soil falls below 12 per cent, the leaves of many plants curl early in the day, and the plant turns a yellowish color and is more or less checked in growth.

Nitrification takes place with a gradually decreasing intensity, at one, two and three feet in depth.

The seasonal average amount of available nitrogen found for the early plowed land in the surface foot is twice that found for the late at the same depth.

The available nitrogen in the surface foot of the early plowed field is four times that found in either the second or third foot, early or late.

The mean soil temperature for the early plowed land was in all cases during the entire season lower than that found for the late plowed.

The low mean soil temperature found for the early plowed land is accompanied throughout the season by a greater amount of moisture and available nitrogen than is the case with the late plowed, which has the highest temperature.

In many cases a high temperature is followed by a high rate of nitrification, while in others it is not, thus suggesting that the process of nitrification is more or less dependent upon what may be called the rate relation between the water content and the temperature of the soil, provided other factors are favorable.

But all does not depend upon the particular combination of feed stuffs. You should have good cows and be good dairymen. If either of these factors are wanting, the desired results will not be attained.

In the first place, the toads should come fresh in the fall. If the calf is dropped in the spring, great shrinkage in the flow of milk will follow during the summer, when unfavorable conditions prevail, over which we have little control. Flies, short pasture and press of farm work invariably raise havoc with the flow of milk, and by the fall will have a lot of unprofitable strippers to board.

If good winter quarters are provided and a liberal supply of roughage and some farm grains are grown, with cows fresh in the fall, a better and more profitable yield can be secured. With cows in full flow during stall feeding, there is profit during the winter, even if food is expensive. Then we get better prices, and this is an additional reason that the largest yield should be at this season.

Much attention should be given to each cow, especially as she approaches the time of calving. At this particular time grooming and caressing have a wonderful effect. Have the cows fond of you and be with them much at this time. See that they are provided with a comfortable box stall. See that the calf is removed soon after the calf is removed, groom and caress her, and if she gets the idea that you are the calf, so much the better. Her affections are aroused and if they are bestowed upon you so much the better; she will have the desire to give you much milk.

Do not hurry her back into the stall, but leave her in a comfortable box stall a few days. She is in a feverish condition, her udder is inflamed and the extra comfort she gets in the box stall will be a great relief to her. See that she has a bran mash or oats on which some hot water has been poured, and allow her to stand for a time.

Give such feed as bran or oats until she returns to normal condition which generally requires about a week. Observe the strictest regularity in all things, so that nothing occurs which will check the daily increase in the flow of milk. At first she needs little feed, but much attention. As she decreases in weight of body, increase the feed gradually, but be careful not to increase it so rapidly that it has to be discarded; better that she should be a short a pound than have half a pound too much.

See that the cows are comfortable and contented, and never give them an outing at the expense of comfort. Feed mornings and evenings. They should all be in their stalls by 8 o'clock, and from that time until 2 they should not be disturbed. They are in better condition for digesting food and secreting milk when quietly at rest in stall and chewing the cud, than when running about the yard waiting to be let into the stable. Too much stress has been placed upon feeding a so-called balanced ration, and kinds and combination of feeds, and too little upon the comfort of the cow, gentle treatment and strict regularity.

A common nail is an excellent illustration of the difference between old and new methods. Formerly metal was cut into strips and forged into shape with hammers, an expert taking one and a half minute for each nail. Perfect nails are now made at an average rate of 70 per minute.

EARLY AND LATE PLOWING.

The moisture-holding power of the

Drowsiness After Meals

A Persistent Symptom of Nervous Dyspepsia—Cure is Obtained by Use of

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Many a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia dates his ailment from the time he began to feel "drowsiness after meals."

The blood is weak, and there is not sufficient nerve force to carry on the work of digestion and supply the vital force required for mental and physical activity.

Headache, dizzy spells, defective memory, inability to concentrate the mind, brain fog, irritability of temperament, nervousness and sleeplessness are the resulting symptoms.

Owing to defective digestion the body is not receiving proper nourishment from the food, and some other method of obtaining strength must be employed.

In Dr. Chase's Nerve Food the most effective blood-building and nerve-restoring elements of nature are contained in condensed form, so easily taken into the blood.

Under this treatment you soon find that the appetite is sharpened, and the vitality of mind and body greatly increased. It takes time to thoroughly cure

dyspepsia and its accompanying symptoms, but you can be certain that each dose of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of some benefit to you, and that the cure will be complete, and lasting.

Mr. J. A. Gibbs, 86 Tom Street, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "My principal trouble was indigestion, and as a result my appetite was poor. I was quite nervous. Frequently in the morning, severe dizzy spells would come over me and in many ways I felt that I was not at all well. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has changed all this and my digestion is now such that I can eat almost anything. My appetite is good, my nervous system seems to be stronger and I do not know what it is to have the spells of weakness and dizziness come over me. I can strongly recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Company, Toronto. Portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

Scott's Emulsion

changes all that. The rich cod-liver oil in Scott's Emulsion feeds the mother and gives a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby.

The medicine in Scott's Emulsion not only strengthens the mother but goes naturally through the milk and strengthens the child.

Nothing to harm—all for good—Scott's Emulsion.

We'll send you a little to try if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

The moisture-holding power of the

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,

JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENCES, STIRLING, ONT.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.

Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

At 8 o'clock.

L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, has visited Stirling

professionally, and is now at Trenton Friday in
each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to
dentistry, will be used for the extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

IS YOUR LIFE...
INSURED?

WHY NOT?

You're Not Safe

from accident or death at any time. If
your capital is limited, then you should

make provision for your family with a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

If you will give us your age we will sub-
mit figures and give you full particulars
without charge. You will be surprised

when you know how little it costs to be
safe.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent,

BELLEVILLE

THE DEATH DICE.

A Strange Story That Comes From
the Seventeenth Century.

A notable exhibit in the Berlin Ho-
telzollern museum consists of the fa-
mous "death dice." About the middle
of the seventeenth century a beautiful
young girl was murdered, and sus-
picion fell on two soldiers, Ralph and
Alfred, who were rival suitors for her
hand. As both prisoners denied their
guilt and even torture failed to extract
a confession from either Prince Fred-
erick William, the Kaiser's ancestor, de-
cided to cut the Gordian knot with the
dice box. The two soldiers should
throw for their lives, the loser to be
executed as the murderer. The event
was celebrated with great pomp and
solemnity, and the prince himself as-
sisted at this appeal to divine interven-
tion, as it was considered by every-
body, including the accused themselves.

Ralph was given the first throw, and
he drew sixes, the highest possible
number, and no doubt felt jubilant.

The dice box was then given to Alfred,
who fell on his knees and prayed aloud:

"Almighty God, thou knowest I am
innocent. Protect me, I beseech thee!"

Rising to his feet, he threw the dice
with such force that one of them
broke in two. The unbroken one showed
six, the broken one also showed six
in the larger portion, and the bit that
had been split off showed one, giving
a total of thirteen, or one more than
the throw of Ralph. The whole audi-
ence thrilled with astonishment, while
the prince exclaimed, "God has spoken!"

Ralph, regarding the miracle as a
sign from heaven, confessed his guilt
and was sentenced to death. It is prob-
able that Alfred ever after did not
number himself among those who look
upon thirteen as an unlucky number.

London Tatler.

D.R. KIDNEY CURE.

The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sim-
ply wonderful in cases of KIDNEY, BLAD-
DER and URINARY disease. It goes right
to the spot, HEALS and NOURISHES, giv-
ing renewed strength and vitality.

The price of O. R. KIDNEY CURE con-
tains a ten days' treatment, price 50¢ at all
drug stores and dealers.

The O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,

TORONTO, ONT.

Important to Dairymen.

A public dairy meeting will be held in

the Masonic Hall, Madoc, on Friday, the

10th of March, at 2:30 p.m., and a private

meeting will be held in the evening for

cheesemakers, buyers and sellers.

Mr. Peter C. Chamberlain, Instructor for

the Province, Derbyshire, President of the

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association,

and a number of other Dairymen, will ad-
dress these meetings.

Mr. Angus Nicholson, pres-

ident of Madoc cheese board will act as

chairman.

The Prince and Princess of Wales

will visit India next November and

stay until the following March.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy.

The great success of this preparation in

the relief and cure of bowel complaints has

brought it into almost universal use. It

is especially every cheese maker, is invited

to be present. Mr. Angus Nicholson, pres-

ident of Madoc cheese board will act as

chairman.

For sale by Morton & Haight.

S. A. MURPHY.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

1. Unlitho'd Advertising—Three lines and
15¢ cents each insertion; over three lines,
per line. Matter set in larger than the
ordinary type, 10¢ per line.

2. Transient Advertising—10¢ per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25¢.

3. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trainseal at Stirling station as follows:

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail & Ex... 6:27 a.m. Passenger 10:17 a.m.

Passenger 6:42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 3:45 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Fifteen counties have qualified for the
Government grant to aid in the erection
of Houses of Industry.

There is an epidemic of measles in
Seymour East, and the Burnbrae and
Petherick's schools are closed in conse-
quence. This explains the happy pres-
ence of Mr. T. Hume Bissonnette in our
midst.

F. J. Gallanough will be at Stirling, on
Tuesday, March 8th, to purchase horses
for the City Dairy Co., Limited, of Toronto.
See bills.

Lent is unusually late this year, begin-
ning on March 8th. Good Friday
is April 21st, and Easter Sunday April
23rd. April 25th is the latest possible
date Easter can come. This occurred in
1896, and will not occur again until
1942.

We are requested to state that the
members of the Horticultural Society
will receive bulbs this spring instead of
the journal; and that subscriptions
should be paid at once to either the
President, Mrs. A. E. Boldrick, or the
Secretary, Mr. G. G. Thrasher.

A young girl, Florence Montgomery,
a granddaughter of Mr. Allan Wescott,
of Rawdon, was recently attacked by a
large dog belonging to Mr. Wescott,
and was severely bitten about the face
and hands. The dog was immediately
killed. It had never shown any vicious-
ness previously.

Sine Creamery commenced operations
again yesterday, but only received a
small supply of milk. They will separate
again on Wednesday, March 8th, when likely a much larger supply of
milk will be received. Creamery butter
now commands a high price, and it
should be profitable for farmers to send
milk to the factory.

The united counties of Northumber-
land and Durham have paid Mrs. Jessie
Nadoo, whose husband, Geo. Nadoo,
fell from the Campbellford bridge and
was drowned, the sum of \$800 in full
settlement of her claim. The accident
was caused on account of the railing on
the bridge being too low.

The Sovereign Bank is a pro-
gressive institution is shown in the
notice in an exchange of the opening
of a branch near the market, Toronto.
This new branch is fitted up with a
ladies' department, in charge of a lady
clerk, where they can transact any
banking business they may wish with
privacy and despatch.

Ordinary sour buttermilk is a better
tonic, and is a great deal better food,
than was ever bottled or boxed up by
the chemist or doctor. Many a farmer
drives miles away to see a doctor, to get
a bottle of pepsin or cod-liver oil, or
beef extract, when at the same time he
is feeding to his calves good, rich, nu-
tritious buttermilk, a thousand times
better for him than the stuff the doctor
will give him.

For the visitors Shannon and Garvey
were the main factors, ably supported
by Shaw in goal, who had plenty of
work to do, and did it well. For the
home team it is not necessary to indi-
vidually mention their playing as all
put up the game of their life. Hewat
in goal excelled himself, although not
having half the work of his opponent.

Mr. W. M. Chandler referred the
game to the entire satisfaction of both
teams. He was compelled to penalize a
few of the players of both teams, but
for only minor offences.

Harold.

From Our Correspondent.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Cyrus
Lloyd, who is ill, is improving.

Mr. Everett Liezert, of Prescott,
spent a few days of last week at Mr.
Scott's.

Mr. Jonathan McConnell, who has
been spending the winter in Rawdon
and vicinity, left Tuesday for his
home at Killarney, Man.

A paper was given by Mrs. G. A.
Bailey in honor of her sister, Miss Kirk,
on Friday night, when a very pleasant
time was spent.

Mr. Caleb Lloyd is taking a holiday
"out front."

Mr. Archer of Marmora is the guest
of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John
Bailey.

Mr. M. McConnell and mother spent
Sunday with friends here.

Though many complaints are being
made about the roads, one of our young
men who seems to be in a particularly
cheerful frame of mind pronounces
them very good.

Mrs. W. Patterson, of Anson, is
spending a few days with her parents
here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Snarr attended
the funeral of Mrs. Josaphine Hogle on
Tuesday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales
will visit India next November and
stay until the following March.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy.

The great success of this preparation in
the relief and cure of bowel complaints has
brought it into almost universal use. It
is especially every cheese maker, is invited

to be present. Mr. Angus Nicholson, pres-

ident of Madoc cheese board will act as

chairman.

For sale by Morton & Haight.

S. A. MURPHY.

Stirling School Board

Minutes of a special meeting of the
School Board of Education held the
27th day of February, 1905.

Members present: F. T. Ward, Chair-
man, Jas. Boldrick, W. H. Calder, John
Shaw, Joseph Doak, Henry Kerr, Al-
bert Chard, C. F. Walt, O. Vandervoort,
M. Bird.

The minutes of the last regular meet-
ing were read and confirmed.

The Chairman read a communication
from Miss Lambly in regard to her ill-
ness, which was read and filed.

A further communication was read
by the chairman, being from Mr. Min-
chin, with an enclosed letter from our
Principal, Mr. Stinson, which was read
and filed.

A telegram was read as being received
from the Principal, tendering his resigna-
tion, to date from March 1st, 1905.

Moved by Mr. Chard, seconded by
Mr. Calder, that the resignation of Mr.
Stinson be accepted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by
Mr. Chard, that Miss Mary Martin be
engaged to fill the vacancy in the Public
School occasioned by the resignation of
the Principal, Mr. Stinson, temporar-
ily, at a salary that might be agreed
upon with her by the Chairman. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr.
Vandervoort, that Miss Lambly go to
the fourth room, and Miss Mary Martin
be engaged for the third room, the former
to be engaged at a salary that can be
agreed upon with her by the Chairman,
and the latter with the salary attached
to the room.

Moved by Mr. Chard, seconded by Mr.
Boldrick, that the Secretary advertise
for a Principal for Stirling Public
School at the salary of \$600. Duties to
begin after Easter holidays, or sooner if
possible. Carried.

Upon the suggestion of Dr. Bisson-
nette, one of the auditors of the school
books of the Board of Education, it was
moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by Mr.
Doak, that Dr. Bissonnette attend the
County Treasurer's office relative to
information he desires to complete the
audit of the late Treasurer's books, and
receive the sum of \$5 therefor. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Kerr, seconded by Mr.
Calder, that this Board in the future
meet at the hour of 8 p.m. Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned.

G. G. THRASHER, Sec'y-Treas.

Hockey.

The best game of hockey played on
the local rink this season, and probably
the best ever seen here, took place last
Friday afternoon, when Stirling met
Campbellford's Trent Valley league
team, and defeated them by a score of
6 to 4. The reputation that the locals
had of not having been defeated on the
home ice this season was still main-
tained.

The day was an ideal one for witness-
ing the contest, and therefore drew a
very large crowd. Owing to the mild
weather the ice was heavy, water lying
in some places, which made swift play-
ing somewhat difficult. The game was
not rough, although there was close
checking on both sides.

From the face of Whitty secured the
puck, and with a brilliant rush shot the
rubber into the nets. Campbellford,
however, shortly afterwards tied the
score. Stirling again did the trick, and twice
more each team scored, making it a tie 4-4,
with about ten minutes of the game left.
The finish was a close one.

Decorating the ice was a feature of
the game, and the players were
encouraged to be artistic in their
work. The game was a great success.

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The Supreme Court has refused to
answer the questions submitted as to
the jurisdiction of the Ontario Legisla-
ture as regards Sabbath observance.

The Toronto Star says it is the queerest
decision on record.

About theHouse

SOME TIMELY RECIPES.

Corn Relish.—Ten cups of corn (cut from cob), ten cups of cabbage chopped fine, five red peppers (large), chopped fine, one-half gallon vinegar, three tablespoonsfuls of salt; three cups of sugar, four tablespoonsfuls of white mustard seed, two tablespoonsfuls of celery seed. Mix thoroughly and cook one-half hour.

Birthday Cake—One-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, the whites of four eggs. Mix as usual, flavor with one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and half the grated rind of a lemon. One pound of London layer raisins, one-half pound sultanas, one-half pound of dates (chopped), one-half pound of figs, one-half pound of blanched almonds, one-eighth pound of citron, shredded; one-fourth pound of candied orange and lemon peel together, shredded. Use an additional cup of flour to dredge the fruit. Add fruit to the dough, bake in a paper-lined cake pan, having tube in the center. Bake in a slow oven.

Imperial Cake.—One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, three-quarters pound of butter, one pound of almonds, blanched and cut fine; one-half-pound of citron, one-quarter pound of candied cherries, one-half pound of seeded raisins, rind and juice of one lemon, two pieces of candied orange, one nutmeg, ten eggs. This is very delicious and will keep for months.

Vanilla Wafers.—Cream one-third cup of butter; add one cup of sugar, one well-beaten egg, one-half cup of milk and two teaspoonsfuls of vanilla. Mix and sift two and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt. Mix all well and set out to chill thoroughly for a couple of hours. Lay one-quarter of the mixture on a board, adding flour to prevent sticking; roll thin and bake in moderate oven. These look well cut into heart or fancy shapes.

Scotch Woodcock.—Six hard-boiled eggs coarsely chopped, two tablespoonsfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of anchovy paste, half pint of milk, pinch of cayenne. Cook butter and flour together until they bubble, add milk and stir until smooth. Put in the anchovy paste and cayenne and one minute later the eggs. Simmer three minutes and serve on toast.

Brown Apple Pudding.—Put a layer of apple sauce in bottom of pan, swecchen and season with a little nutmeg. Put in a layer of bread crumbs then another of apple sauce and cinnamon, and then bread crumbs till the pan is full. Use plenty of sugar and bake. To be eaten with cream.

Curing Dried Beef.—A tested recipe for curing dried beef is as follows: For every 20 lbs. of beef mix the roughly 1 pint fine salt, 1 teaspoon saltpeter and 1 lb. brown sugar. Divide this into three equal parts and rub well into the beef on three successive days. Let it lie in the brine it makes turning over every day. In a week it is ready to hang up. Hang it in a dry place, only until it is through dripping, then remove to a cool place. If possible, where it will not freeze. The cellar way will answer if nothing better is available. It holds on the outside in warm weather but is easily trimmed off and the inside is just right. On the approach of spring put a close muslin paper bag over it.

New Confection—Boil together 2 cups granulated sugar, half cup sweet cream and 1 teaspoon butter until the mixture will harden when stirred on a cold dish. Have ready 2 cups mixed and finely chopped raisins, citron and at least three varieties of nuts. Stir into the hot mixture, and stir until stiff. Line a baking powder can with waxed paper and press the mixture into it. Let stand over night in a cold place, turn out of the can and cut into thin sheet, rolling each in powdered sugar.

IN BUYING BLANKETS.

In buying wool blankets, get the best makes, but not too heavy. Before using at all, cut apart and bind the raw edges to correspond with the upper ones; then follow the English housekeeper's custom of covering the end of the blanket or comforter that comes next the face of the sleeper with a strip of thin muslin or cheese cloth, which can be readily replaced when soiled. A wool blanket is never improved by washing, and should be kept as immaculate as possible. Dry cleansing is the only proper way to renovate a wool blanket. Those with cotton warp stand washing much better.

NEWS IN THE WILDERNESS.

Lumber-Camps Are Now Connected By Telephone.

The telephone is now extensively used in the lumbering business. The result of thus bringing science into the wilderness will probably be that soon, from certain points of view, there will be no wilderness at all. The Electrical Review says that throughout the forests from St. John to Vancouver lumber-camps are now connected by telephone, which also unites the sawmills or wood-pulp works of frontier towns and large cities.

Years ago it was the custom of the lumber interest to maintain a force of couriers, hardy men, who would travel twenty-five miles a day through the wilderness by rough forest paths. Now, at stated hours, the mill calls each camp in turn, to receive reports and give instructions to the foremen. Letters are read to lumbermen snowed in the forest fifty or a hundred miles away. Then answers are dictated to the stenographer at the office, who writes out his notes and mails them.

One of the difficulties in logging is the formation of the "jam," a collection of logs at some narrow place in a turbulent stream. Other logs floating down the river pile themselves up at the obstructed point, and it requires great labor attended by actual peril, to remove the logs from their position. Sometimes dynamite has to be used to blow up the "pack," and of course much lumber is destroyed in the explosion. Now whenever a jam begins to form one of the men who patrol the river bank gives notice by telephone to the men up the river to stop the further flow of logs at calm places, called "trips"; and it is an easy matter to break a small jam by summoning men from points farther down the stream.

The human side of life is also made warmer and more vivid by this means of communication in the wilderness. A lumberman at Hoquiam, Washington, was crippled for three years by an accident in the forest, and during his recovery he directed a logging business of half a million dollars a year from his sick-room by the use of the telephone.

One day, when a party was coming down the west branch of the Penobscot, in the wilds of Maine, they were surprised at seeing the guides turn their canoes to the bank. "What's the matter?" asked one of the travellers.

"We're going to order your supper," was the answer.

One of the men opened a small box of a lumberman's telephone at the side of a tree and spoke to a camp miles away, saying that the party would arrive at night, and giving directions for supper. Ten hours later the weary tourists arrived at the spot where they were welcome and their supper was ready.

TERRIBLE SCENE OF WAR

THE BATTLE OF LIAO YANG WAS BLOODY.

Horrors of the Field Vividly Depicted by One Who Was There,

"What is the most terrible war scene you have witnessed?" I am sometimes asked. The question is not easily answered, for war is a thing of accumulating horrors, writes F. A. McKenzie in London.

The most tragic detail in modern fighting is the injury inflicted on women and children. Few of us who were present at the battle of Liao Yang will ever forget the sight of the wounded babies in arms, the mothers shot accidentally while nursing their children, and the boys, scarce able to toddle, cut down by sharpshooter fire.

No scene stands out more vividly than the horrors of Rice Cake Hill, the Spion Kop of Manchuria. A battle raged around this for nearly a week, and the hill was taken and retaken by either side. At the end it was a horrible shambles, gorged with blood.

I was with General Kuroki's army when it made its quick move around Liao Yang and sought to cut off Kourapatkin's retreat. We found ourselves held up by the Russians on three fortified hills, and our troops at once set out to attack the central defence.

CAN WE LIVE THROUGH IT?

Six batteries of Japanese artillery, standing out bodily on a ridge of the valley, engaged the Russians on the hills. The heavens seemed covered with bursting shells as with a curtain. The Russians fired thousands of rounds in reply.

When the full chorus of artillery began, and each second had its crackling explosion, we held our breath. Taut nerves and electrified brains pictured the scene in front.

"My God—my God!" burst from the lips of a hardened fighter at my side. "Can a man be left alive?"

Yet when the Russians made momentary pause, quick reply came. First one gun spoke, then came a succession of flashes, and our gunners, jumping out of the narrow pits they had dug for shelter places, poured out round upon round.

The sun sank behind the heavens. Suddenly a tremendous crackle, caused by thousands of infantry volleys firing, struck our ears, and the lines of spitting brightness showed that our infantry attack on the central hill had begun. Our soldiers, who had been creeping closer through the millet, rushed the village at the foot of the hill, and prepared to ascend. There were gullies up one side of the hill, through which they could creep, but they were greeted with so heavy a fire that even the fearless Japanese soldiers paused.

A MAD CHARGE.

Then their officers sprang up. One, with drawn sword, rushed where the fire was thickest, shouting before he fell: "Now is the time to die for the Emperor!" Others took up the cry, and the whole body of men moved forward.

"What could we do?" the soldiers asked me afterwards, when telling me of their rush. "What could we do but follow when our officers led the way?"

On the Russian side beating drums bade the men stand fast; on the Japanese, bugle-calls encouraged advance. Shouts of exultation, of encouragement, of defiance, and of agony rent the air.

A night attack has horrors all its own, and the horrors of many night attacks seemed concentrated in a force of couriers, hardy men, who would travel twenty-five miles a day through the wilderness by rough forest paths. Now, at stated hours, the mill calls each camp in turn, to receive reports and give instructions to the foremen. Letters are read to lumbermen snowed in the forest fifty or a hundred miles away. Then answers are dictated to the stenographer at the office, who writes out his notes and mails them.

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The Japanese rallied, and as the

CANADA LIFE Assurance Company

Financial Statement

58th Annual Report

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Government, Municipal, and other Bonds, Stocks, and Debentures..... \$17,249,744.96	Reserve Fund Company's Standard (Hm 3% and 3½%). \$20,408,650.00
Mortgages on Real Estate..... 4,506,711.29	Death Claims in Course of Settlement, and Instalment Fund 237,445.23
Loans on Bonds, Stocks, Etc. 368,093.66	Dividends to Policy-holders in Course of Payment..... 16,126.80
Loans on Policies..... 3,504,421.18	Reserve for Policies which may be revived..... 33,670.00
Real Estate owned (including Company's Buildings in Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., and London, Eng.)..... 1,762,683.00	Other Liabilities..... 2,280.98
Premiums in Transit and deferred (net) and Interest accrued..... 980,898.30	Total Surplus on Policy-holders' Account, Company's Standard..... 9,376,425.99
Other Assets..... 402,996.00	\$29,074,599.00
Cash on hand and in Banks..... 290,099.62	\$29,074,599.00

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS
Premium and Annuity Income (net)..... \$3,043,178.15	Death Claims (net) \$1,221,815.00
Interest, etc. 1,204,851.50	Matured Endowments (net) 218,857.00
Profits on sale of Securities..... 52,361.63	Dividends paid Policy-holders (including Bonus Addition paid with Death Claims and with Matured Endowments) 207,781.12
	Surrender Values paid Policy-holders 76,500.05
	Paid Annuitants 23,597.01
	Total paid to Policy-holders. \$1,748,531.68
	Commission, Salaries, etc. 681,292.71
	Taxes, Dividends, etc. 820,126.80
	Excess of Receipts over Payments. 1,550,420.09
	\$4,300,391.28
	\$4,300,391.28

Net Surplus over all Liabilities (Company's Standard) ... \$1,376,000
Net Surplus over all Liabilities (Government Standard) ... \$4,326,000

GAINS IN 1904	1904	1903	Increase
Number of applications received.....	7,221	6,903	358
Amount of Assurances applied for.....	\$ 14,571,152	\$ 13,881,000	\$ 690,193
Policies Issued.....	13,043,503	12,635,032	408,471
Policies paid for.....	11,211,721	10,122,139	1,089,582
Total business in force.....	101,805,944	95,551,110	6,274,834

The new business paid for in 1904 was greater in amount than that of any previous year in the Company's history.

A full report of the annual meeting will appear in the Company's paper, "Life Echoes."

Russians advanced on their second line they met them with a steady fire. Line after line of Russians fell, as though the Angel of Death had drawn a straight furrow. The ground became, and remained for many days after, literally soaked with blood. Now men were firing at one another within a few yards; now rifle-stocks did work more dead than bullets.

In the end the Russians re-took the hill, but they could not hold it, for their army was retiring all along the rest of the line.

A few hours later I stood on the hill. The sickly smell of the dead was in the air. Blood was everywhere. In the valleys below, thick nauseating smoke was pouring up from the points where the Japanese were heaping their own dead and burning them. As I gazed at the lines of dead I realized that this was the culmination of the horrors of war.

GREAT WAS DISRAELI.

Palmerston was only a jingo. Disraeli was a true imperialist, fascinated no less than Napoleon by visions of Oriental empire. It was Disraeli who bought "overnight" the controlling interest in the Suez Canal, which has given Egypt to Great Britain and made her mistress of the Mediterranean. It was Disraeli who checked the Russian influence in Afghanistan and made the recent expedition to Tibet possible. It was Disraeli who broke the power of the Zulus, annexed the Transvaal, and laid the foundation for the present South Africa. It was Disraeli who turned Russia back from Constantinople and thereby forced her through Manchuria to Port Arthur. It was Disraeli who convened the Berlin Congress, in which can be found one of the influences that finally brought about the present war in the East. Judged by the single standard of material results the Earl of Beaconsfield was the greatest constructive British statesman of his generation—in fact since Pitt.—New York World.

"Eliza, you told me you were a good cook; and now I find you can't even make bread." "No, mum. Where I lived before I come here they placed bread by the police, and just across them, showing where bullet holes had gone. The Japanese rallied, and as the

Russians advanced on their second line they met them with a steady fire. Line after line of Russians fell, as though the Angel of Death had drawn a straight furrow. The ground became, and remained for many days after, literally soaked with blood. Now men were firing at one another within a few yards; now rifle-stocks did work more dead than bullets.

Does anybody in this country ever try to realize to himself the environment in which the Czar has to do his work? asks T. P. O'Connor. There isn't a step he takes, on even the grounds of his own palaces, where he may not expect to see rising before him the hideous spectre of sudden and painful death by an explosion through the solid ground.

There is not a man around or beside him who may not be a member of one of the societies that have sworn to kill him. There is not a minister or official who may not be a member of that other and even more formidable conspiracy which is even closer to him—the conspiracy of the bureaucrats who feel that their power is trembling in the balance, and who would rather murder a Czar than submit to one who de-throned them from power, wealth, pillage—all the other things of life which they and theirs now envy. One of the things I read with poignancy in the paper was a description of a room—I don't know that it ever took place—between the Czar and the Grand Duke. With tears in his eyes, despair in his face, the Czar besought his uncle and cousins those who are nearest and dearest to him—to avow the truth with regard to the accident the other day when the waters of the Neva were being blessed; and when as we know, the windows of the Winter Palace were smashed by the bullets from one of the camions. The poor Czar wanted to know whether even the officers of his household were among his enemies, and whether they had to watch them lest they should be carrying behind their well-bridled and brilliant uniforms and obsequious airs the bomb to blow up, the dagger to wound? It is said that at this very moment the Czar constantly finds in the pockets of his coat, nay, even under his pillow, letters threatening assassination. Of course it is said by Liberals that these letters are written by the police, and just across them, showing where bullet holes had gone. The Japanese rallied, and as the

not be; whether it be a fact or not, the Czar cannot well tell; it is sufficient for him that thus in his very bedroom—the room in which he has to try and get his sleep—there stands the ghastly spectre of assassination.

To ask for coolness of head, for steadiness of nerve, for tenacity of purpose, in such an environment, is to ask that the Czar should be one of those giants of men—Cesar, a Cromwell, a Napoleon—who are thrown up just once or so in a century in the history of mankind. And the poor little Czar is not a Caesar or a Cromwell or a Napoleon. He is simply a small, low-sized, delicate little man, with soft blue eyes, and a ragged and tow-colored beard, and a small, weak mouth; it is almost as pitiful as seeing a child face to face with the open jaws of a tiger, as to see this delicate weakling face to face with revolution.

SING FOR HEALTH.

Statistics have disclosed that vocal artists are usually long lived, and that brass instrument players, who bring their lungs and chests into unusual activity, rarely have consumptive victims among them. No matter how thin or weak the voice, young people should be encouraged to indulge in singing. There can be no happier medicine. Physicians are agreed that singing is a great help towards the prevention, cure, or amelioration of lung diseases, and much good, it is said, is being done in elementary schools by compelling all young scholars to join in singing lessons.

JAPAN SAVES SOLDIERS.

The fact that out of 24,600 sick in Japanese field hospitals from May to December last only 40 died should be of more interest to the civilized nations of the earth than any other development of the war in the East. A nation which can eliminate loss by disease in such campaigns as that in Manchuria need not necessarily have more soldiers than its adversary to begin with.

BE ON TIME.

Always be on time—and you will have to wait for the other fellow.

ST. VITUS DANCE.

Nervous Trouble That Yields Readily to Dr. William's Pink Pills.

St. Vitus Dance is a common disease among children, but it often attacks both men and women of nervous temperament. Its symptoms are shaky hands, jerky arms, trembling legs, twitching muscles; sometimes the power of speech is affected. The only cure lies in plenty of blood, because good blood is the life-blood of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to cure St. Vitus Dance, because they make the rich red blood that feeds the nerves and keeps them strong and steady. Mrs. Wm. Lovellie, Welland, Ont., was seriously afflicted with St. Vitus Dance, and no treatment helped her until she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Lovellie says: "At times the trouble was so severe that I could not take a drink of water unaided, and could not trust myself to raise a dish. There was a constant involuntary motion of the limbs, and at times I could neither eat, walk nor talk. I grew pale and emaciated, and my life was fairly a burden. Doctors' treatment, which I was taking almost continuously, did not do me a particle of good and I had almost come to the conclusion that there was no cure for me. I was in what must be considered a desperate condition when I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks after I had begun their use, there was a marked improvement in my condition, and by the time I had taken nine boxes every symptom of the trouble had disappeared, and I was as healthy and active as in girlhood."

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills go right down to the root of the trouble in the blood that they cure such diseases as St. Vitus Dance, neuralgia, nervous prostration, anæmia, backaches and headaches, rheumatism, kidney trouble, indigestion, lung troubles and other diseases of the blood and nerves. But you must be careful to get the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ROMANCE OF A BANKNOTE.

Presented for Payment After Lapse of 23 Years.

A man who walked into the Bank of England the other day, and laid a £10 note on the counter, was surprised to hear the clerk say, "We can't cash this. The note was stopped twenty-three years ago."

Over twenty years back the note was stopped by a clerk then in the employ of one of the provincial branches of the London and County Bank. It had been brought in by an employee of one of the bank's clients in order to be paid into the client's account with some loose change.

By a strange oversight, the clerk, after jotting down the number of the note, and after counting the change, omitted to take the banknote. When he discovered his error note and messenger had disappeared. Neither was seen again.

The clerk took counsel with a colleague at the counter, and for the sake of their own prospects, the two young men determined to say nothing about the affair, but to bear the loss themselves. Each paid £5 to make good the loss, and stopped the number.

The man who presented the note for payment the other day had found it among the papers of his father, who recently died.

The two clerks instrumental in stopping the note were traced, and though both had left the employ of the London and County Bank long ago, each has received back his £5 after the lapse of twenty-three years.

A LITTLE LIFE SAVER.

Baby's Own Tablets have saved many a precious little life. They are the best medicine in the world for all stomach and bowel troubles, simple fevers and teething troubles, and they contain not one particle of opiate or harmful drug. Mrs. Elbridge Lowe, Sheet Harbor, N.S., says—"My baby was always sickly until I began giving him Baby's Own Tablets, but they have changed him into a fine, big, healthy child. I am never without the Tablets in the house." The Tablets can be given with perfect safety to a new born babe, and are good through every stage of childhood. If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealers send 25 cents to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and get a box by mail post paid.

CONCERT ON A STEAM SYREN.

When the Grimsby (England) steam trawler Syren put into Filey Bay the other day for shelter from a gale, she played "Auld Lang Syne" by means of an organ-stop arrangement on her siren. The tune, most admirably played, made scores of people run to the foreshore and clasp to see whence the music came. After a short pause the siren broke forth into "A Life on the Ocean Wave." Meanwhile the vessel pitched about in the rough waves, thundering seas dashing over the reef. "The Bay of Biscay" was next rendered and then "The Death of Nelson." Later in the afternoon the steamer obliged with "The Blue Bells of Scotland," and "Rock of Gibraltar," and before she put to sea again, the strain having moderated, the novel concert was closed with the National Anthem. As the vessel was steaming out to sea the strains of "God be with you till we meet again" were carried to shore by the wind.

Mr. Tile—"Your wife used to lecture before she was married; has she given it up now?" Mr. Milds—"Well—yes; that is, in public."

VLADIMIR AND THE Czar

POWER OF THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE.

His Policy Mainly That of Hanging Suspects—The Czar Feels Him.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, leader in the St. Petersburg massacre, was born, it seems, in 1847—just before the great annus mirabilis of the European democratic movement, when many a continental throne tottered, says the London Leader. His 57 years do not seem to have been crowded with glorious incident. As a Grand Duke he had, of course, the usual claim upon the "Imperial appanages"—the 21,000,000 acres of landed estate, whose revenue of \$1,000,000 is reserved for Romanovs in the direct line of succession. Before the emancipation of serfs the Imperial appanages carried with them the ownership of 800,000 peasants. The Grand Duke and his wife (neé Princess Marie of Mecklenburg) play a great part in society. They are said to be "very popular" in those circles, and their children—including the Grand Duke Cyril, who was one of the survivors of the week of the Petropavsk—are stated to share this popularity. Then the Grand Duke Vladimir enjoys the intimate friendship of the Queen Regent of Spain, and spends a portion of each summer with the Spanish court at St. Sebastien. Dr. Sockie, one of the editors of "Free Russia," tells a story of him to the following effect. It appears that Vladimir dined one night with a well-known engineer, who had been engaged for a year on some Government works. "How much did you net on that transaction?" quoted the Grand Duke. "Fifty thousand dollars," was the reply.

"What, work a whole year for that trifle?" Vladimir was astonished. The incident well exhibits the palace clique as the spoilt children of fortune.

GOSPEL OF HANGING.

But if this Grand Duke has not done much, he has thought much after his manner. He has a policy, but has not been able to carry it out. The policy can be summed up with monosyllabic brevity: the noose. This is to be all and end all of his political philosophy, the one, only, and final answer to all the torturing and questioning of worrying statesmen. "He would hang everybody," says Dr. Sockie, who differs from the opinion of his rulers. Many a time during the struggle with the revolution he has insisted on the necessity of hanging, wholesale, all prisoners—even those arrested on suspicion.

His belief in the virtues of the rope is grim in its completeness and finality. "String up a hundred malcontents in the presence of their comrades, and the agitation for a constitution will cease," is his advice on the present troubles. "He is devoid of scruples and the unflinching exponent of the gospel of brute force."

CZAR FEARS HIM.

There have been strange rumors concerning the Grand Duke Vladimir. Perhaps they are only the babble of a gossiping court or of ignorant outsiders. But they deserve to be chronicled, because their mere existence demonstrates the general distrust.

First, we must recollect that, until the recent birth of the Czar's son, only the Czar's brother, a frail and delicate creature, stood between him and the throne. Perhaps it is this fact which has set tongues wagging. It is said that the late Czar, Alexander III., feared him so much that in his ukase decreeing the order of succession he inserted a clause barring from the throne any prince of the royal house whose wife, if a foreigner, had refused at her marriage to become a convert to the Russian National Church.

This would have excluded Vladimir on account of his Lutheran wife. The Czar is even said to have summoned to his death bed the General commanding the Seventh and Eighth Army Corps, and made military arrangements with him to prevent the seizure of his throne by Vladimir after his death.

CREDITED WITH PLOT.

More than that, the present Czar and Czarin are supposed to be infected with the same dread of the terrible Grand Duke. The story runs that when the Czar was stricken down with typhoid four years ago the Empress sent peremptory orders to Vladimir to remain at Paris, where he happened to be at the moment, until further notice. The fear was that the Grand Duke, as Governor-General of the military district of St. Petersburg, and Commander-in-Chief of the Guards, would hasten home and proclaim himself Regent. "There is a strong impression," added the writer, "that if the Grand Duke had succeeded in obtaining possession of the Regency, the prospects of his nephew's recovery would have been seriously impaired."

By some overzealous member of his party it was even suggested in St. Petersburg that the plot—the mist of the plot—is so great that the Emperor of the accident to the Czar's train, which so nearly cost the lives of the Emperor and his family, that the adherents of the Grand Duke Vladimir were not wholly strangers to the plot.

HAS BEEN ALL RIGHT EVER SINCE

T. H. BELYEA, P. M., PROVES THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE PERMANENTLY,

Some Years Since He Used Them Now and He Has Had Good Health Ever Since—Story of Well-Known New Brunswick Man.

Lower Windsor, Carlton Co., N. B., March 6—(Special)—"Yes, I have good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. T. H. Belyea, postmaster here, and one of the most highly respected men in this part of the country. Asked to give his experience with the great Canadian Kidney Remedy Mr. Belyea continued:

"I had been troubled with my kidneys for a number of years. I tried several kinds of plasters and other kinds of medicines, but did not seem to get any lasting benefit.

Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills so highly recommended I decided to try them and they made a complete cure of me. That is two years ago now and, as I said before I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure once and for all. There is no stage or form of Kidney Disease that they do not cure completely and permanently.

FRUIT NOVELTIES.

New fruits perfected and introduced to the public during the present year outnumber those that made their appearance during the last quarter of a century. One of the latest novelties is the apple-pear, a combination fruit which many experienced growers who have seen it claim will become immensely popular in trade circles. It was obtained by grafting a pear branch into an apple stump. The fruit produced has the peel of an apple and the bell shape of a pear. It is of an extraordinary size, measuring 15 inches in circumference. The combination fruit possesses the combined flavors of the apple and pear.

NEW CEMENT DISCOVERY.

In Germany puzzling cement is now a well-recognized trade product, with a good reputation for its properties of strength and hardness. This cement is produced by grinding and thoroughly mixing 85 per cent granulated slag with 15 per cent of lime hydrate. Slag has also been employed in Germany largely by the portland cement manufacturers as a substitute for marl and limestone, and the claims that cement made with this addition is stronger than the ordinary cement have now been recognized by eminent authorities.

WHAT HURT MOST.

Subbubs—in the midst of that blizzard the other night a burglar broke into our house.

Citizen—The idea! That was cool. Subbubs—Cool? It was positively frigid. He left the window open.

Wat what you like.—Give the digestive organs some work to do. Their function need exercise as much as any part of the human anatomy, but if they're delicate, give them the aid that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets will do. You can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable—60 in a box, 35 cents—8.

ORCHESTRA OF MURDERERS.

At the French penal colony, Noumea, New Caledonia, the convicts have organized a band. The leader is a notorious murderer, and was once in the orchestra of the Paris Opera House. The cymbal-player killed a subpoena-server, and the drum-player murdered his landlord with a hammer. The first corner is guilty of murder, with robbery as the motive, and one of the clarinets, a tavern-keeper, used to kill his patrons for the same reason. The assistant bandmaster was convicted of having cut his wife to pieces. This convict band gives daily concerts to the inhabitants of Noumea, who are enthusiastic over the new organization.

Friend—"You've never been called in consultation have you?" Young Doctor—"No, but I'd like to be. It's nice to charge ten times as much as the other doctor for saying that you don't know any more about the case than he does."

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gentlemen.—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly,
J. B. LIVESQUE.
St. Joseph P. O., 18th Aug., 1900.

In these hard times a man with a large family of daughters on his hands may profit by the following suggestion: An old lady who had several unmarried daughters fed them largely on fish diet, because, as she ingeniously observed, "fish is rich in phosphorus, and phosphorus is useful in making matches."

Itching, Burning, Creeping, Crawling Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly and cures all forms of Skin Disease. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Rashes. Irritation of the Scalp or Rashles during toothing time. 25 cents a box.—7



Sunlight Soap will not injure your blankets or harden them. It will make them soft, white and fleecy.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE

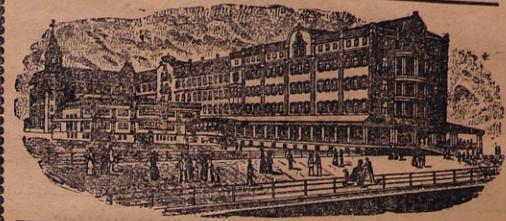
The average man knows more about tea than his wife thinks he does. Give him

Blue Ribbon

TEA for a month, then try another tea, he won't drink it. It's a short problem,

BLUE RIBBON'S the QUALITY ONLY ONE BEST TEA—BLUE RIBBON TEA

HOTEL TRAYMORE ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY



THE mild and bracing climate makes Atlantic City especially attractive as a winter resort. The Traymore is beautifully located on the most desirable section of the Boardwalk, and commands a magnificent Ocean View. The House is thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement that will add to the comfort and pleasure of the guests, and no expense has been spared in perfecting the details of the appointments. The rooms are handsomely furnished, and the communicating baths are supplied with both fresh and salt water. The Atlantic City Golf Links are acknowledged to be the finest in the United States. Traymore Booklets will be mailed on request, and correspondence relative to rates and accommodations respectfully solicited

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY

D. S. WHITE, President and Manager

"He says he knows all the best people, but he doesn't seem to associate with them." "That's because the best people know him!"

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures indigestion, regulates the stools, eases colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 22-04

The spectacle of the two good men keeping watch on each other in the sanctuary next Sabbath nearly upset the dignity of our clerical friend during his misadventures.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Customer—"That watch you sold me the other day does not keep good time." Shopman—"It isn't the fault of the watch. Haven't you heard people say that the times are very bad just now?"

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH CURE...

is sent direct to the diseased part by express. It heals the mucus, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All orders to Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Rates \$34.25 to \$44.00
Tickets on sale March 1st to May 15th.

ALL GRAND TRUNK TICKET AGENTS.

A man may smile when he sees his wife's new bonnet, but the smile comes off when he sees the bill.

Faulty Kidneys.—Have you backache? Do you feel dizzy? Do your limbs feel heavy? Have you rheumatism? Have you dizzy feelings? Are you depressed? Is your skin dry? Have you a tired feeling? Any chronic disease? Experience has proved that South American Kidney Cure never fails.—6

She—"Were you ever disappointed in love before you were married?" He—"No; not until afterwards!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

said they only stayed one night, as the streets were flooded and people had to go about in boats."

Neglect a cough and contract consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic
cures consumption, but don't leave it too long. Try it now. Your money back if it doesn't benefit you.

Price 25c. S. C. Wells & Co. 201 LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

ISSUE NO. 9-05



Quebec Heaters.

One or two yet in stock.
Will sell at close prices to clear out.

A FULL LINE OF
Iver Johnson and Boker
REVOLVERS.

Nickle-plated Hand Bells.

Nickle-plated Call Bells.

Buy an Axe Wedge. We have them.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE, MILL ST.

Headquarters for INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.

A Solemn Dance.

They have a singular kind of dance conducted on the greens of country villages in Russia. The dancers stand apart, a knot of young men here, a knot of maidens there, each sex by itself and silent as a crowd of muted. A paper breaks into a tune; a youth pulls off his cap and challenges his girl with a wave and bow. If the girl is willing, she waves her handkerchief in token of assent. The youth advances, takes a corner of the handkerchief in his hand and leads his lassie round and round. No word is spoken and no laugh is heard. Stiff with cords and rich with braids, the girl moves heavily by herself, going round and round and never allowing her partner to touch her hand. The pipe goes droneing on for hours in the same sad key and measure, and the prize of merit in this "circling" as the dance is called, is given by spectators to the lassie who in all that summer revelry has never spoken and never smiled.

A Widower's Susceptibility.

A widower is a tame animal and stands without tying. No woman can scare him. He is overconfident, and that is his great weakness. He has been through it all and is not to be caught a second time. He feels impervious to the approaches of woman in any form or guise. The widow finds him really a rather knotty problem. He presents difficulties that are wholly absent in man who has never felt the matrimonial halter draw. He looks upon the widow with amused indifference. But a young and attractive woman who has never been married quickly arouses his sympathies. In nine cases out of ten shows remarkable endurance of her sieve of his heart, and we all know that it is but a step from endurance to pity and thence to embraces. His doom is quickly sealed.

The Simple Life Expensive.

And, really, the simple life is frighteningly expensive. At a recent entertainment in this city a great luxury in the serving of the second supper was the introduction of country sausage and buckwheat cakes with maple syrup. But the sausage came from the farm of the host and represented a small fortune, as the pigs from which the piece de resistance was made were blooded animals with pedigrees. The buckwheat was grown in special fields which cost even so much a foot, and the maple syrup was taken from trees in the most expensive Adirondack preserve. And thus can thousands of dollars be spent on the simple life, while trifles, pate, terrapin and such other rarities of a former generation are left for the tables of the middle classes with moderate means.

Picture in Disguise.

Many and strange have been the viscidities of some of the world's greatest pictures, and a fine painting which now graces Lord Leigh's residence in Warwickshire has an interesting history. This remarkable picture, which for some years consisted of a painting of flowers, was pronounced by an art dealer to be merely a mask for some other picture, and on his receiving permission he gradually cleaned off the flowers, discovering underneath a very fine portrait of Charles I, by Vandyke. It is supposed that the portrait was thus disguised in order to save it from destruction by the Roundheads at the time of the Commonwealth.

Where We Are Unclean.

We are most particular about cleanliness in our houses—many servants must keep them swept and garnished for us—and about cleanliness in our food, eating only of first class materials, daintily prepared. But with all this delicacy of habit the most greasy saying is seashell clean compared to us in the matter of air. He breathes pure air rich in oxygen. We get together in vast herds, defile the air with all manner of disagreeable and revolting matter, including disease germs, and then contentedly breathe it.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman in Good Housekeeping.

The Duke and the Barber.

In a barber shop, and, upon inquiring for the master, was answered by an apprentice of course that he was not at home. "Do you shave, then?" asked the duke. "Yes, sir, I always do," was the reply. "But can you shave without cutting?" "Yes, sir; I'll try," answered the youth. "Very well," said the duke, while settling himself and loading his pistol. "But, look here, if you let any blood, as true as I sit here I'll blow your brains out! Now, consider well before you begin."

After a moment's reflection the boy began to make ready and said, "I'm not afraid of cutting you, sir;" and in a short time had completed the feat without a scratch, to the complete satisfaction of the duke. In gentle tones his grace asked, "Were you not afraid of having your brains blown out when you might have cut me so easily?"

"No, sir; not at all, because I thought that as soon as I should happen to let any blood I would cut your throat before you could have time to fire."

The reply won from the duke a handsome reward. It need scarcely be added he never resumed his dangerous threats in a barber shop. A lesson was taught him for life.

Beck's Narrow Escape.

David Beck, the celebrated portrait painter and pupil of Vandyke, while traveling through Germany was suddenly taken ill and to all appearances died and was laid out a corpse. His servants, sitting round the bed, grieved heartily for the loss of so good a master, and as grief is thirsty drank as heartily at the same time. One of them, becoming more befuddled than the rest, then addressed his companions thus: "Our master when alive was fond of his glass. Let us out of gratitude, then, give him one now he is dead." Assent was given; the head of the dead painter was raised up and some wine poured down or spilled about, the fragrance or spirit of which caused Beck to open his eyes, upon which the servant, who, being drunk, half forgetting his master was dead, forced down the remainder of the glass. The painter gradually revived and thus escaped a living interment.

The Russian Naval Standard.

The Russian naval standard—blue flag with a white cross—was adopted by Peter the Great, who stayed for some months at Gaardam, near Amsterdam, working as a mechanic to gain a knowledge of shipbuilding.

During this time he took a strong fancy to a clever workman named Crays, whom he persuaded to return with him to Russia after he had revealed to him his true name and position. Crays drew the plans for the first ships built for the Russian navy, and to show his appreciation, Peter the Great made him an admiral and gave orders that the Russian navy should thenceforth have a special flag with a white cross upon it to perpetuate the memory of his trusted associate, Crays being an old form of the Dutch word for cross.

The Horn Dance.

Among the quaint old customs and ceremonies still kept alive in English country districts there is only one "horn dance," and that is to be found at Abbott Bromley, in Staffordshire. Every year at the village wake the dance is still carried out. The origin of the horn dance is lost in the mists of history, but it has been traced back as far as the eleventh century. Until the seventeenth century it was practiced at Christmas, on New Year's day and on Twelfth day. In the time of Henry VIII the dance was performed in front of the church every Sunday and a collection for the poor taken up from the spectators.

What Constitutes an Assault.

"If a man comes into your house," said the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate, "and picks up a poker to strike you, you are entitled to pick up the tongue and fence with him, and if you hit him with the poker he cannot complain of being assaulted, because he would have struck you first if he could. But if, on the other hand, you take the poker out of his hand and strike him with it you are guilty of an assault, because you struck an unarmed man. That is as clear a distinction as I can make."

A Funny Metaphor.

Judge John Goode of Virginia, once a member of the Confederate congress, told of an attack by Foote of Tennessee upon Jefferson Davis and General Albert Sidney Johnston after the Confederate defeat at Cloyd mountain. He said that if Johnston had fought as he ought to have fought "peace, like a wedding garment, would now cover our fair land."

All Leaked Out.

"Of course," said the husband, who made a specialty of manufacturing excuses, "the truth is bound to leak out sometime."

"Yes," rejoined the other half of the matrimonial combine, "and I am inclined to believe that it leaked out of you long ago."

The American Ankle.

Our transatlantic cousins have certainly cultivated to perfection the art of looking dainty as they cross the street. Somehow they always contrive to look attractive while engaged in this usually unbecoming action.—London World.

Going to Extremes.

The craze for old furniture has reached such a height that Lord — has turned his wife out of doors to make room for a Louis XVI. cabinet.—London Truth.

There was no "precedent" for discovering America.—Hubbard.

Ayer's

Give nature three helps, and nearly every case of consumption will recover. Fresh air, most important of all.

Cherry Pectoral

Nourishing food comes next. Then, a medicine to control the cough and heal the lungs. Ask any good doctor.

"I first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral 55 years ago. I have seen terrible cases of lung diseases cured by it. I am never without it." ALICE G. HAMILTON, Mrs. Daniels, Ohio.

25c. 50c., \$1.00.
All druggists.

for Consumption

Health demands daily action of the bowels. Aid nature with Ayer's Pills.

THE ROMAN ARENAS.

They Were Not Mere Rings, as Those of the Modern Circus.

The arenas of ancient Rome were not, as some people suppose, mere rings or ovals, such as may be seen in the modern circus. They were broken up and varied in character according to the nature of the fighting to be done or to the caprices of those in authority. On one occasion an arena might resemble the Numidian desert, on another the garden of Hesperides, thick set with groves of trees and rising mountains, while again it pictured the great rocks and caves of Thrace.

With these surroundings the combatants advanced, retreated, encircled their adversaries or kept wild beasts at bay as occasion offered or as their courage or fear suggested. Men combated not only with the more common brutes, but with such monsters as elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses and crocodiles. On other occasions flocks of game, such as deer and war ostriches, were abandoned to the multitude, and in some cases the arenas could be turned into lakes, filled with monsters of the deep, and upon the surface of which naval engagements took place.

The Word "Jinrikisha."

The word jinrikisha comes from three Japanese roots, jin-riki-sha, meaning respectively man, power, carriage, but it is not of Japanese origin. So recently as 1870 the inconvenience of the slow, lumbering two wheeled carts turned the thoughts of English residents to the ease with which the hardy natives could propel a lightly constructed vehicle, and one was invented, some say by a missionary, others by a newspaper proprietor's son. Ever since then the heavy carts have been entirely dispensed with.

He Didn't Mind the Fog.

The London Chronicle relates that during a dense fog in London a military man advanced in years lost his way completely in the nocturnal vapor. Bumping against a stranger, he explained his misfortune and gave his address. "I know it quite well," said the stranger, "and I will take you there." It was some distance, but the guide never hesitated for a moment on the whole route. "This is your door," he said at last as a house loomed dimly before them. "Bless my soul," said the old gentleman, "so it is! But how on earth have you been able to make your way through such a fog?" "I know every stick and stone in this part of London," said the stranger quietly, "for I am blind!"

The First "Canard."

The first use of the word canard (meaning a duck) in the sense of hoax is attributed to Norbert Cornelissen, who, to give a sly hit at the ridiculous pieces of intelligence in public journals, circulated the report that an interesting experiment had just been made calculated to prove the extraordinary voracity of ducks. Twenty were placed together, and then one of them was killed and cut up into pieces, feathers and all, and thrown to the other nineteen, who greedily devoured it. The process was repeated until, as was averred, the last duck had eaten the whole of his nineteen companions. The story ran the round of all the journals in Europe and so established the appropriateness of the term canard for hoax.

Homelike.

"Mamma," said the little girl who was having her first experience of riding in a sleeper.

"Hush, dear," whispered mamma, "you will waken the others."

"But, mamma, I only want to ask one question."

"Well, what is it?"

"Who has the flat above us?"

Didn't Need Money.

Dixon—How is your artist friend getting along in New York? Tomson—Oh, splendidly! Dixon—Have you heard from him? Tomson—No, that's the reason I know he's prospering.

Progress is the activity of today and the assurance of tomorrow.—Emerson.

Startling But Not Dangerous.

Great Bargains at BOLDRICK'S FUR ROOMS over Calder's Jewelry Store. Come and get a Ladies' Coat very cheap, or Men's Fine Coon, best quality.

JAS. BOLDRICK.

Keeping House In St. Petersburg.

In St. Petersburg housekeeping costs more, it is said, than in the other European capitals. To begin with, nothing can be bought without bargaining, and those who are skillful in the art have the advantage over their neighbors. If you know how to get on the soft side of a Russian tradesman and ply him with proverbs and jokes you can cut his price down to the narrowest margin of profit; otherwise he simply robs you.

Indeed, he cannot well do otherwise,

but an unwritten law, obliges him to

ask for his wares from 30 to 40 per

cent more than he expects. He himself

would be astonished if you would take

him at his word. Then, again, of course,

a great deal depends on the choice of

shops. One of the most satisfactory

ways of buying provisions is not to visit

any shops, but to repair to the open

air markets. In certain public squares

of the capitals little stalls are fixed up

every morning, and here fruit, vegeta-

bles, meat, poultry, hardware and hab-

erdashery can be bought up to noon.

But at the stroke of 12 every booth and

stall vanishes.

The Black of the Eye.

The invariable blackness of the pupil

of the eye was a puzzle to scientific

men until Professor Helmholtz showed

it to be the necessary effect of refrac-

tion. Sufficient rays are reflected from

the bottom of the eye to render visible

the parts there situated, but since these

reflected rays in emerging from the

eye must traverse the same ocula

media through which they passed in

entering the eye it is evident that they

must undergo the same refraction

which they underwent as entering rays,

only in an opposite direction. The re-

sult of this is that the paths of the

emerging and entering rays coincide,

and the former will therefore return to

the source whence as incidental rays

they originally started. There is noth-

ing in the pupil to reflect light—in fact,

it resembles a window looking into a

dark room.

He Didn't Mind the Fog.

The London Chronicle relates that

during a dense fog in London a mili-

tary man advanced in years lost his

way completely in the nocturnal vapor.

Bumping against a stranger, he ex-

plained his misfortune and gave his

address. "I know it quite well," said

the stranger, "and I will take you

there." It was some distance, but the

guide never hesitated for a moment on

the whole route. "This is your door,"

he said at last as a house loomed dimly

before them. "Bless my soul," said

the old gentleman, "so it is! But how

on earth have you been able to make

your way through such a fog?" "I

know every stick and stone in this part

of London," said the stranger quietly,

"for I am blind!"

The First "Canard."

The first use of the word canard

(meaning a duck) in the sense of hoax

is attributed to Norbert Cornelissen,

who, to give a sly hit at the ridiculous

pieces of intelligence in public journals,

circulated the report that an interesting

experiment had just been made calcu-

lated to prove the extraordinary vorac-

ity of ducks. Twenty were placed to-

gether, and then one of them was kil-

led and cut up into pieces, feathers and

all, and thrown to the other nineteen,

who greedily devoured it. The process

was repeated until, as was averred,

the last duck had eaten the whole of his

nineteen companions. The story ran

the round of all the journals in Europe

and so established the appropriateness

of the term canard for hoax.

At a fire in Hot Springs, Ark., on

Saturday, \$1,000,000 worth of property

was destroyed and nine persons killed.

The First of March

finds us on the MARCH for Spring Business, with a

good (though not our full) assortment of Spring Shoes,

and especially great values in staple lines.

Now is the time to be looking up a pair of Hand-

Made Boots for Spring. This is the place to look for

them, for instance, examine the following:

Men's Long Boots, French Kip,	\$5.00.
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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

11.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
11.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

Vol. XXVI, No. 28.

Ward's Clothing.

Bye and Bye It Will Be Buy and Buy.

Bye and bye it will be work early and late.
People will be clamoring for their clothing,
we will be asking for time.

It's always so.

Now, why not get YOUR new suit order in
ahead of the crowd?

An early delivery is our promise to-day.
Brim full stocks is your to-day's advantage.

And prices lean your way now as much as
they will later on.

Then why wait?

SOMEONE MUST LEAD

We take the responsibility of LEADING the

HAT AND CAP BUSINESS.

8 Cases already of New Styles and New Colors.
Look up your old hat and see if it does not want
exchanging for a new one.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

JANUARY BARGAIN SALE.

MILLINERY—Give us a call. All Hats greatly reduced,
\$1.00 to \$1.50 for 25c., 50c. and 75c.

FURS—Two only, Men's Fur Coats, were \$30 for \$20.00.

One Ladies' Caperine, \$18.50 for \$15.00.

One Thibet Ruff, \$8.50 for \$5.00.

Two only, Ladies' Fur-lined Capes, \$12 for \$9.00.

All JACKETS reduced in price. SKIRTS from \$1.50 up.

Our last consignment of UNDERWEAR to hand. We can
give you any quality or size in Ladies', Gentlemen's or Children's.
Best and cheapest in town. See our 25c. and 50c.
lines.

Ultimate Breakfast Food, 25c. pkg. Buckwheat Flour, 25c. pkg.

Best Gold Dust Corn Meal, 10 lbs. for 25c.

Dried Apples, Beans, Poultry, Eggs, etc., wanted.

Good Farm to be sold at once. Known as the Allen Daford
farm.

C. F. STICKLE.



The Geneva Retinoscope

now used in our Optical Department. Let us examine your
eyes. We can tell you whether you require glasses or not.

The above cut represents the parent viewing the interior
of child's eye through the Ophthalmoscope—a thing heretofore
impossible.

W. H. CALDER,
Jeweller and Stationer.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO JANUARY, 1st, 1906, FOR 75c.

Pasture Crops.

By PROF. C. A. ZAVITZ, ONTARIO
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The area of cleared land devoted to pasture in Ontario amounts to nearly three million acres, and that devoted to hay and clover to about two and one-half million acres annually. A large number of varieties of grasses and clovers have been grown in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, both singly and in combination, for pasture and for hay. The mixture of seed now used for the production of pasture for a two years' stand in the short rotation on the College farm is as follows:—Red Clover, 7 lbs.; Alsike Clover, 2 lbs.; Timothy, 4 lbs.; and Orchard Grass, 5 lbs., making a total of 18 lbs. per acre. This mixture can also be used for hay, but when the chief aim is the production of Great Britain did not. They lived up to the principles of their religion, while Britshers hardly professed to do so.

Farmers frequently write in the spring of the year, stating that through lack of germination of the grass and clover seed, the killing of the plants by the hot dry weather of the summer, or the heaving of the clover in the early spring, the pasture crop is likely to be deficient in the coming season, and asking what they can sow in the spring of the year that will furnish the best pasture in the same season. In each of four years we conducted an experiment in testing fourteen different kinds of crops for the production of pasture in the same season in which the seed was sown. As a result of these experiments we find that we can get better returns from a combination of varieties than from any one variety sown by itself.

The following mixture, when sown in the spring, is likely to be ready for use at about six weeks after the seed is sown and to give good satisfaction in furnishing pasture throughout the summer: Oats, one and one-half bushels; Early Amber Sugar Cane, thirty pounds; and Common Red Clover, seven pounds; thus making a total of eighty-eight pounds of seed per acre.

Sometimes a farm contains a considerable amount of comparatively rough land, or fields which lie at a long distance from the buildings, and the owner is anxious to use a mixture of grasses and clovers which will make a permanent pasture. From twenty years results in testing different varieties of grasses and clovers, both singly and in combination, we would suggest the following mixture for permanent pasture on an average soil: Orchard Grass, 4 lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 4 lbs.; Tall Oat Grass, 3 lbs.; Timothy, 2 lbs.; Meadow Foxtail, 2 lbs.; Lucerne, 5 lbs.; Alsike Clover, 2 lbs.; and White Clover, 2 lbs., thus making a total of 24 pounds of seed per acre. Some of these varieties produce grass very early in the spring; while others are later and furnish a good bite during the hot dry weather which occurs frequently in the months of July and August. The seed can be sown in early spring either with or without a grain crop. Such a mixture as this, when once well established on suitable land, should form a pasture abundant in growth, excellent in quality, and permanent in character.

To the Dairymen of Canada.

GENTLEMEN.—The Montreal Produce Merchants' Association being solicitous to promote the interests of all engaged in the dairy industry in Canada, whether as producer or merchant, desires to repeat and emphasize the objections expressed in former circulars, viz.:—That the manufacture of fodder cheese is detrimental to the interests of all and should be discontinued.

The experience of the past has shown that for the most part cheese made from fodder milk is not of a quality good enough to enhance the reputation of Canadian cheese or increase its consumption by the British public. Further, it has been found that on an average the quantity of cheese produced during our grass season is about as much as can be consumed at prices profitable to the producer.

The Association appreciates the fact that the disposal of milk produced before the opening and after the close of the cheese season is an important question, but in view of the improved methods introduced in the manufacture of butter in recent years, and the superior quality now produced from fodder milk with increased demand at remunerative prices, the Association confidently recommends that wherever possible butter should be manufactured instead of cheese during the winter season, or from the 15th of November to the 1st of May.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
J. STANLEY COOK,
Secretary.

REMITTANCES.

We have the best of facilities for remitting money to all points in Canada, United States, Europe and all parts of the World.

SIMPLE. SAFE. CHEAP.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits of One Dollar and upward and compounded Four times each year.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

for trial.

Full particulars and copy of "Western Canada," from any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent or C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., Toronto.

"Sterling Hall."

There is already a pleasing promise of Spring in the New Goods, of the usual reliable quality, and good value type, which crowd the spaces at "Sterling Hall." There's a hint to the early buyer who gets first choice.

A SPRING COTTON SURPRISE.

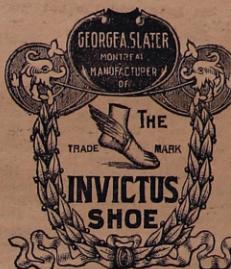
30 pieces, very fine quality Cotton, put up in ends of 25 to 30 yds., 36 in. wide, just the idea for sheeting purposes. Has been selling at 12c. per yd. This lot is yours by the piece at 8c. yd.

Our Dress Goods Department

is showing a complete range of New Spring Effects in

Priestley's Celebrated Dress Goods,

including Silk Warp Voiles, Mohairs, Fancy Lustres, Sicilians, Broadcloths, Venetians.



THE INVICTUS SHOE FOR MEN.

The "Invictus" Shoe is made by G. A. SLATER, Shoemaker, Montreal, and we have no hesitation in recommending this line to your consideration when in want of a good pair of shoes.

We show them in Box Calf and Vici Kid, various styles, at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.

MEN'S WEAR.

We are showing for Spring more good, honest values than you usually find in Men's Furnishings.

The latest in Spring Caps at 25, 35, 50 and 75c.

The latest in Spring Hats at 25c. to \$2.25.

CRESCENT Shirts, confined patterns and advance styles, at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

RAINFOATS.

An unusually attractive line of guaranteed Rainproof Coats at \$2.50 to \$10.00.

W. R. MATHER

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

LOOK HERE

SHOE BARGAINS.

We are still giving Big Discounts in Winter Footwear. We have a few lines left that we will sell less than cost, as we said the room for our large Spring Stock.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER. Repairing neatly done.

Ladies wear the EMPRESS Shoes. For sale at

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

We must have all overdue accounts settled at once.

The prospects for gold in the Hudson Bay country are to be investigated this summer by a party of four veteran prospectors who are to leave Prince Albert on March 20 for a district in which some lesser gold has already been discovered. The men are being sent out by a wealthy Canadian.

Dr. Chittenden of Yale University advises the students of that institution to imitate the Japanese, "who eat to live and do not make their dinners their highest pleasure." He says it has been proved by strength tests in the gymnasium that the men who cut down their diet to one-third of their ordinary consumption thereby increase in strength from 85 to 100 per cent.

The Canadian Northern has decided to complete this year the main line to Edmonton, to extend the Prince Albert line from Metford to Prince Albert, to complete Roseburn line to Roseburn, the Carberry-Brandon section, the Springfield branch, a distance of twenty miles from Winnipeg, the Thunderhill branch from Swan River to a point just beyond the western boundary of the province, near Thunderhill.

Bancroft Times: — Onslow Wynn, while intoxicated, went into the Bancroft House on Friday and asked for a drink. The bartender, W. Tracy, refused to give it to him, and thereupon Wynn made a vicious attack upon him with a knife. He came pretty near putting Tracy out of business, but the knife was taken from him and he was locked up. He appeared before F. Mullett, J.P., and was sent down to Belleville, for trial.

Important to Dairymen.

A public dairy meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall, Madoc, on Friday, the 10th of March, at 2.30 p.m., and a private meeting will be held in the same hall for cheesemakers and cheese inspectors. Mr. G. S. Pritchard, chief instructor for the Province, D. Derbyshire, President of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and a number of other Dairymen, will attend these meetings. All dairymen and especially every cheese maker, is invited to be present. Mr. Angus Nicholson, president of Madoc cheese board will act as chairman.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SETTLERS' TRAINS

Will leave Toronto every Tuesday

DURING MARCH AND APRIL

AT 9 P.M., FOR

Manitoba and the North-West

and run via Toronto, Grand Trunk, North Bay and Canadian Pacific. A special dinner will be served on each train. Passengers travelling without live stock should take the train leaving Toronto 1.45 p.m. Train leaving Toronto 8.30 p.m. for passengers travelling with stock.

THE
MATCHMAKERS

There was little of the diplomat in the composition of Captain Paul Osborne, retired master mariner. When any business came his way wherein the exercise of tact was desirable he was apt to blunder unwittingly; for he held stoutly to the belief that a man who could bully a mutinous crew into discipline and obedience had nothing to learn in such a trifling matter as the management of a son. And he had definitely resolved that Dick should marry Milly Marston, the pretty daughter of his next-door neighbors.

Milly's parents had met his overtures for the match enthusiastically, and when, over a glass of the captain's brewing in the Osborne parlors, the old sea-dog had promised to bring Dick's assent—and the happy youth himself—to the little party to be held on the morrow in honor of Milly's birthday, Mr. Marston delightedly vowed that his wife's and his own dearest hopes were on the eve of fulfillment.

Mrs. Osborne shook her head dubiously when the captain breezily unfolded his scheme. Dick was a fine, high-spirited young fellow, and she had grave doubts regarding the wisdom of an attempt at coercion. Her shrewd, motherly instinct told her that the young people were already, although perhaps unknowingly as yet, trending easily towards the matrimonial goal, and that sooner or later their parents' desires would be gratified. Besides, they were both ridiculously young, and she, for her part, couldn't bear the thought of parting with him just yet, even to Milly Marston.

The captain airily pooh-poohed her objections, and ultimately gained her halting concurrence, along with a warning to be cautious how he dealt with Dick. The captain good-humoredly protested that such an injunction was quite superfluous; he was always cunning, but on this occasion she might rely upon him being an ambassador and a snake rolled into one. So in the morning he brought his son to bay.

"This is the girl's birthday, Dicky, my lad," he began cheerfully, with a jerk of his head towards the wall, on the farther side of which the Marston gable abutted.

"What girl, dad?"

"Her next door—Milly Marston. And to kind of honor the event George and the mother want the three of us to toast sound and toe with tea to-night. You'll go, of course?"

"Delighted, dad," said Dick, heartily.

The captain nodded a sagacious "I told you so, didn't I?" to his wife. His round, red face became wreathed in smiles, and he rubbed his hands delightedly.

"That's it, Dicky, my lad. Ha! I do like to hear you say it that way. She's a clean, clipper-built little hooker, is Milly—well ballasted, too," sinking his voice to a horse whisper, and winking meaningfully into his son's face; "don't forget that, Dick—mighty well ballasted. The sort of craft that'll stand up to a gale, eh, you rogue?"

Dick understood and laughed unashamedly.

"Whenever I see her, be it weekday or Sunday," proceeded the captain, "I can't help feeling envious of old George. I won't deny that Providence has given mother and me the best boy in the world; but, Dicky, my lad, a son ain't everything—mother and I have always had a sort of hankering after a girl as well to make up our cargo of happiness. Ain't that true, Polly? Of course it is. And if we'd had the choosing of her she'd have been just such another as Milly." Here the captain gave an emotional sniff and mopped his face with his handkerchief. But he quickly recovered and said, abruptly, "What's your opinion of the lass, Dick?"

Dick hesitated, colored, then his glance steadied on his father's. "Why," he said, simply, "I like Milly."

The captain banged his fist on the table and gurgled and shook with laughter. "There," he cried, triumphantly, to his wife, "didn't I tell you 'twas all plain sailing?" The job's done, Polly."

But the mother's face did not reflect her husband's triumph. Dick looked from one to the other of his parents, clearly puzzled.

"What job do you refer to, dad?" he asked.

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the captain, prodding his son's ribs, gleefully. "You sly dog, Dick! You thought we were blind, did you? But we ain't. You like the jade, as we know all along, and she likes you, so to clinch the matter, we're going to have the pair spliced right away."

"You're going to have us married," cried Dick, amazed.

Mrs. Osborne coughed warningly, and made to speak, but the captain waved her down.

"Aye, marraher, my lad. You thought we didn't see the course you've been drifting. We did; but drifting is mighty slow work, and dangerous too; so among us we've planned to give Milly and you a tow into port, that's all. Ain't you glad?"

"But—but I don't want to be towed, dad. I'm not much inclined that way just yet; and, besides, you forgot that Milly's views on the matter are most unlikely to agree with yours."

The captain chuckled. "Don't let that annoy you, Dick," he said, cheerfully. "Old George is seeing to that. While I'm talking to you

I'll bet he's busy persuading the dear little thing—"

Dick sprang to his feet, electrified. "Do you mean, sir, that Mr. Marston is trying to force his daughter to marry me?" he said sternly. "Oh, no; no force about it, my boy. Just a mere—"

"Excuse me, sir; I call it compulsion." Dick's face was drawn and white, and he blushed quick. "Father—mother, I hope you can assure me that neither of you has a hand in this scandalous thing."

"Don't be angry with your father—with us, Dick," said Mrs. Osborne, imploringly. "I thought it was bad—I mean that anything we have done, or countenanced, has been solely in the interest of your future happiness."

"What's all the bother about, anyway?" growled the captain, chagrined at the evident failure of his scheme. "You love Milly; she, I reckon, loves you so what more do you want?"

Dick was struggling to command himself, and at length partially succeeded. "I think, sir," he said, bitterly, addressing his father, "that it may save Miss Marston some pain if you will at once inform her father that I absolutely refuse to be a party to this shameful plot. I love her—I say it proudly—but now I shall never be able to hold up my head before her!" He turned and made for the door.

"Then you are an ass, sir," roared the irate captain. "The door slammed behind Dick. "I say," thundered the captain, "there's confounded blockhead of an ass in this room!"

"Then it must be either you or me," said Mrs. Osborne, acidly. "Dick has gone, and I'm not surprised."

II.

The suave, dignified Mr. Marston took a different line with his daughter; yet, notwithstanding the fact that his wife nobly seconded his every argument, it seemed as though his efforts were destined to be no more fruitful than his neighbor's. He stood on the hearthring with his back to the fire, facing Milly, whose soft cheeks were like twin roses at the moment, and her wide-open eyes fixed on his in a gaze at once questioning and fearful.

"And, my dear child," Mr. Marston was saying, persuasively, "apart altogether from sentiment, I need hardly point out the very substantial advantages which will accrue to you through such a union. People believe me wealthy—I have a lingering suspicion that Captain Osborne is one of them—but between ourselves—strictly between ourselves, mind you—I am really nothing of the sort; and your mother and I are agreed that if you will accept Dick now our greatest anxiety will thereby be relieved in that you, at least, will be secured henceforth against all fear of ultimate want."

Mr. Marston paused impressively and his wife seized her opportunity. "You see, my dear Millicent, that although it is not yet a question of bread and butter—which Heaven forbid it should ever become!—still, the captain's money, which will eventually fall to Dick, is—"

"Oh, mother, how can you?" cried Milly, reproachfully, and Mrs. Marston's glance wavered and strayed suddenly from her daughter's face. "Our—your mother's and mine—remaining years must necessarily be few," resumed Mr. Marston, pathetically. "And if we saw you wedded to such an exemplary young man as Richard Osborne, instead of looking to the future with distrust, not to say terror, for our beloved offspring's well-being, we should regard the approaching evening of our lives—in fact, as a long dream of—bliss."

He pulled out his handkerchief with a flourish and blew his nose with vigor, doubtless to conceal some natural emotion.

"A long dream of bliss, Milly, as your father so feelingly puts it," said Mrs. Marston. "Surely on this your birthday you will not be so heartless."

"Oh, mother, you know I'm not that," Milly burst forth, almost tearfully. "But, really, I don't wish to marry anyone."

"Humph!" exclaimed her father; "mere girlish shyness which an hour's calm reflection will cure."

"Not want to marry!" cried her mother, in amazement. "My dear child, how absurd you are! Marriage is the goal of every girl's ambition. It is her destiny, especially when she's so good-looking as you are."

Milly shrank and trembled under the weight of her mother's logic, her hands clasping and unclasping nervously, and her eyes flashing agitatedly from one to the other of her parents.

"But above all," continued Mrs. Marston, with decision, "you love Dick—know you do!"

"Don't, mother; oh, don't!" cried Milly, covering her face with her hands.

"Tut, tut!" said her father, irritably. "There's nothing to cry about, just make up your mind to take him, and all will be well."

The girl suddenly looked up with a gesture of despair.

"Why do you torture me like this? He has never asked me," she said.

"As to that," said her father quickly, "I may tell you that he intends proposing to-night."

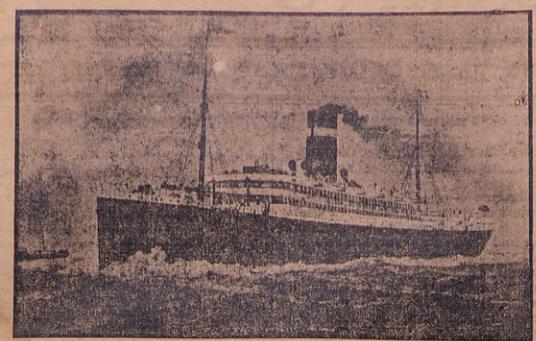
Milly started. "Who told you that?" she demanded. "Not he himself, surely?"

"Not at all; oh, no. I have it from—ha! I know, and that's sufficient, isn't it?"

"But I insist on knowing how you know," said Milly, suspiciously.

"Why, my darling," said Mr. Marston, with an uneasy laugh, "the captain told me that Dick's dying to marry you. As a matter of fact,

we have decided between us that, as to the point, we can't do better than lend you a helping hand. So, while



NEW ALLAN LINER "VICTORIAN."

The Allan steamship officials in Montreal have received word intimating that the new turbine S.S. "Victorian" recently constructed for the Canadian Atlantic steamship service, will sail from Liverpool on her maiden trip for St. John and Halifax on March 23 next.

Mr. George Hannah, passenger manager of the Allan steamship line says that the company was especially interested in the sailing for Canada of the "Victorian."

"It means more to this country," said Mr. Hannah, "than most Canadians can imagine. In the first place the "Victorian" will practically inaugurate what will be known as the fast Atlantic mail service between the British Isles and Canadian ports. The steamers "Victorian" and "Virginian" have no hesitation in saying, will give just as fast service as there is under the British flag, running to any country you may mention. These vessels will equal, if not surpass, the fastest runs made to New York by the big liners, and when I tell you that we expect to carry the mails from Mobile to Halifax in five days, twelve hours, or from Mobile to Rimouski in six days, you can form an idea how we will compare with the fast mail steamers to New York, which take

from six days to seven days to make the passage from Queenstown. The Allans signed the fast mail contract to the St. Lawrence for 1905 with the government, believing that it was possible to beat the United States routes."

"And please remember this fact," said Mr. Hannah, "this is not the ultimate time limit in which the Allan steamers will carry the mails to and from Canada to the British Isles, but it is considered that the steamers "Victorian" and "Virginian" are up to the present requirements of the Canadian trade, and when it is necessary to develop, both as to vessels and speed, the company will be prepared to meet any obligations in this respect. This is the first time, at least to my mind, in the history of transatlantic navigation, that two steamers of the size and power of the "Victorian" and "Virginian" have been placed in commission simultaneously, and it opens a new page in St. Lawrence navigation."

The S.S. "Victorian," under command of Captain McNicol made her trial trip on March 4.

The new S.S. "Virginian" in charge of Captain Vipond, will sail for the St. Lawrence, if local navigation conditions are favorable, on or about April 8 next.

I'm pointing the path of duty and inclination to you, the captain is tackling his son."

With a cry of dismay Milly turned and fled. But in an instant she reappeared in the doorway, her eyes blazing with indignation. "How could you—how could you?" she panted. "I hate myself—everybody—Dick Osborne most of all!" She raised a clenched fist and shook it wildly at her astonished parents. "I shall never—never—never marry him nor anyone! I'd kill myself rather!"

"I'm afraid, Jane," said Mr. Marston, about five minutes later—"I'm afraid we have been hasty."

"Nonsense, George," said his wife, tarty. "You simply were not firm enough."

"But what's to be done? The captain will have had no difficulty with Dick; and it will be most humiliating to us and insulting to them to confess ourselves beaten."

"Give her an hour or two to think it over and then use your rightful authority. She'll gladly give way."

"I cannot help thinking," said Mr. Marston, with a slow shake of his head, "that the captain was wrong. I'm afraid we have only made matters worse by our interference. Cupid is a ticklish little customer to meddle with."

III.

The birthday party turned out a tragic failure. Milly had locked herself in her room on a plea of headache, and so her parents' feet sore. Strangely enough, their feelings of irritation were aggravated rather than lessened when the Osbornes appeared without Dick. Instead, therefore, of a truly marvelous escape from a dire calamity on the parts of themselves and their respective offspring. In their innocent hearts, however, regrets and yearnings were never absent. The captain's manner of stifling them was by drinking a double share of his excellent brew before turning in; Mr. Marston smoked more than was good for him and dreamt of the captain's whisky. Milly was humiliated and ashamed, while Dick was bitterly, but silently, angry. The change was telling visibly on the healths of all concerned when the outraged little god again took a hand in the game.

One evening Dick found himself sprinting up the platform at Waterloo as his train for home was pulling out. He managed to grip a handle and pull the door open, and the next moment, aided by a vigorous push from the hand of a friendly porter, he was sprawling across the lap of a girl, who, with admirable presence of mind, contrived to break his fall with her arms while her startled scream yet filled the compartment. Dick struggled to his feet in hot haste, with a flood of shamed apologies and thanks; then he glanced at his preserver. "My goodness! Milly!" he gasped.

The girl bowed, clearly confused, and turned her head away. Dick sat down, his heart thumping now in real earnest. For some moments he gazed entranced at the soft outline of her cheek; then he edged along towards her as if drawn by an invisible chain. No sign from the girl.

"Miss Marston—Milly!" he said. She looked swiftly and, along her cheek went a rush of color.

"Milly, isn't it time something was done to bring our parents together again?" he said, gravely.

Milly's shoulders gave a little impatient shake. "I really don't know," she said, stiffly.

"Dad has done nothing but mope ever since. He has quite gone off his food, and I'm beginning to fear—" Dick paused significantly, and Milly flushed round a glance of cage concern. "Oh, so has father," she said.

"Then would it not be cruel to let them pine away and perhaps die—die when it lies in our power to save them? Of course," he went on lugubriously, "hating me as you do."

"I don't—don't hate you."

"Well, then, despise!"

"Nor despise. It's you who do these things." Her eyes met his defiantly as she said it. His hands found hers somehow, and her glance wavered.

"Oh, Milly, Milly!" he said, reproachfully, "what I feel for you is the very essence of love—" But enough. Let it suffice that two fond hearts were soon throbbed as one, and Cupid danced a jig on the roof of

the carriage the rest of the way home.

SIZE OF THE CUBIT.
New Discoveries Will Reduce the Biblical Measurements.

The measurements of Biblical buildings and persons have ever been a source of awesome wonderment to the youthful, and a matter of considerable trouble to those students of history and archaeology who have found much in the books of the Old Testament that is confusing and seemingly contradictory.

All measurements mentioned are so many "cubits," and what that cubit represents in metrical or English measures has so far been more or less conjectural. A cubit of one foot six inches has so far been accepted, and upon this many measurements that in the present age are regarded as inexplicable have been built up.

It has been left for the Rev. W. Shaw Caldecott, a well-known lecturer upon the subject, to discover from the evidence of the Bible itself and from scholarly deductions from the famous Seneker table the extent of three cubits.

A thousand years before the birth of Abraham, these three "cubits" or cubits were in use, says Mr. Caldecott. They represented respectively nine-tenths, one and a fifth and one and a half of English foot. The first was used exclusively for the measurement of gold and gold tapestry work, the second for building work, and the measurement of objects and persons, the third for measuring areas only.

Mr. Caldecott's calculations enable us to obtain a more accurate idea of the dimensions of some Biblical structures.

Goliath was by no means the mighty giant he was believed to be. By the side of Chawng, the Chinese giant, he cuts an ordinary figure. The great bed of Og dwindles to something just more than ordinary size, and the tower of Solomon's magnificent temple scarcely overreaches the clock of St. Paul's.

Whether mathematicians and Assyrian scholars accept the interpretations of Mr. Caldecott remains to be seen.

You have no right to complain that the sermon is thin if you are keeping the preacher on a water-guzzler salary.

The Dominion Permanent Loan Company

Fourteenth Annual Report.

The Fourteenth Regular Annual Meeting of the Dominion Permanent Loan Company was held at the Offices of the Company on Wednesday, March 1st, 1905. A large number of Shareholders were present.

The President, the Hon. J. R. Stratton, occupied the chair. Mr. T. P. Coffee, Vice-President, was requested to act as Secretary.

The President presented the following report of the Directors for the year ending December 31st, 1904:

Your Directors are pleased to be able to state that active and profitable employment has been found for the funds of the Company during the past year, the demand for satisfactory loans being sufficient to call into requisition the available funds of the Company.

The earnings for the past year have enabled the Company to declare and pay dividends amounting to \$69,134.14, and to permit of the transfer of \$45,000 to the Reserve Fund of the Company. After payment of such dividends and the addition to the Reserve Fund of \$45,000 and the writing off of \$1,444.54 of office furniture and premises, there remains to be placed to the credit of Profit and Loss the sum of \$20,684.68.

Your Directors are pleased to be in a position to congratulate the Shareholders upon the gratifying results of the operations of the Company during the past year, and have also pleasure in testifying to the general efficiency character of the services rendered by the officials, agents and staff of the Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. STRATTON,
President.

The Dominion Permanent Loan Co., Toronto.

Statement of Account for Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1904.

ASSETS.

Mortgages and other Investments	\$3,158,933.72
Real Estate	24,528.82
Office Premises and Furniture	12,299.00
Sundry Accounts	2,250.66
Imperial Bank and Cash on hand	59,508.63
	\$3,257,513.83

LIABILITIES.

To the Public:	
Deposits and Accrued Interest	\$ 212,816.70
Debentures and Accrued Interest	1,603,020.88
	\$ 1,815,837.53
Surplus—Assets over Liabilities	1,441,676.39

To Shareholders:	
On Capital Stock	\$ 1,223,241.71
Contingent Fund	5,984.68
Reserve Fund	160,000.00
Unclaimed Dividends	50.07
Dividends payable Jan. 3, 1905	31,735.10
Balance of Profit and Loss	20,684.68
	\$ 1,441,676.39
	\$ 3,257,513.83

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	

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HEALTHY LUNGS.

Depend Upon Rich, Red Blood—
Poor Blood Means Weak Lungs
and Fatal Consumption.

Every drop of blood in the body must go through the lungs. That is why the lungs are helped, and healed and strengthened with the great blood-builder, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They fill the veins with pure, rich red blood that gives health and vigor to weak lungs. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brace the lungs to throw off bronchitis and heavy colds. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the lungs after an attack of la grippe or pneumonia. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved hundreds in Canada from consumptives' graves. No other medicine does this work so speedily and so well. Mrs. Jane A. Kennedy, Douglastown, Que., says:—"My sister, a young and delicate girl, took a severe cold when about seventeen years old. Nothing we did for her seemed to do any good, and we feared she was going into consumption. Often after a bad night I would get up early to see if she had spit blood during the night. A friend strongly urged me to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and within a month from the time she had begun their use, she had almost recovered her health. Under the continued use of the Pills she is now well and strong."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only make weak lungs strong, but they cure all troubles arising from a poor or deficient blood supply, such as anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, general weakness, St. Vitus dance, headaches and backaches, kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, and the special secret ailments of young girls and women. Insist upon the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Good-morning, Lucy dear!" said the gushing Miss Welborn. "How strange I should meet you—and on my birthday, too!" "It is really your birthday, dear?" said her charming friend. "Why, how old are you now?" "Twenty-five, dear." Lucy drew on her stock of recollections for a moment. "Isn't it wonderful how slowly time passes?" she said.

MOTHER'S ADVICE.

"I would advise mothers to stop dosing their little ones with nauseous castor oil and soothing stuffs, and use only Baby's Own Tablets." This is the advice of Mrs. Joseph E. Harley, of Worthington, Ont., who has proved the Tablets the best medicine in the world for the troubles that afflict young children. Mrs. Harley adds:—"My little one had no other medicine but the Tablets since she was two months old, and they have kept her the picture of good health." These Tablets are good for children of every age, and speedily cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, prevent croup, expel worms and allay the irritation of teething. And there is not a particle of opiate or harmful drug in this medicine. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE CZAR IN PROVERB.

His Luck, His Power and His Limitations.

In a recent number of the Paris Figaro were found collated some characteristic Russian proverbs that regard the Czar and his position, and find much current application:

"When the Czar splits into a dish, it breaks into pieces for very pride."

"The crown does not protect the Czar from headache."

"Even the lungs of the Czar cannot blow out the sun."

"The Czar's back, too, would bleed if it were gashed with the knout."

"The Czar even covered with boils is declared to be in good health."

"When the Czar rides behind a tired horse every step is charged as a league."

"The Czar may be a cousin of God, but his brother he is not."

"The Czar's arm is long, but it cannot reach to heaven."

"Neither can the Czar's vinegar make anything sweet."

"The head of the Czar, too, has only five fingers."

"The voice of the Czar has an echo even when there are no mountains in the vicinity."

"The troika (team of three horses abreast) of the Czar leaves a deep trace behind it."

"It is no more difficult for Death to carry a fat Czar than to carry a lean beggar."

"The tear in the eye of the Czar costs his country many, many a handkerchief."

"When the Czar writes verses—wee be to the poet!"

"When the Czar plays, his ministers have only one eye and the countmen are blind."

"What the Czar cannot accomplish time can do."

"Even the Czar's cow cannot bring anything else into the world but a calf."

"When the Czar has the smallpox his country bears the scars."

"The edge on a razor," said the garrulous barber, "improved by laying it away for a time," "that's bearing the case," rejoined the victim in the chair. "I'd advise you to lay the one you are using away for about two thousand years!"

"Are you fond of that moustache you are wearing?" "Well, I didn't like it very well at first; but it's the sort of thing that grows on one, you know!"

SENTENCE SERMONS.

A joy unshared is always short lived.

Making a life is greater than making a living.

Peace on earth waits for the peace from heaven.

There will be good will in all when God's will is over all.

You cannot touch me as long as you think of them as massas."

The man who suspects everybody is surely a suspicious character.

Running in old ruts may be more risky than blazing new trails.

The man who sows nothing always reaps something a good deal worse.

You can't expect a nickel's worth of religion to last you over Monday.

The flowers on the streets of heaven are the transplanted sorrows of earth.

It is easy to preach on the benefits of walking when you are in the band wagon.

They who really pray for the poor find themselves saying Amen at their door.

There's something wrong about a man's piety when it provokes others to profanity.

When a man thinks he has a cinch he is apt to find that the halter is on him.

You never know how much religion you have until some one treads on your best corn.

Our biggest, blackest troubles are often only the locomotive drawing our richest treasure train.

It will take a lot of nerve for some Christians to stand up and look over their lives at last and hear the judge say: "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

THE OPEN-AIR TREATMENT.

The advantages of the open-air treatment for consumptives may be thus briefly summarized: The patient exposed continuously to fresh air gains in appetite, assimilates his food better, sleeps more soundly and awakens more refreshed, writes Dr. H. W. G. Mackenzie. Free exposure to air is the best antipyretic. Sweating at night, formerly so common a symptom, usually ceases. Colds are practically unknown among patients leading an open-air life. Secondary infection, on account of the comparative freedom of the air from micro-organisms, is much less likely to occur. Tolerance of outside air is very quickly established, and no one who has tried the open-air life will willingly go back to the former conditions of stuffiness. I have never seen any one made worse by exposure to fresh air. Even during a thick London fog patients get on better lying in bed on a balcony or in rooms with windows wide open and a good fire burning than when attempts are made to shut out the fog by keeping the windows shut.

THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS SECRET

HIS HEALTH MAINLY DUE TO THE USE OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Postmaster Lee Looks Ten Years Younger Than His Seventy-Six Years and He Gives the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N.B., March 13.—(Special)—Horatio J. Lee, postmaster here, is now in his seventy-sixth year, but so bright and healthy does he look and so energetic is he in his movements that he would easily pass for ten years younger.

"How do I keep young looking," the postmaster says. "Well I attribute it largely to my good health and my health is mainly due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I first learned the value of this Kidney Remedy some years ago, I was then suffering from Kidney Disease. My feet and legs swelled and I had to rise eight or ten times in the night because of urinary troubles. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills restored my health at that time and I have used them at intervals since.

"To anyone afflicted with Kidney Trouble I say 'Dodd's Kidney Pills are all right.' Try them and you will be sure to find a benefit."

BEAUTIFUL BELINDA'S BEAU.

Belinda Brook's bashful beau, Billy Bateman, brought Belinda bright blossoms, beautifully blended. Belinda blushed bewitchingly behind Billy's bouquet. Billy being beloved by Belinda, but being backward, Belinda's burly bachelor brother Bob bantered Billy.

Billy becoming bolder, Bob blissfully beheld Belinda's brothal, bestowing benign brotherly blessings.

Blazing bonfires beautified Belinda's bridal. But betimes bitter blow befell Belinda. Believing burglars below, Belinda bade Billy beware; but Billy blundered. Burglars, brandishing bludgeons, brutally belabored Billy. Belinda behind Billy's bruised, bleeding body. Belinda, bewidowed, bewailed beloved Billy's burial.

CAREFUL MOTHERS.

The little troubles that afflict children come without warning, and a careful mother should keep at hand a medicine to relieve and cure the ailments of childhood. There is no medicine does this so speedily and thoroughly as Baby's Own Tablets, and the mother knows this medicine is safe, because it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. These Tablets cure colic, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, simple fever and toothache. They break up colds, prevent croup, and bring natural sleep.

Mrs. Mary Fair, Escott, Ont., says:

"I have used Baby's Own Tablets with the very best results, and would not be without them in the house."

Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GIVING HIS NAME.

At an auction recently, when an article was knocked down to the highest bidder, the clerk called out, "What name, please?" And a small man with a small voice answered, "It's me."

"I know it's you, but will you oblige me with your name?" said the clerk.

The same answer came back in the same apologetic tones, "It's me."

Getting angry, the young man with the book shouted, "Supposing you are a foundling, surely in a Christian country they called you something—Street, Brown, Jones, Robinson—can't wait—hurry up!"

Still the weak voice replied, "It's me."

At last the auctioneer remonstrated: "Are you deaf or mad, my good man? If you can't give us your name the article you bought must be put up again."

"How luck," was the meek reply.

"just because my father wasn't called Jones I must lose a table."

"I'll spell my name; maybe it is a bit misleading and personal—Mee."

And the laugh was turned against the smart auctioneer and his impudent clerk.

WISHED HE WAS THERE.

He had just eaten her home-made bread when I got home for the first time, and was pensive.

"Darling," asked the bride, with a joyous smile, "of what were you thinking?"

"I was thinking," he said slowly, "of Samoa."

"It must be a beautiful place," she said, "but why Samoa?"

There was a far-away look in his eyes as he murmured:

"Bread grows on trees there."

INSTEAD OF SOAP.

Housewives in Florida scrub their floors with oranges. In almost any town in the orange-growing districts

women may be seen using the fruit

exactly as we use soap. They cut the oranges in halves, and rub the flat, exposed pulp on the floor.

The acid in the oranges does the cleansing

and does it well, for the boards are as white as snow after the application.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES CURES RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, DIABETES, BACKACHE, ETC.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, sooths the glands, relieves windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

A. COTE, Merchant, St. Isadore, Que., 12th May, '98.

HIGGINS—"Do you consider it more blessed to give than to receive?" Wyld—"It depends on what you get!"

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, sooths the glands, relieves windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Snacks—"Did your wife's mother treat you with silent scorn?" Jacks—"No such luck—she just treated me with scorn."

MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant, St. Isadore, Que., 12th May, '98.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

He who does not give does not live.

THOSE WORRYING PILES.

One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn cases of piles.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES ECZEMA AND DERMATITIS.

It is a great relief in all forms of skin diseases.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

He who does not give does not live.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT C

THURSDAY MARCH 9

The Globe: "The most delicate question, the question most fraught with danger, now before the Parliament and people of Canada, is the vexed question of Separate schools in the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The educational clauses in the autonomy bills in their present form are charged at every point with possibilities of controversy and strife. To pass these clauses and make them the constitutional basis of the school policy and administration in the Northwest would, we are firmly convinced, be an irreparable political mistake and a great wrong against the people, not of the Northwest alone, but of all Canada. Our growing confidence is that this will not and cannot be done."

Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Land Revenue, gave some facts to the House that may curb the hankering of fastidious members of the community for jams, jellies, spices, maple syrup, and sundry other delicacies. Adulteration has come to be the steady practice of the manufacturer. Since Mr. Brodeur began his crusade against the evildoers, an improvement is noticeable in jams and jellies, but to use the Minister's words, the adulteration of spices is horrible. Glucose, acetic acid and hayseeds are the popular ingredients of the delicacy labelled strawberry jam. A great deal of the raspberry jam we are consuming appears to be largely the product of a skilful manipulation of apple pulp. The Minister promised to pursue an aggressive policy towards those who violate the act.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, M. P. for Centre Toronto, died on Friday evening last from heart failure, following a severe attack of pneumonia. Mr. Clarke was one of the most beloved of men, his life has been full of useful activities, and the sudden close of his career at the comparatively early age of fifty-five adds to the regret of his departure. For four successive terms he was chosen by the citizens of Toronto as their chief magistrate, an unprecedented honor, and whether as member of parliament in the Dominion House of Commons, or in his business, labor, or social connections, his services and personality were valuable and valued. It has often been said that "Ned" Clarke was Toronto's best-known citizen and the most popular. He was a "self-made man," starting his business life as a journeyman printer, and his many successes, all so hardily and honorably won, will doubtless be inspirational to this generation. The funeral on Monday was a public one, and was attended by all the city officials, and a very large concourse of people.

BRET HARTE AS A HUNTER.

The Reassuring Message He Received After an Accident.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John Pounder, of the 7th Concession of Rawdon, was the scene of a pleasant and unexpected event on Friday evening last, March 3rd, when about one hundred and twenty-five of their neighbors and friends met, in order to make manifest the loss they would sustain at their removal from the neighborhood.

After the refreshments had been done ample justice, Mr. W. W. Dracup was elected chairman and proceeded with the programme for the evening. The first item was a gramophone selection by Mr. James Parkes, after which Mr. and Mrs. Pounder were called forward and Miss Brown read the following address:

MR. AND MRS. POUNDER.

DEAR FRIENDS—Knowing that in a short time you intend leaving this vicinity, we, your neighbors and friends, make use of this opportunity to convey to you some idea of our sincere and heartfelt regret at your departure from our midst.

You have given your life among us and your uprightness and purity have aroused the greatest admiration of those with whom you came in contact, and we are confident that the influence which you have, directly and indirectly, exerted in so like a way, will be a lasting and beneficial one. You are already ready with wise and timely advice, and have held out a helping hand to many, and so doing have endeared yourselves to each and everyone. Permit us then, in some slight manner, to give evidence of our esteem for your sterling worth, and Mr. and Mrs. Pounder accept these dishes and chairs, as a memento of our good will toward you.

We trust that in your new sphere of life, time may deal as gently with you as here, and all unite in wishing you every happiness and blessing in your future home.

Signed in behalf of the community,

W. W. DRACUP,
T. W. SNARR,
J. LINN.

Wellman's Corners, March 3rd, 1905.

In addition, however, Mr. T. W. Snarr presented the worthy couple with a beautiful baby doll, which caused the on-lookers much amusement. Although taken completely by surprise, Mr. and Mrs. Pounder each spoke a few well-chosen words of thanks, saying that the gifts would ever serve as reminders of the kindnesses received at the hands of their friends. Short speeches were made by Messrs. W. W. Dracup, T. Matthews, Wm. Pollock, J. Lynn, T. W. Snarr, J. Sharp and T. Hubble, T. W. expressing the sentiment that their loss was other's gain and it was their loss that Mr. and Mrs. Pounder had yet to make their first enemy. The addresses were interspersed with selections from the gramophone, and very enjoyable readings were given by Messrs. W. W. Dracup, M. Totten and Geo. Watson. The programme was brought to a close by singing "Save the King," after which the company spent a short time in social intercourse.

Mr. and Mrs. Pounder intend making their home in Campbellford, and they are followed by the best wishes of all who knew them. Their successor is Mr. Will Snarr and all were pleased to hear it announced on good authority that he does not intend leaving the place vacant.

THE CITY OF CROCODILES.

An Ancient Site Said to Have Been Built by Pharaoh.

The crocodile, one of the most sacred animals of the east, has given its name to several ancient sites. Of the various "cities of crocodiles," the names of which have been handed down to us by Herodotus, Pliny and Strabo, perhaps the most striking was the "Crococidopolis" of the ancient Egyptian province of Fayum, which, according to tradition, was built by that pharaoh who "made the lives of the children of Israel bitter with hard service."

This province lies within an almost complete circle of hills—a little oasis in the midst of the desert, where roses and grapes mingle with figs and olives and luxuriant palm trees grow almost into forests.

Its capital is Medinet, and a little to the north of the city are a number of irregularly shaped mounds. Beneath these are the ruins of the pharaoh built "Crococidopolis," the "City of Crocodiles," later called Arsinoe—and the shrine of the sacred crocodile of the neighboring Lake Moesie, which was then 450 miles in circumference.

This lake held the sacred crocodiles, and as each died in turn it was buried in one of the 1,500 underground sepulchers of the world famed "Labyrinth" at hand, side by side with the embalmed bodies of successive pharaohs.

THE NAME AMERICA.

When It Was First Proposed For the Newly Found Continent.

The name of America for the newly discovered continent was first proposed in the little volume put forth at St. Die, in the Vosges, in the year 1507 by Waldseemuller, better known by the Hellenized form of his name, Hylaeomylus. Three or four editions of this treatise were published at St. Die before 1507, and a few years afterward an edition without date was printed at Lyons by Jean de la Place. All these editions are of extreme rarity, and probably that printed at Lyons is the rarest of all, though the library of the British museum possesses two copies of it. It has never been suggested that any maps were engraved to accompany either of the editions, but it has always been supposed that the earliest map with the word "America" marked on the new found world was the "Ty-pus Orbis," engraved on wood for the "Ennarationes Joannis Cameritis in C. Iulii Solini Polyistora," printed at Vilna in 1520 for Joannes Singrenius. In this map the new world is represented as a long island, on which is the inscription: "Anno d. 1497 haec terra cum adjacentibus insulis inventa est per Columbum Iauenuem ex mandato regis Castelle. America provincia."

COOK ISLAND LAWS.

Dumas and His Economical Son. Alexandre Dumas, the great French story writer, was very fond and proud of his son Alexandre, who also became a famous author. His regard for him was increased apparently by the fact that the son had a very good appreciation of the value of money, a quality which the father did not possess in the slightest degree.

A writer of recollections relates that he once visited Dumas at St. Germain. He had just been bitten in the hand by his dog and was unable to write, but was dictating a novel.

His son went out as the visitor came in.

"Alexander has just left me," said the father. "What a good fellow that boy is! Just fancy, this morning I received 650 francs. He said to me, 'I'll take 50 francs of it.' I didn't quite hear and thought he was going to leave me only 50. So I called out: 'Hold on! Let me have 100 of it at least!' But I tell you I'm only going to take 50!" he called out. "Oh, oh," said I, "I thought you were going to take the 600. Well, take as much as you want."

And Dumas added proudly, "What a golden hearted fellow Alexandre is, to be sure!"

IT WASN'T A DREAM.

Archbishop Thompson was greatly surprised when he was given the archdiocese of York. He had been suffering acutely from toothache and upon medical advice had resorted to narcotics. After a particularly bad night he set out for his doctor, though his wife had besought him not to submit to further narcotics, as after them he was "not himself" for some hours. On the way he met the postman, who handed him a letter announcing his preferment from Gloucester to York. He rushed back and burst excitedly into the house, the toothache all forgotten. "Zoe, Zoe!" he cried. "What do you think has happened? I am archbishop of York!" "There, what did I tell you?" rejoined his wife. "You've been taking that horrible narcotic again and are quite out of your head!"

THE MARBLE BIBLE OF BURMA.

Great as has been the amount of labor expended on the various Bibles of the world, the palm for execution must be given to the Kutho-daw, which is a Buddhist monument near Mandalay, in Burma. It consists of about 700 temples, each containing a slab of white marble on which the whole of this Buddhist Bible, containing over 8,000 syllables, has been engraved. The Burmese alphabet is used, but the language is Pali. This wonderful Bible is absolutely unique. The Kutho-daw was erected in 1857 by Mindon-min, the last king but one of Burma. The vast collection of temples together form a square, with a dominating temple in the center. Each of the marble slabs on which the sacred text is inscribed is surmounted by an ornamental canopy in pagoda form.

COOK ISLAND LAWS.

There are some strange laws in the Cook Islands, in the eastern Pacific. The population is Maori and each island legislates for itself. The island council of Manihiki, one of the groups, has in force an ordinance to regulate village life within the island. It begins by re-enacting "the ancient law of Manihiki as to dogs" and sentencing to death any dogs on the island. Pigs are not to wander at large, and any person going about after 9 p. m., may be arrested and taken, to the courthouse to explain his reason for being abroad. No debt incurred by a native inhabitant is to be recoverable in any court. Selling or giving intoxicating liquor to any native inhabitant is punishable with a fine of \$50.

FUNERALS IN SCOTLAND.

In Scotland the custom still prevails of taking down the window blinds at a death and hanging white sheets across the windows. The custom also prevails in the north of England, and in many families a special sheet reserved for the death chamber is kept for the purpose and often used from generation to generation. In many parts of Scotland, too, it is still customary for the nearest relatives of the deceased to lower the body into the grave and wait by the side until the grave is filled up.—Westminster Gazette.

BRET HARTE AS A CONSUL.

Bret Harte's consulship at Glasgow was a sort of joke. William Black told me that once when he was returning from a tour with Harte as they slowly entered a city Bret said, "What hugh, ugly place is this?"

"It is," said Black, "the city in which you have been consul four years."—Moncure Daniel Conway's Autobiography.

POSTPONEMENT INEVITABLE.

"If yo' husband beats yo', mabbe yo' kin hab him sent to de whippin' pos'," said Mrs. Potomac Jackson. "If my husban' ever beats me," said Mrs. Tolliver Grapewine, "dey kin send me to de whippin' pos' if dey wants to, but dey'll have to wait till he git fine do' hospital."

IN AFTER YEARS.

Old Fogey Father—My father never supplied me with money to squander on fast horses, theater parties, late dinners and the like. Up to Date Son—Oh, that's all right, dad. You must remember that I come of a more aristocratic family than you did.

UNEASY ABOUT THE BOY.

"How is your boy Alfred succeeding at college?"

"I—aw—think so, sir," murmured the lover bashfully. "She says she wants only me."

A man must be both stupid and uncharitable who believes there is no virtue or truth but on his own side.—Addison.

"I may not be wealthy, but I can afford my own carriage and pair," said the fond father as he wheeled his twins along the pavement.

Our Whitewear Sale.

We have been particularly fortunate in securing extra values, combined with daintier styles and a larger price range, than in any previous season.

Judging from the number of Ladies who have visited our Mantle Department this week and the amount of goods sold, we feel confident in stating that we have the finest and best showing of Whitewear ever seen in Belleville.

Come prepared to buy—you will want to when you see the beautiful garments trimmed with all the newest Laces, Embroideries, Insertions, Fagoting, Beading and Baby Ribbons. These garments are marked at a price that is very moderate indeed for the values represented. An inspection will so convince you.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

Pointed Paragraphs

Vanity makes a cheap chromo feel like an oil painting.

Get up with the lark, but don't distract other people with your larking.

It has been said that all the world loves a lover, but the proof is missing.

A man is in luck if he doesn't get turned down while waiting for something to turn up.

The wise artist paints a woman's portrait not as she looks, but as she imagines she looks.

Love is both blind and deaf. That's why a young couple in love can neither see nor hear the clock.

Many a girl who earns \$10 a week in an office would gladly give it up for a chance to cook and wash for a husband in exchange for her board.

Usually when a man proposes it's in a back parlor with the gas turned so low that he doesn't realize what's up against until it's everlasting too late.

A test case against a Mormon polygamist settler will shortly be tried in Alberta.

The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for Canada is in session at Calgary, N. W. T.

The weather in Manitoba is spring-like. Nothing like its mildness so early in the season has been known since 1879.

New York City is the scene of a tremendous strike of employees on the subway and elevated roads. Much discomfort is caused.

The bondholders of the Kingston street railway have put their cars in the barns, to remain there until new terms can be made with the city.

Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has announced that the grant for dairy instruction would be increased this year.

President Roosevelt's inauguration on Saturday is declared to have been the most brilliant and imposing inauguration that citizens of Washington have ever prepared.

The vegetable growers of Ontario are determined to sell no tomatoes to canners under 30 cents a bushel. The canner has been 25 cents heretofore. The canners thus far have refused to agree to pay the increased price.

A delegation from Rice Lake and the vicinity protested to the Minister of Crown Lands against the issue of a twenty-one year exclusive lease to the Otonabee Fishing and Shooting Club, as authorized by the late Government, shortly before the change of administration.

The Countess of Minto makes an interesting suggestion in the "National Review." She invites English men and women who would like to spend a thoroughly delightful holiday to forsake the Continent and turn to Canada. In her judgment, nothing gives a more delightful impression of the real meaning of the word "Empire" than a Canadian tour.

It is reported that J. P. Moore, one of the principal witnesses at the West Hastings ballot box trial has skipped out. Moore is the man who drove seventy-five miles to obtain a receipt from his sister for Byron Lott. It was suspected that he while on that trip, took the bogus ballot boxes which he travelled. But Moore, in the witness box denied any knowledge of the boxes at all.

Mr. J. W. Connell, M.P.P. for Souris in the North-West Legislature, declares Western Roman Catholics do not want separate schools, because although many years ago they had a large number that have since died down to zero.

This condition, he says, is purely local and should be left to the local governments to deal with. The lands, too, he says, belong to the people of the Territories and to them only. So far as Manitoba was concerned the people in the Territories were more than willing to aid in every way the extension of Manitoba's boundaries northward, and he cannot see why any other province should interfere.

New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

W. A. SARGENT, M.D.

A Safe Cough Medicine for Children

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to ask for Dr. Martin's Cough Remedy. There is no drug from it and it relieves the throat and lungs. It is especially valuable for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by Morton & Haight.

OUR GREAT CLEARING SALE!

OF ALL 1904 Wall Papers.

We will sell the balance of our 1904 Wall Papers at just half of the regular price.

We will not carry old papers far into the new year, and each year we adopt this method of closing out to make room for the new year's papers.

We have abundant assortment too for you to select from. Papers at all prices and all sorts of styles.

This is a grand opportunity for you to save money and get your spring housecleaning done early.

We keep the best Paperhangars and Painters obtainable.

Our prices are very moderate, less than elsewhere for similar work. We execute the very highest class of decorative work done in the Dominion, and we go anywhere for the pay.

We keep Lead, Oils, Paints, etc., and sell to our customers at wholesale prices when we do the work.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY, Decorator, BELLEVILLE.

Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

SPRING BROOK Drug Store.

We beg to announce to the citizens of Spring Brook and surrounding country, that we have opened with a full line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines,

Perfumes,

Druggists' Sundries,

Stationery and School Supplies,

and trust by strict application to business and fair dealing to secure a portion of your patronage.

New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

W. S. MARTIN, Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE

BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENCES, STIRLING, ONT.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.,

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
Dentistry of the University of Toronto.
Graduate of and Late Demonstrator in the
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.,

GRADUATE OF MCGLYNN UNIVERSITY,
Late of the Royal Medical College. Member
of Maternity Hospital and Assistant in dis-
eases of Women in General Hospital. Licen-
tiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Mem-
ber College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.B.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO, formerly resident surgeon at Mon-
roe Maternity Hospital and Assistant in dis-
eases of Women in General Hospital. Licen-
tiate Illinois State Board of Health, and Mem-
ber College of Physicians and Surgeons of
Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Bouter's
former residence, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Sovereign Bank Building.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Main Street.

W. J. MCCAMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Office: McAnally Block, Cor. Front and
Bridge Streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
No. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Cooley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, will visit Stirling
each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott's House.

IS YOUR LIFE...
INSURED?

WHY NOT?

You're Not Safe

from accident or death at any time. If
your capital is limited, then you should
make provision for your family with a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

If you will give us your age we will sub-
mit figures and give you full particulars
without charge. You will be surprised
when you know how little it costs to be
safe.

S. BURROWS,

Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE

Obit.—North Hastings Reporter.

The death occurred in Bancroft on

Friday last of the North Hastings Re-
porter, aged two years and one month.

The Reporter never was a very healthy

youngster, and did not develop in a

manner calculated to inspire hope and

confidence in the breasts of its parents.

Its diet, which consisted principally of

political editorials of a rather doubtful

quality, may possibly have had a bad

effect on its digestive organs. While

toddling around last summer it fell over

a ballot box and sustained injuries

which no doubt hastened the end. The

remains were taken to Delta, Leeds

county, on Wednesday for interment.

Funeral private. No flowers. —Bancroft

Times.

Madoc Junction Items

From Our Correspondent.

The young people of the neighbor-
hood gave a surprise party for Mr. Will
and Charlie Eggleton on Friday even-
ing the 3rd. They left on the 7th for

Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Clarke of Carmel

spent Sunday at Mr. E. Bennett's.

Miss Blanche Seeley is spending a

few days with Miss Pearl Bennett.

Mr. H. McConnell spent Sunday at

his home in Madoc.

Mrs. Geo. Clark, who has been on the

sick list, is getting better.

According to Dr. Saunders, Director

of the Central Experimental Farm, the

demand for pure seed is increasing.

About 12,000 packages have been dis-

tributed and applications come in at the

rate of 600 per day. The Northwest

Territories rank third in number of

samples applied for. Applications come

from Galician, Russian, Doukhobor and

foreign settlers who exhibit a keen de-

sire to avail themselves of every pos-
sible opportunity to improve their some-
what scanty knowledge of scientific ag-
ricultural methods.

D.R. KIDNEY CURE.

The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sim-
ply wonderful in cases of KIDNEY, BLAD-
DER AND URINARY diseases. It goes right
to the spot. HEALS AND NOURISHES, giv-
ing renewed strength and vitality.

Each bottle of O. R. KIDNEY CURE con-
tains 16 oz. of treatment, price 50c. at all
drug stores and dealers.

The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local paper will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under,
25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
75 cents, and so on in larger than the
ordinary type, less per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Transcendental Stirling station as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex. 6:27 a.m. Passenger. 10:17 a.m. Mail & Ex. 8:42 p.m. Passenger. 8:43 p.m. Mail & Ex.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Sheriff Hope was in town yesterday
subpoenaing witnesses for the famous
bug box case.

Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, the
beginning of Lent, and service was held
in St. John's Church at 11 o'clock.

Considerable work has been done on
Front St. to try and get rid of the
numerous pitch holes but for all they
seem to remain.

Mr. Richard McCallum has recently
taken possession of the C.P.R. House
at Ivanhoe, and fitted it up for the accom-
modation of travellers.

The store lately vacated by Mr. Wm.
English has been leased by Mr. Albert
Seely, who intends opening up a
butcher shop shortly.

Mr. Justice MacMahon will try the
ballot-box cases at the Belleville As-
sizes, which opens on the 14th inst.
Mr. Hellmuth, K. C., of Toronto, will be
the prosecuting attorney.

CROWN ROLLER MILL.

To FARMERS—Lots of good Flour now.
Bring on your wheat for exchange. We
will crack every day from this on.

C. J. BOLDRICK.

Rev. W. S. Barker, who is holding
evangelistic services in Sidney Baptist
Church this week, will preach at Hubble
Hill Baptist Church next Sunday at
10:30 a.m., and at Stirling at 2:30 p.m.

The new License Commissioners for
North Hastings have been appointed.
They are: Archibald Thompson, Thos.
Henry McKee, and David H. Fuller.
No change has yet been made in the
Inspectorship.

Blessed is the good natured man who,
when his sleigh is empty, permits a
flock of jolly boys and girls just re-
leased from school to ride with him and
exercises a little care to see that they
are not hurt. It is the only sleigh ride
that many little tots ever have had the
privilege of enjoying.

A very interesting meeting was held
in connection with the usual prayer
service of St. Andrew's Church last
evening, the ladies of the W. C. T. U.
giving an excellent temperance-mission-
ary program. A similar meeting will
be held this evening in connection with
the usual service in the Methodist
Church, beginning at 7:30. All are
welcome.

FLOUR AND FEED.

We expect another car of Manitoba
Flour and Feed—Bran, Shorts, Cracked
Barley, Corn and Oats—to arrive in a few
days.

S. HOLDEN.

On Thursday afternoon last, just as
the Public School was about to be dis-
missed, smoke was seen issuing from
near one of the registers, and an alarm
of fire was given. A number of people
were soon on hand, and part of the
wainscoting was torn away, and the
fire soon extinguished, without much
damage being done. The fire started
from an overheated furnace.

It will be seen by minutes of the
School Board that Mr. E. T. Williams
has been engaged as Principal of the
Public School. Mr. Williams is well
known here and has the reputation of
being a first-class teacher, and we be-
lieve will give general satisfaction.

We think the Board acted wisely in
making the selection. We understand
he will take charge after the Easter
holidays.

It seems that an error was made in
the notice in reference to the Horticultural
Society in last week's News-Argus.

It is desired that all renewals of
membership be made at once in order to
secure the spring premiums. All mem-
bers will receive the Canadian Horticultural
and Mayflower as heretofore.

Renewals may be made to the Pres-
ident, Mrs. A. E. Boldrick, or to the
Secretary, Mr. G. G. Thrasher.

CROWN ROLLER MILL.

I expect a car of Bran and Shorts next
week, which will be sold close. Ground
and whole Corn always on hand.

C. J. BOLDRICK.

Mr. Geo. J. McLean, who has been
lodge keeper at the local branch of the
Sovereign Bank for the past year and a
half, left this morning to take a position in
the Tweed branch of the Bank. He

will be missed in the village as well as
in the Bank, as by his quiet, unassuming
manner and genial disposition he was
quite a favorite, but all will be pleased
to learn that his removal means

promotion. Mr. H. McLean, of the
Clinton branch of the Bank, takes Mr.
McLean's post here.

Miss Adele Rafter, who has distin-
guished herself in the leading contralto
roles of the various operas sung by the
Bostonians, successfully followed Mrs.
Jessie Bartlett Davis, will head the bill at
Shea's next week. Miss Rafter is one of
the handsomest women on the Ameri-
can stage, and has one of the finest
voices that has ever fallen to the lot of
a singer. This will be her first vande-
ville appearance in Toronto." Miss
Rafter is a granddaughter of Mrs. Dr.
Bradley, and cousin to Mrs. Will War-
ren, of this place.

Rev. Samuel McAuley, a supernann-
ited Methodist minister, died in Belle-
ville on Saturday last. He was 57
years of age, and well known to many
in this vicinity.

**Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy.**

The great success of this preparation is
brought in its simple, natural use. It
is easily digested and when mixed with water
is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults.
For sale by Morton & Haight.

Village Council.

Council met on Monday evening last.
All the members present.

Minutes of last meeting read and con-
firmed.

The following accounts were read:

Municipal World for register for
births, marriages and deaths.... \$3.25

Alex. Conley, work on streets.... 3.00

W. H. Gould, work on streets.... 3.75

On motion the above accounts were
ordered to be paid.

The Reeve gave notice that he would
introduce a by-law at the next regular

meeting of the Council for the purpose
of preventing the depositing of rubbish
on the streets.

Moved by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded
by Mr. Mather, that the street commit-
tee consist of Messrs. Hough, Mather,
and Dr. Zwick. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Zwick, seconded by
Mr. Mather, that the indigent commit-
tee consist of Messrs. Meiklejohn and
Hough. Carried.

Council adjourned.

Obituary.

Death has taken from our midst a
dear friend and neighbor, Mrs. Eliza-
beth Hubble, widow of the late William
Hubble, of Anson. Mrs. Hubble, whose
maiden name was Elizabeth Couch, was
one of the oldest settlers here. She and
her husband celebrated their golden
wedding some years before his death.
Aunt Betsy, as she was called, was
loved and respected by all who knew
her. She was an earnest Christian, the
best of mothers, and a friend who had
endeared herself to all who knew her.

She was a member of the Baptist
church, and for many years before her
marriage was a member of the Method-
ist church. One brother and one sister
survive her, the Rev. D. W. Couch, of
Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Emma
Meads, of Shell Rock, Iowa. Four
sons and two daughters mourn the loss
of a kind and loving mother. Mrs.
Hubble was seventy-six years old two
days before her death. She was ill but
a few weeks, and died trusting in Jesus,
her life-long friend and Saviour. The
funeral service was held in the Baptist
church, Hubble Hill. The Rev. D.
Balfour preached a very touching and
appropriate sermon.—Com.

Minutes of last special meeting were
read.

Moved by Mr. Boldrick, seconded by
Mr. Chard, that the motion in the min-
utes as read in regard to the acceptance
of Principal Stinson's resignation be
rescinded. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Boldrick, seconded by
Mr. Chard, that a notice which is as follows:

Stirling, Feb. 23, 1905.

F. H. STINSON, Esq.
Stirling, Ont.

Dear Sir—By direction of the Board
of Education of the village of Stirling,
I am instructed to advise you that your
absence from your room at the Public
School is detrimental to the interests of
the School, and unless you are at your
post on Monday next, the Board intend-
ing filling your position otherwise.

Yours truly,
G. G. THRASHER,
Secy. of S. B. of E.

being inadvertently left out of the
minutes as read, be now inserted in the
minutes of this meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shaw seconded by Mr.
Calder that the minutes of the last
special meeting be now confirmed with
the alterations made. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by
Mr. Shaw, that the matter of Principal
Stinson's salary for the month of Fe-
bruary, 1905, be deferred until after the
next sitting of the Division Court at
Stirling, and unless then settled that our
Chairman seek legal advice and the
matter to be considered at our next
regular meeting. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by
Mr. Shaw, that the application of Mr.
Clarke be accepted. For—Boldrick,
Kerr, Doak and Vandervoort. Against—
Chard, Shaw, Calder, Faulkner, Walt and Bird. Lost.

Moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by
Mr. Chard that the Secretary at once
communicate with Mr. Williams. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Chard seconded by Dr.
Faulkner, that Mr. Minchin be paid for
the time he taught in Miss Lambly's room
7 days. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Chard seconded by Dr.
Faulkner, that the Secretary at once
notify the Toronto Globe and Mail and
Empire not to insert ad. in next Satur-
day's issue of paper. Carried.

On motion the board adjourned.

G. G. THRASHER, Secy-Treas.

SURROGATE COURT.

Probate of last will and testament of
Christopher Webb, late of the township of
Rawdon, granted to Christopher
Webb, of Moira, became the bride of
Mr. Robert M. Clare of Roslin, son of
Ex-Warden James Clare, of Tweed.
The ceremony was performed by Rev.
G. R. Clare, brother of the groom. On
their return Mr. and Mrs. Clare were
given a reception by the parents of the
former in Tweed. They will live on
Mr. Clare's recently purchased farm
near Roslin, and begin their life to-
gether with the good wishes of a host of
friends.

SURROGATE COURT.

Probate of last will and testament of
James Duncan, late of the township of
Thurlow, granted to Emily Duncan,
widow of James Duncan, executor.
G. G. Thrasher, solicitor.

Probate of the last will and testament of
James Duncan, late of the township of
Thurlow, granted to Emily Duncan,
widow of James Duncan, executor.
G. G. Thrasher, solicitor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of CHRISTOPHER
WEBB, late of the Township of Rawdon, in
the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

<p

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL.

CHAPTER XLVI.

Lord Littimer sat on the terrace shaded from the sun by an awning over his deck-chair. From his expression, he seemed to be at peace with all the world. His brown, eager face had lost its usually keen, suspicious look; he smoked a cigarette lazily. Chris sat opposite him looking as little like a hardworking secretary as possible.

"Really, you are an exceedingly clever girl," he said.

"In fact, we are both exceedingly clever," Chris replied, coolly. "And yet nobody is ever quite so clever as he imagines himself to be. Do you ever make bad mistakes, Lord Littimer?"

"Sometimes," Littimer said, with a touch of cynical humor. "For instance, I married some years ago. That was bad. Then I had a son, which was worse."

"At one time you were fond of your family?"

"Well, upon my word, you are the only creature I ever met who has had the audacity to ask me that question. Yes, I was very fond of my wife and my son, and God help me, I am fond of them still. I don't know why I talk to you like this."

"I do," Chris said, gently. "It is because unconsciously you yearn for sympathy. And you fancy you are in no way to blame; you imagine that you acted in the only way consistent with your position and dignity. You fancied that your son was a vulgar thief. And I am under the impression that Lady Littimer had money."

"She had a large fortune," Littimer said faintly. "Miss Lee, do you know that I have a great mind to box your ears?"

Chris laughed unsteadily. She was horribly frightened, though she did not show it. She had been waiting for days to catch Littimer in this mood. And she did not feel disposed to go back now. The task must be accomplished some time.

"Lady Littimer was very rich," she went on, "and she was devoted to Frank, your son. Now, if he had wanted a large sum of money very badly, and had gone to his mother, she would have given it to him without the slightest hesitation."

"What fond mother wouldn't?"

"I am obliged to you for conceding the point. Your son wanted money, and he robbed you when he could have had anything for the asking from his mother."

"Sounds logical," Littimer said flippantly. "Who had the money?"

"The same man who stole Prince Rupert's ring—Reginald Henson."

Littimer dropped his cigarette and sat upright in his chair. He was keen and alert enough now. There were traces of agitation on his face.

"That is a serious accusation," he said.

"Not more serious than your accusation against your son," Chris retorted.

"Well, perhaps not," Littimer admitted. "But why do you take up Frank's cause in this way? Is there any romance budding under my unconscious eyes?"

"Now you are talking nonsense," Chris said, with just a touch of color in her cheeks. "I say, and I am going to prove when the time comes, that Reginald Henson was the thief. I am sorry to pain you, but it is absolutely necessary to go into these matters. When those fool-

Chris took a small cardboard box from her pocket and from thence produced a ring. It was a ruby ring with black pearls on either side, and had some inscription inside.

"Look at that," she said. "It was sent to me to-day by my friend of mine. It is the ring which Reginald Henson shows to Lady Littimer."

Chris's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine most heartily for all forms of colds and I think that if every family would use it for their little ones it would save lots of worry and expense as I find it prompt and lasting in its effects.

"My three youngest boys had whooping cough this winter and we could get nothing to help them until I sent for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It arrested the coughs at once and they kept right on improving until they were cured at a cost of one dollar. That was not a large bill for so dangerous and distressing an ailment."

This can be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

This medicine has come to be considered indispensable in the home as a cure for colds, bronchitis, croup, asthma and whooping cough.

Mrs. Wm. Bain, Bracebridge, Ont., writes:—"I can recommend Dr.

when he wants money from her. It was lost by Henson a night or two ago, and it fell into the hands of someone who is interested, like myself, in the exposure and disgrace of Reginald Henson."

Littimer examined the ring carefully.

"It is a wonderfully good imitation," he said, presently.

"So I am told," said Chris. "So good that it must have actually been copied from the original. Now, how could Henson have had a copy made unless he possessed the original? Will you be good enough to answer me that question, Lord Littimer?"

Littimer could do no more than fall into the ring in his hand for some time.

"I have sworn—indeed, I am ready to swear—that the real ring was never in anybody's possession but mine from the day that Frank was born until he disappeared. Of course, scores of people had looked at it, Henson amongst the rest. But how did Claire Carfax—"

"Easily enough. Henson had a first copy made from a description I don't know why; probably we shall never know why. Probably he had it done when he knew that your son and Miss Carfax had struck up a flirtation. It was he who forged a letter from Frank to Miss Carfax, inclosing the ring. By that means he hoped to create mischief which, if it had been nipped in the bud, could never have been traced to him. As matters turned out, he succeeded beyond his wildest expectations. He had got the real ring, too, which was likely to prove a very useful thing in case he ever wanted to make terms. A second and a faithful copy was made—the copy you hold in your hands—to hold temptingly over Lady Littimer's head when he wanted large sums of money from her."

"The scoundrel! He gets the money, of course!"

"He does. To my certain knowledge he has had nearly £270,000. But the case is in good hands. You have only to wait a few days longer and the man will be exposed. Already, as you see, I have won his accomplice, the Reverend James Merritt, round my finger. Of course, the idea of getting up a bazaar has all been nonsense. I am only waiting for a little further information, and then Merritt will feed the iron hand under the velvet glove. Unless I am greatly mistaken, Merritt can tell us where Prince Rupert's ring is. Already Van Snack is in our grasp."

"Van Snack? Is he in England?"

"He is. Did you read that strange case of a man being found half murdered in the conservatory of Mr. Steel, the novelist, in Brighton? Well, that was Van Snack. But I can't tell you any more at present. You must wait and be content."

"Tell me one thing, and I will wait as long as you like. Who are you?"

Chris shook her head, merrily. A great relief had been taken off her mind. She had approached a delicate and difficult matter and she had succeeded beyond her expectations. That she had shaken the man opposite her sorely was evident from his face. The hardness had gone from his eyes, his lips were no longer bitter and cynical.

"I may have been guilty of a great wrong," she murmured. "All these years I may have been living under a misapprehension. And you have told me what I should never have suspected, although I have never had a high opinion of my dear Reginald. Where is my wife now?"

"She is still at Longdean Grange. You will notice a great change in her, a great and sorrowful change. But it is not too late to—"

Littimer rose and went swiftly towards the house. At any other time the action would have been rude, but Chris fully understood. She had touched the man to the bottom of his soul, and he was anxious to hide his emotion.

"Poor man," Chris murmured. "His hard cynicism conceals a deal of suffering. But the suffering is past; we have only to wait patiently for daylight now."

Chris rose resolutely in her turn and strolled along the terrace to her favorite spot looking over the cliffs. There was nobody about; it was very hot there. The girl removed her glasses and pushed back the banded hair from her forehead. She had drawn a photograph from her pocket which she was regarding intently.

She was quite heedless of the fact that somebody was coming along the cliff towards her. She raised the photograph to her lips and kissed it tenderly.

"Poor Frank," she murmured. "Poor fellow, so weak and amiable. And yet with all your faults—"

Chris paused, and a little cry escaped her lips. Frank Littimer, looking very wild and haggard, stood before her.

"I beg your pardon," he began. "I came to see you because—"

The words died away. He staggered back, pale as the foam beating on the rocks below, his hand clutching at his left side as if there was some mortal pain there.

"Chris," he murmured. "Chris, Chris, Chris! And they told me—"

He could say no more, he could only stand there trembling from head to foot, fearing lest his mocking senses were making sport of him. Surely it was some beautiful vision he had come upon. With one unsteady hand he touched the girl's sleeve; he pressed her warm red checks with his fingers, and with that touch his manhood came back to him.

"Darling," he whispered, eagerly. "Darling, what does it mean?"

Chris stood there, smiling rosily. She had not meant to betray herself; fate had done that for her, and she was not sorry. It was a cruel trick they had played upon Frank, but it had been necessary. Chris held out her hand with a loving little gesture.

(To be Continued.)

Chris's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against colds, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every bottle.

Mrs. Dramat—"Will my daughter ever become a good musician, professor?" Professor Crotchetty—"I can't say!" She may. She tell me she game of a long-lived family!"

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & DOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont.

ON THE FARM.

HINTS ON SPRAYING.

The time to spray many orchards for the San Jose scale and leaf curl is at hand. Fruit growers should not forget the value of the lime, sulphur and salt as a fungicide as well as an insecticide. In northern Ohio and other places splendid results have been obtained for both scale and leaf curl where this material was used. Latest methods for making the wash are given by Dr. John B. Smith as follows: On peach and plum in orchards use the boiled lime, salt and sulphur wash, made as follows: Lime, stone or shell, 50 pounds; sulphur (flowers or ground) 50 pounds; salt, 50 pounds, water, 150 gallons.

Slake the time with water enough to do it thoroughly, and during the process add the sulphur. Boil with just water enough to prevent burning, deep animal fat should dissolve the salt in water enough to do it quickly and add slowly to the boiling mass. When all is thoroughly mixed together and has actually boiled at least one hour, add water enough to make up the 150 gallons and apply while hot. If ground sulphur is used, boil at least 1½ hours to dissolve it all.

This has the advantage of controlling peach curl, and seems to act as a stimulant. If only one spraying can be made, apply in March, or early April, and cover thoroughly.

Plum has been injured if sprayed too early in winter. In the garden use either a soluble petroleum reduced to 50 per cent., or the kerosene-limoid with 20 per cent kerosene. On pear, use crude petroleum, 43 degrees test, slightly warmed, through a fine vernier nozzle, any time after January 1 and before the trees start. On apple, use the kerosene-limoid with 25 per cent. kerosene or the soluble crude oil, to contain 10 per cent. oil. If the lime, sulphur and salt combination is preferred, make two applications, and if the trees are large and in full bearing be ready to make a summer application when the fruit begins to show infestation.

FOR TREES AND SHRUBS.

For lime, sulphur and caustic soda mixture may be used with fair prospects of good effect. But I would look with more confidence upon a 25 per cent. kerosene-limoid mixture or even a 5 per cent. crude oil solution. The formula for the lime-sulphur-soda combination is as follows: Lime, 30 pounds; sulphur (flowers), 15 pounds; caustic soda, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Slake two-thirds of the lime with water enough to prevent either burning or drowning, and during the process stir over and stir in half the sulphur. Then add the remainder of the lime with more water and, as the boiling continues, stir in the balance of the sulphur.

With a short handle hoe or some kind of a box scraper remove the old rough bark which shelters innumerable insects and fungi and then spray thoroughly, while the trees are in dormant condition, with copper sulphate at the rate of one pound to each 25 gallons of water.

Ignorance and carelessness in sowing seed is the cause of many farmers having poor crops, and it would seem a simple matter to avoid such misfortunes. Do not use seed corn that has been frost. Remember that well-matured seed corn will deteriorate if stored in stable where animals are kept. In harvesting seed corn, do not allow it to remain in piles or heaps, as the germ will become heated and lose much vitality, if it is not altogether destroyed.

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With a short handle hoe or some kind

THE BLOODIEST BATTLE

The Japanese Are Within Six Miles of Mukden.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times cables:—“The latest news from the seat of war indicates that General Kuropatkin’s right has been rolled up and that his army is preparing to retreat, if it has not already withdrawn northward, after sustaining and inflicting terrific losses, of which the total to both sides is estimated at 100,000 men. It is feared that the Russians have abandoned their heavy guns on the Shaho. Remembering the masterly retreat from Liayang, when General Kuropatkin’s left, though rolled up, yet screened the orderly retirement of the whole army, one may doubt if the present reverse will assume the proportions of a disaster.”

PRISONERS TAKEN.

A heavy engagement has been in progress for several days on the Russian west flank. The divisions have fought unceasingly for six days, until compelled by the enveloping movement to withdraw north, leaving the Japanese masters of the whole Hunho south of Sukhuihuai, which is fourteen miles below Mukden. The Russian right, which formerly stretched southwest to Changtan, is now extending north to Sukhuihuai and guarding the line of the retreat against desperate assaults. At Simminkin a force of Japanese is pressing the centre. There are persistent reports here that they have stormed Shahau and taken many thousand prisoners.

RUSH OF JAPANESE.

On the other hand, the Russian left has withstood all the attacks. The first intimation of the imminence of decisive events on the Shaho was reported in the loss of the heights of Ertakan, which are only a couple of miles east of Sachetun, until recently General Kuropatkin’s headquarters. The Russian correspondents express the greatest wonder at the irresistible, frenzied rush of the Japanese infantry. Russian critics are surprised at the boldness and skill of the Japanese strategy in timing the onslaught to a suitable season, when winter was over, but the rivers were still ice-bound. There is the greatest surprise at the sudden development of operations in the Lau Valley, where the Russian cavalry were recently so prominent. Uneasiness prevails for General Kuropatkin’s communications.

BLOODY FIGHTING.

A despatch from Tokio says: Field Marshal Oyama is continuing his great drives around both flanks of the Russian army. His front is now a huge bow, the base on the Shakhe River, the right arm reaching a point east of Fushun and the left arm extending to a point west of Mukden. Gen. Kuropatkin is straining desperately to check the Japanese advance, contesting the flank encroachments and hammering the Japanese centre. The Japanese are making heavy gains of ground west of the railway and have captured great quantities of stores and other spoils. There has already been bloody fighting and heavy losses, and this will be vastly increased when the masses of infantry meet.

RETREAT CUT OFF?

A despatch from Tokio says:—“The public is engrossed with the progress of the Titanic struggle around Mukden. There is great enthusiasm over the progress of the Japanese extreme left, which the people believe is far enough on the enemy’s right and rear to prevent a repetition of Gen. Kuropatkin’s masterly retreat from Liao-Yang. The moderate wording of the official despatches is believed to cover something resembling a panic and flight on the Russian right. It is realized that the butcher’s bill will be enormous, but there are no reliable details regarding the casualties. It is believed that 300,000 Russians are engaged. Gen. Klobor, commanding the Russian second army, has been wounded and taken to the hospital at Mukden.”

BURNING STORES.

A despatch from New-Chwang says:—“Chinese report that the Russians are burning their stores at Mukden in readiness to retreat. Their right wing is in a condition of panic, but their left is reported to be advancing. A hundred Japanese cavalry from the north reached the outskirts of Mukden and exchanged shots with the Russians.”

HORNS OF CRESCENT.

A despatch from London says:—“The moderate, unbiased view, based on the most reliable telegram, is that Gen. Kuropatkin is still occupying with the greater portion of his troops his original positions, and that thus far he has shown no sign of falling back across the Hun River. The Russians are clearly defending their centre with traditional stubbornness, and they still hold the famous Putiloff Hill, despite the pounding of the terrible Howitzers from Port Arthur. Nevertheless the danger to the Russian flanks is not

lost sight of. It is remarked that the Japanese are adopting tactics that the British often had to oppose in their conflicts with the Zulus in South Africa, who advanced in the form of a crescent when they attempted to envelop their enemy. The danger to the Russians is, of course, lest the horns of the crescent meet either at Mukden or between Mukden and Tieling. Doubtless the Japanese have achieved considerable success on the wings, but military experts here do not yet see sufficient ground for the inevitable, overwhelming debacle predicted in anti-Russian quarters.”

WILL BE FORCED TO RETREAT.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: In a long despatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, which was received on Thursday, the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Manchuria gives details of various attacks by the Japanese the past few days, and a Mukden despatch received at midnight indicates a continuation of the artillery duel, but neither report throws any light upon the rumored intention of Gen. Kuropatkin to withdraw northward, which has been the gossip of St. Petersburg for the last two days. A special despatch received Thursday night concludes with this significant sentence: “Within two weeks you may expect great events.”

The Siberian Railroad is about to have a further burden imposed upon it, namely, that of feeding the resident con-combatant population. The stocks of provisions in Irkutsk and other towns in Siberia were not as large as usual at the beginning of the winter, and are now running low. The Government has been informed that provisions must be imported by the railroad or towns will be face to face with famine within a fortnight. This will necessitate some delay in the forwarding of military supplies, which are sorely needed at the present moment.

The position of Gen. Kuropatkin’s army is regarded as being more or less critical. The real turning movement which Gen. Kuroki is operating in the mountains 40 miles eastward of Mukden seems to be making progress, and at the same time Field Marshal Oyama is also rolling back the Russian left while pounding away at the Russian centre with heavy high-power guns. Putiloff and Novgorod Hills have been subjected to a continuous three-day bombardment followed by an instant attack, the main Russian lines being forced to retire two miles to their shelter trenches. Some of the Russian newspaper correspondents anticipate an attempt to take the hills by storm.

POSITION PRECARIOUS.

The most important inference can be drawn from Gen. Kuropatkin’s mention of fighting in the neighborhood of Tamagushan, which the maps show is 15 or 20 miles of the main pass in the Taling Mountains, and 15 miles in a bee line from Fushun, the centre of the Russian left. This confirms the Japanese reports of the progress of the turning movement east of Mukden, and shows that the victors at Tsinkhetchen advanced rapidly for five days, leaving Taling behind them. Further west, but still in the mountains, the Japanese are at Gautalung, on another road leading to Fushun. They have evidently driven the Russians from their main position in the pass, and they are also within about 15 miles of Fushun. If Gen. Linovitch is obliged to abandon Fushun it is believed that the whole Russian army will be in a most precarious position.

TRYING TO CHECK KUROKI.

Gen. Kuroki is making desperate efforts to check Kuroki, one of whose columns has succeeded in working around the extreme Russian left, and reinforcements have been despatched in a north-westerly direction. Gen. Remenkampf is slowly retiring, fighting, taking advantage of the broken, hilly country, and contesting every change of ground. While the Japanese are evidently making progress, there is nothing yet to indicate that Field Marshal Oyama will succeed in inflicting a decisive blow even if he forces Kuropatkin to abandon Mukden. According to the reports current, which are not, however, confirmed by the War Office, the withdrawals of stores and supplies northward from Mukden is already well under way. The War Office insists that, no matter what the result of the remainder of the action, the Japanese have again been too slow, and that Kuropatkin has made sure of his line of retreat. Except the moral effect of another retirement the War Office officials declare that the abandonment of the present winter quarters eliminates a great danger to the health of the army so soon as the warm weather sets in.

JAPS PRESS FORWARD.

A despatch from Tokio says:—“Our forces in the Singking (Yen-chen) direction, after occupying Tsinghocheng (Tshinkchen) is now pursuing the enemy northward. The Russians are clearly defending their centre with traditional stubbornness, and they still hold the famous Putiloff Hill, despite the pounding of the terrible Howitzers from Port Arthur. Nevertheless the danger to the Russian flanks is not

“Our force at Hanshu is gradually dislodging the enemy from his position 13 miles north-east of Bentziaputze and from another position seven miles north-west. The first position is four miles west of the second. Our force has pressed the enemy northward of the Sha River and has occupied Sunnupactzu, Liaochin-hai, and Sunhupoutzu, three miles north of Wailo Mountain.”

“The enemy has many field and heavy siege guns on either side of the railroad, heretofore unused, and is now shelling us.”

BLOODY BATTLES.

A despatch from Russian Army Headquarters, Huan Mountain, says: After an all-night battle, the Russian forces which seized the railroad bridge across the Sha River retired, after having destroyed the Japanese fortifications at the further end of the bridge, and thrown the Japanese forces there into consternation. The Japanese losses were heavy.

The attack on the bridge began at 8 o’clock Tuesday evening. Under cover of a heavy bombardment by field, siege and mortar batteries, Russian chasseurs dashed forward, and crossing the bridge, which was illuminated by the Japanese searchlights, drove back the defenders and occupied the further end of the bridge. There the chasseurs threw up hasty entrenchments, and soon drove the Japanese from their defences at the end of the bridge. An hour later other chasseurs rushed across the bridge and seized and fortified a thicket opposite Lamuteng, overcoming a number of wolf holes and wire entanglements, and blew up the Japanese redoubts. The artillery kept up the bombardment, and succeeded by midnight in demolishing the Japanese searchlights.

Then a stubborn fight in the darkness began, the gloom being only slightly alleviated by the pale light of the stars and the reflection from fires kindled by the explosion of shells. The Japanese brought up their quick-fire guns and forced the Russians to abandon the thicket, from which position the Japanese proceeded to bombard the regiments holding the head of the bridge. The fight was desperate and at close quarters. The Japanese rushed up heavy columns of reinforcements and charged repeatedly across the river, strewing the ice with the bodies of their dead. At dawn the Russians retired across the river, carrying their wounded, but leaving 100 dead behind.

The Russians were exultant over the losses inflicted upon the Japanese in this rally, and are eager to renew the fight.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED.

Lives Lost in a Fire at Niagara Falls, Ont.

A Niagara Falls despatch says: A fire which resulted in the death of two children occurred here on Saturday night, at the home of Robert Phillips, on Alice street. Mr. Phillips and his wife had gone out to do some shopping, and left the children, a boy of 4 years and his little sister, aged about 18 months, at home. Just how the fire occurred is not known, for when discovered the whole interior of the house was in flames. It was not learned until the father arrived that the children were in the house. Every effort was made to rescue them, but it was impossible to enter the burning building. The firemen soon had the fire out, and search was made for the bodies. The little girl was suffocated in her bed and the half-burned body of the boy was found in the parlor.

It was evident from where the body lay that the little fellow had tried to reach the door, but had been overcome before getting there.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are heartbroken over their great loss, and have the sympathy of all citizens.

TRAIN ROBBER CAUGHT.

Forced From His Hiding Place by Attack of Smalpoz.

A Vancouver despatch says:—Ball Miner, the Canadian Pacific Railway train robber, has been captured in Washington State. The Pinkertons have him corralled in a cabin, where he is suffering from smallpox. They say that he and two others held up the Canadian Pacific express last summer. His companions went directly over the line. Miner doubled back, and in spite of police searches all around him lived quietly alone near the scene of the crime until he took ill with smallpox and had to seek friends in Washington, where he was discovered. His share of the booty was \$4,000. The reward for the three is \$3,000.

COSSACK BRUTALITY.

Terrible Scenes Witnessed at Riot in Tomsk.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Mail advices which have just arrived here give details of the student riots at Tomsk, Western Siberia, on Feb. 26, preceding the closing of the university and Technological Institute. They represent it as a horrible affair, in which students were herded, shot and slashed by the infantry, Cossacks, and police. Nine students were killed and 21 were seriously wounded. Over 100 young men and women were taken to the police station, where they were stripped of their clothes, and some of them were beaten into insensibility with sticks of wood. The women were dragged about by the hair and cries from the police of “There is the wretched liberty you want!”

So shameful was the action of the police that the whole fifth division of police was bound over by the Court on the charge of brutality.

A despatch from headquarters says:—“Our forces in the Singking (Yen-chen) direction, after occupying Tsinghocheng (Tshinkchen) is now pursuing the enemy northward. The Russians are clearly defending their centre with traditional stubbornness, and they still hold the famous Putiloff Hill, despite the pounding of the terrible Howitzers from Port Arthur. Nevertheless the danger to the Russian flanks is not

THE WORLD’S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, March 7.—Wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.06 to \$1.08 at outside points. No. 2 goose quoted at \$9 to 90c, and No. 2 Spring at \$1 east. Manitoba wheat is quoted No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.10; No. 2 Northern at \$1.06, and No. 3 Northern at \$1. Georgia Bay ports—Grinding in transit prices are above those quoted. The quotations for all-rail are—No. 1 Northern, \$1.12; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09, and No. 3 Northern at \$1.03.

Oats—No. 2 white are quoted at \$9 to 90c at outside points, and at 43c on track here.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 47 to 48c middle freight; No. 3 extra at 45c, and No. 3 at 43c, middle freight.

Peas—The market is steady, with dealers quoting 67 to 68c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 44c, and mixed at 43c west, guaranteed sound. American No. 3 yellow, 53c Toronto, and No. 3 mixed 53c.

Rye—No. 2 quoted at 74c at outside points.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 54 to 55c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.45 to \$4.50 in buyers’ sacks, east or west; straight rollers in bbls., 55 to \$5.10. Manitoba flour is firm; No. 1 patents, \$5.60 to \$5.70; No. 2 patents, \$5.80 to \$5.90; No. 3, \$5.40, and strong bakers’, \$5.10 to \$5.30, on track, Toronto.

Milled—At outside points bran is quoted at \$1.50, and shorts at \$1.70. Manitoba bran, in sacks, \$1.80, and shorts at \$2.00.

Millfeed—Feathers, short-keeps, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs., \$4 to \$4.40; feeders, 800 to 1,050 lbs., \$3.25 to \$4; stockers, 650 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50.

The prices of sheep and lambs are as follows:—Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.12; export hucks, \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.; full sheep, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; grain-fed lambs, \$6.50 to \$7; barnyard lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; Spring lambs, \$4 to \$8 each. Calves sold at 34 to 64c.

The quotations for hogs were \$5.80 for selects, 160 to 200 lbs., and \$5.35 for lights and fats, off cars, Toronto.

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS

Reduce Supply of Doctors, Lawyers and Engineers.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times cables:—“One result of the internal crisis in Russia is the general suspension of the courses in nearly all the universities, training colleges, engineering and other high schools at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, Kharkov, Kazan and other large towns. These institutions have been closed by the authorities. At St. Petersburg General Tropp summoned the heads of all the colleges and stated that the courses were to be started afresh, and added that if the minority of the students refused to attend the lectures they were to be expelled from St. Petersburg, but with the right of entering the universities of other towns. If the majority refused to attend all students would be expelled from the university, but the authorities will provide others of their own choosing. This interruption to studies will reduce the supply of doctors, lawyers, professors and engineers, already far below the nation’s requirements. Moreover, the dispersal of a large part of the students to their homes will not settle the question, for it will merely distribute the agitating elements throughout the country.”

THIS DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls are quoted at 24 to 25c per lb., the best tub at 22 to 23c; and low grades at 16 to 18c. Creamery prints, 27 to 28c per lb. and solids 25 to 26c.

Eggs—New laid are quoted at 24 to 25c per dozen; held stock at 20 to 21c, and limed at 19c per dozen.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 70 to 75c per bag on track, and jobbing lots at 80 to 85c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; hens, 9 to 10c; ducks, 11 to 13c per lb.; geese, 10 to 12c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 16c; do scalded, 11 to 12c per lb.

HOPS—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 on track here and No. 2 at \$6.50 to \$7.

Straw—Car lots quoted at \$6 to \$6.25 on track, Toronto.

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Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; hens, 9 to 10c; ducks, 11 to 13c per lb.; geese, 10 to 12c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 12c.

Lard—Tierces, 8c; tubs, 8c; pails 8c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots are quoted at \$6.75 to \$7 on track here for selected weights. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 84 to 86c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15 to \$15.50; short cut, \$18 to \$18.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½ to 13c; do heavy, 12c; rolls, 9½ to 9¾; shoulders, 9c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 12c.

Lard—Tierces, 8c; tubs, 8c; pails 8c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 7.—Grain—Some good sized lots of oats have changed hands during the past few days. The market continues very firm. The price realized was about 46 cents in store for No. 2, and 45 to 45½c for No. 3. Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.80, and strong bakers’, \$5.50; High Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.90; in wood, choice 90 per cent. patents, \$5 to \$5.60 to \$5.80. Corn—High Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.90; in wood, choice 90 per cent. patents, \$5 to \$5.60 to \$5.80. Corn—High Ontario Fall white, 18½ to 19c; colored, 10½ to 10½c; Quebec, 10 to 18½c; quotations are nominal. Butter—Finest grades, 28 to 30c; ordinary to finest, 26 to 27c; Westerndairy, 22 to 23c; roll butter, 25 to 26c. Eggs—Straight cold storage stock at 18½ to 20c; No. 1, 18 to 19c; Montreal limed, 20 to 21c; selected, 24 to 25c; and new laid, 20 to 23c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 7.—Flour—Quiet and easy. Wheat—Spring demand light; No. 1 Northern, \$1.17½. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 51c; No. 3

corn, 50½c. Oats—stronger; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Barley—Western, in store, 45 to 55c. Rye—No. 1, 85c.

Minneapolis, March 7.—Wheat—May, \$1.12½ to \$1.12½; July, \$1.10½ to \$1.10½; September, 92½c; No. 1 hard, \$1.14½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.07½. Flour—First patents, \$6 to \$6.10; second patents, \$5.80 to \$5.90; first clear, \$6.15 to \$6.35; second clear, \$6.20. Bran—In bulk, \$14.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, March 7.—Business was moderately active in exporters’ and butchers’ cattle at the Western Market to-day, and prices were reported as maintained through the list, with the exception of medium cows and steers, which, perhaps were a trifle easier.

The prices of exporters’ ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

The following quotations were prevalent for butchers’ cattle:—Select butchers’, \$4.20 to \$4.40; good butchers’, loads of, \$4 to \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.40; common to rough, \$1.25 to \$2.80.

Feeders and stockers were quoted as follows:—Feeders, short-keeps, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs., \$4 to \$4.40; feeders, 800 to 1,050 lbs., \$3.25 to \$4; stockers, 650 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50.

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THE WORLD’S MARKETS.

STOP LEAVING IN RUSSIA.

REDACTED

STOP LEARNING IN RUSSIA

Barrel Churns. Dash Churns.



SCALES.

Platform, Union (240 lbs.)

Even Balance (10 lbs.)

WOODENWARE

Butter Bowls, Ladles, Prints,
Fibre Pails, Wooden Pails,
Wood and Galvanized Wash Tubs,
Washboards—all kinds.

Fine Ground Oil Cake,

Blatchford's English Calf Meal,

the perfect milk substitute for raising calves.

INTERNATIONAL Stock and Poultry Food, and other preparations.

DR. WILLIAMS' Concentrated and Medicated Stock Food, Louse Killer
and Condition Powders.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE, MILL ST.

The First of March

finds us on the MARCH for Spring Business, with a good (though not our full) assortment of Spring Shoes, and especially great values in staple lines.

Now is the time to be looking up a pair of Hand-Made Boots for Spring. This is the place to look for them, for instance, examine the following:

Men's Long Boots, French Kip,	\$5.00.
" " English Kip,	\$4.75.
" Long Laced French Kip Bals	\$3.50.
French Kip Blucher, hand-made, best of stock, first class workmanship	\$3.00.
English Kip Blucher, hand-made, best of stock, \$2.75.	
English Kip Bals, " " "	\$2.50.

Every pair is guaranteed. It pays to get No. 1 stock and workmanship in Hand-Made Work.

Our Spring Shoes are unexcelled. Call before purchasing.

Watch this space from week to week, as we will have a lot of interesting Shoe News for you from this time on.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P.S.—All overdue accounts must be settled at once.

The Editor's Troubles

It is astonishing how many people appear to think that it is the business of a newspaper to jump in and lambast everything in sight at the request of any modest individual who has not nerve enough to move a hen off her nest. Here is a man complaining to the Hamilton Spectator about some photographer whom he says has swindled him. The Spectator refers him to the police, incidentally mentioning "we have three libel suits on hand now, which is about all we care for at one time."—Bobcaygeon Independent.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Wise is the woman who refuses to quarrel with her dressmaker.

A man seldom gets into hot water unless he furnishes the fuel to heat it.

A girl likes a promising young man, but others prefer the one who pays cash.

Blessed is the woman whose husband can always find his slippers exactly where he left them.

A old bachelor says the worship of the fair sex is the most expensive form of worship known to mankind.

A woman hates to see her first gray hair come almost as much as her husband hates to see his last one go.

A woman will tolerate a lot of neglect if her husband will only pay her some attention when there are other women around.

S. S. No. 7, Rawdon.

Report for the month of February. The names are arranged in order of merit.

IV. CLASS. Total 1525.—Coza Bate-
man 1181, Earl Scott 1142, Pearl De-
mille 979.

Sr. III. Total 1625.—Maggie Bate-
man 1162, Warren Harlow 1075.

Sr. II. Total 1200.—Kathleen Doak
908, Gladys Tucker 832, Jennie Bate-
man 825.

Jr. II. Total 1200.—Harry Neal 991,
Earl Drewry 807.

Pt. II. Total 1100.—Claude Tucker
765.

Sr. I. Total 825.—Tena Conley 715,
Martha Bateman 685.

Jr. I.—Gerald Brown, Harold Brown,
Gussie Hagerman.

M. F. WESTON, Teacher.

Harold School Report for Feb- ruary

IV. CLASS. Total 954.—Willie Heath
789, Clute Sine, 787, Morley Sine 750,
Jas. MacDonald.

Sr. III. Total 900.—Kathleen Bailey
604, Naomi Sine 553, Gladys Runnalls
549, Howard Martin 520, Annie Vance
509, Claud Scott 475, Bessie Bailey 312.

Jr. III. Total 850.—Jas. Lloyd 665,
Blake Ketcheson 618.

Sr. II. Total 850.—Cecil Sine 605,
Clela Heath 594, Willie West 581, Roy
Scott 462, Rosa Bailey 425, May Ketch-
eson 418, Beatrice Martin 416, Maddie
Lloyd 362.

Jr. II. Total 400.—Chas. Tyre 330,
Mowat Sine 320, Carmen Sine 312,
Johnny West 292, Jennie Maxwell 244,
Chas. Vance 192.

Pt. II. Total 400.—George Simpson
328, Vala Runnalls 174.

Pt. I. Total 400.—Steward Lloyd 276,
Willie Runnalls 100.

Average attendance 25.75.

School visitors, Mr. W. Heath, Mrs.
John Runnalls.

FRED A. ASHLEY, Teacher.

How a Chinaman Smokes.

One of the most curious in Burma is a cigar of incense and alarming appearance, which every one smokes from an early age. "The indigenous article is a monster eight inches long," writes V. Scott O'Connor in his book, "The Silken East." "It consists of chopped wood, tobacco, molasses and various herbs wrapped in the silver white skin of a bamboo. So wide in diameter is it that it completely fills up the mouth of any young damsel who tries to smoke it. For presentation purposes this long cheroot is often wrapped at one end in a coat of purple or gold paper. It accumulates a formidable mass of fire at the lighted end and requires some skill in the smoking. But the Burman infant acquires this skill before he can walk, and while he is still at the breast. No one thinks of smoking such a cigar through. Two or three long puffs, the lips of the smoker thrust out to meet the circle of the cigar, and it is put down or passed on to some good fellow sitting by."

The Man Who Loves Words.

"Other folks, of course, have their poor pleasures," writes Richard Le Gallienne in Harper's Magazine, "but for a man who loves words no joy the world can give equals for him the happiness of having achieved a fine passage or a perfect line. When Thackeray struck his fist on the table, as the story goes, when he had finished the scene of Colonel Newcome's death and exclaimed, 'By God, this is genius!' there was no empire he would have accepted in exchange for that moment. We often hear that your true artist is never satisfied with his work, his ideal escapes him, the words seem poor and lifeless, etc., compared with the dream. Whoever started that story knew very little about the literary temperament or he would have known that the words are the dream. The dream does not exist even as a dream or only very imperfectly till it is set down in words. Yes, the words are the dream."

The Curious Limpets.

The limpets are a curious kind of shellfish. They resemble the abalones in their habits. The interior is made of the most brilliant colors, bronze and iridescent hues predominating. They are found on the west coast of Mexico and are so large that the people use them for wash basins.

They are ferocious animals and prey with great voracity on clams. The process seems slow, but the limpet always gets there. He gets his cover over the unsuspecting clam and puts his big foot on his shell, generally on a weak spot. Then he whips out a long, wiry tongue and proceeds to bore a hole in his captive. When this is done the shell flies open, and the limpet is free to feast on the poor clam's carcass. He eats but a part and leaves the rest for the fishes of the sea.

Pudding Wives.

The name of pudding wives was given to women who were occasionally employed in some English monasteries for making pastry and delicacies for the convent. They were engaged by or with the consent of the regular cook of the monastery and had a house or chamber in which to work near the kitchen called the pudding house. When animals were slaughtered, especially when pigs were killed, about St. Martin's day, these women's services were required to make black puddings; hence the name pudding wives. They were called in, too, for the making of pastry on special occasions.

Better Than Aladdin's Lamp.

Aladdin's famous lamp was doubtless a very handy little piece of bric-a-brac to have about the house, but there is question whether it would be very highly esteemed in these days of advertising wonders. Aladdin may properly be regarded as a back number. Whenever he wanted anything he had to earn it by the sweat of his brow as a metal polisher. Nowadays people who want things put ads. in the newspapers—it's much easier than rubbing an old lamp—and they are served just as effectively as was Aladdin by his master.

The Madness of War.

So wars are begun by the persuasion of a few debauched, barebrain, poor, dissolute, hungry captains, parasitical fatwars, unquiet Hotspurs, restless innovators, green heads, to satisfy one man's private spleen, lust, ambition, avarice, etc. Flos hominum, proper men well proportioned, carefully brought up, able both in body and mind, sound, led like so many beasts to the slaughter in the flower of their years, pride and full strength, without remorse and pity, sacrificed to Pluto, killed up as so many sheep for devils' food, 40,000 at once. —Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy."

Doctors and Cellibacy.

There was once a time when doctors were doomed to celibacy. It was at the conclusion of the mediaeval period, when medicine was in the hands of the monks. In France the habit of celibacy persisted long after the practice of medicine had passed into lay hands. For two or three centuries the doctors protested, but in vain. The matter was finally laid before the pope and toward the end of the fifteenth century the vow was abolished.

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Two Points of View.

"I think," said an exasperated old deacon as he slowly elevated himself from the pavement to a perpendicular, "the full grown man who throws an orange peel on the sidewalk is no Christian." "Well," said a bystander, "what do you think of an orange peel that throws a full grown man on the sidewalk?"

Justified.

"I wish they'd invent a new expression occasionally," said Top as he pursued the account of a recent wedding. "It's always 'the blushing bride.'"

"What's the matter with them?"

"They, ever since your dog chased them all over the garden they have been laying nothing but scrambled eggs."

Ambition Gratified.

First Bookworm—Well, I'm working on a file of newspapers now and am entirely satisfied. Second Ditto—You always did have a sneaking ambition to get into the papers.

One Day.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could. Some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in. Forget them as soon as you can.—Emerson.

The Leek.

"Say, waiter, this plate must be cracked; the table is wet."

"No, sir; there's a leek in the soup."

Startling But Not Dangerous.

Great Bargains at BOLDRICK'S FUR ROOMS over Calder's Jewelry Store. Come and get a Ladies' Coat very cheap, or Men's Fine Coat, best quality.

JAS. BOLDRICK.

The Grand Trunk station at Millbrook has been destroyed by fire.

Robert Moore's store at Actinolite, near Tweed, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning.

The Ontario Government has asked for the resignation of the Temiskaming Railway Commission.

Since the war began Japan has taken possession of thirty-two steamers carrying contraband of war.

The Governor-General has accepted an invitation to attend Queen's Medical College convocation on April 7.

There are several cases of scarlet fever in the village of Hastings. The disease is said to be of a mild type.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Eastern Ontario, and Grand Black Chapter will meet in Ottawa on March 14th and 15th.

Military orders announce that the entire military force will be trained this year. The Kingston camp will open on June 27th.

Mr. George Ivey has moved from Hoard's Station to Godolphin, where he will run the Godolphin cheese factory this season.

A sturgeon, measuring seven feet three inches, and weighing 247 pounds, was caught in the Bay of Quinte last week near Picton.

The Federal revenue for the eight months of the fiscal year ended February 28 was \$45,504,580, and the expenditure \$35,491,725, showing a surplus of \$10,012,855.

Residents of Alaska are indignant because a bill allowing a delegate in Congress for Alaska was killed in the Senate Committee at Washington. A mass meeting held at Valdez decided to send the following telegram to President Roosevelt: "On behalf of 60,000 American citizens in Alaska, who are denied the right of representation in any form, we demand, in mass meeting assembled, that Alaska be annexed to Canada."

An agitation has commenced for a separation of Durham county from the united counties of Northumberland and Durham. It is felt in Durham that the large annual expenditure for bridges over the Trent River and other public works in Northumberland county throw a heavy and unequal burden on Durham, which would be relieved by withdrawal from the union at present existing. It is also thought that the expenditure involved in the recent condemnation of the county jail by the Government and the contemplated erection of a house of refuge make the present an opportune time for Durham to withdraw from the compact.

A Curious Advertisement.

An old London paper contains the following curious advertisement: "Wanted, a man between twenty and thirty years of age to be a footman and underbutler in a great family. He must be of the Church of England and have the smallpox in the natural way. Also a woman, middle aged, to wait upon a young lady of great fashion and fortune. The woman must be of the Church of England, have had the smallpox in the natural way, very sober, steady and well behaved and understand dress, getting up lace and the linen and doing all things necessary for a young lady that goes into public places and keeps the best company. Inquire of the printer of this paper.—Oct. 1, 1774."

The Madness of War.

So wars are begun by the persuasion of a few debauched, barebrain, poor, dissolute, hungry captains, parasitical fatwars, unquiet Hotspurs, restless innovators, green heads, to satisfy one man's private spleen, lust, ambition, avarice, etc. Flos hominum, proper men well proportioned, carefully brought up, able both in body and mind, sound, led like so many beasts to the slaughter in the flower of their years, pride and full strength, without remorse and pity, sacrificed to Pluto, killed up as so many sheep for devils' food, 40,000 at once. —Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy."

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Ambition Gratified.

First Bookworm—Well, Drs. Brown and Smith are going to operate upon old Gotrox."

"Is the operation necessary?"

"Why, yes; Brown has a note coming due, and Smith wants an automobile."

After the Consultation.

"Well, Drs. Brown and Smith are going to operate upon old Gotrox."

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The Leek.

"Say, waiter, this plate must be cracked; the table is wet."

"No, sir; there's a leek in the soup."

HARDWARE!

YORKSHIRE STOCK FOOD

for Horses, Cows, Pigs and Poultry.

This is the finest Stock Food made.

BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVALENT for Calves. I guarantee this food to be the best. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Bibby's Dairy Cow Meal gives health to the cow and produces milk.

I have never had one complaint against this meal.

I also keep Herbageum and Oil Cake.

I keep a full line of all the above Stock Foods. They are without doubt the best stock foods on the market to-day and give the best results.

Plenty of Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy and Lucerne on hand. Prices right.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

P. WELCH, Spring Brook.

Marmora Flour Mills.

The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, and new power wheels added. Chopping done while you wait. Flour and Feed for sale. Highest prices paid for grain.

ROBERT MITCHELL,

Proprietor.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors Help" and "How you are avoided."

We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch and description free. Oldest agency for U.S. and Canada.

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1906.

Vol. XXVI, No. 2

Ward's Clothing.

The Boy stood on the burning deck
After all the Bunch had fled,
His life was safe in any wreck,
He wore WARD'S \$2.50 Hat
Upon his head.

3 LEADERS 3

QUALITIES

\$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50,

\$3.00,

in New Shades.

Yes, the right shade
and the whole
bunch of New

Styles.

FINE TAILORING

well rather, at

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

Call and See Some of our Bargains
in White Wear.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, Fine Cambric, Lawn Flounces, trimmed with Lace and Insertion, or Embroidery, prices from 50c and \$1.00 to \$3.50.

LADIES' CORSET COVERS—a few of our prices, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, to \$3.00.

LADIES' DRAWERS, 25, 50, 75c. and \$1.50.

NIGHT DRESSES, something special at 75c. Other prices 50c., \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$2.00.

In NEW EMBROIDERIES and LACES we have a very fine assortment just opened, prices from 1c. to 50c. per yd. Insertions to match.

Embroidered Flouncing for Corset covers, 25, 30, and 35c.

WHITE MERCERIZED LAWNS, for Blouses, in entirely new designs, 15, 22, 25, and 35c.

CHAMBRAYS in all colors, 12½c.

PRINTS,—over 100 patterns to choose from. Prices from 7c to 15c. per yd.

A new line of DRESS SKIRTS just opened out in Black, Gray, Navy and Cream. A few Ladies' Coats to sell at half Price.

C. F. STICKLE.

Your Eyes

are surely worth more to you than a pair of Glasses. If you value your eyes have them properly fitted at once. Delay and your eyes may become so bad that no glasses will help them, then you will regret it the rest of your days. This is true, every word of it. We will examine your eyes free if you will come in.

W. H. CALDER,
Optician and Jeweller.



THE NEWS-ARGUS

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To 1st of Jan. 1906, for 75c.

We have the best of facilities for remitting money to all points in Canada, United States, Europe and all parts of the World.

SIMPLE. SAFE. CHEAP.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits of One Dollar and upward and compounded Four times each year.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

The Assizes for this County are now being held at Belleville, the Hon. Mr. Justice McMahon presiding. The Ontario of Monday says:

"The docket is one of the largest and promises to be the most interesting held here in many years, the celebrated ballot box case holding the centre of the stage. It is reported that owing to the large number of witnesses in the various cases as well as the many lawyers, detectives, court officials and reporters that the general public will not be admitted to the court room.

That the court is very heavy is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Jos. James, of Actinolite, has engaged fifteen rooms in the Victoria Hotel for some of the sixty witnesses in his case against the Rathbun Company for damages arising from the blowing up of a dam, thereby injuring his property. With 96 jury men outside of the Grand Jury, and the many witnesses from outside the city the hotels at least will keep a harvest. There will also be a large number of lawyers and reporters that have to be fed.

Nearly all the principals in the ballot box case are in the city, including Messrs. Harryett, Whalen, Riley, etc. They are all defended by Mr. Johnston. The grand jury has been empaneled, and consists of the following: W. G. Wright, Tyendinaga; R. M. Taggart, Tyendinaga; L. Brennan, Tyendinaga; J. G. Allison, Tyendinaga; M. G. Stirling; S. Green, Rawdon; E. G. B. Allen, Deseronto; F. D. Alport, Frankford; A. E. Lewis, Belleville; W. Denyes, Thurlow; T. Hurley, Thurlow; P. Doran, Hungerford.

No one will be admitted to the court room unless by tickets to be obtained from the Sheriff.

It is not likely that the ballot box cases will be reached before Wednesday as the first day is expected to be taken up with a few civil cases and the grand jury's deliberations." Mr. Bird has been chosen foreman of the grand jury.

The auditors, Messrs. Scott and Meiklejohn, tendered their report, which was received and adopted. Mr. Whitby briefly complimented the auditors upon the excellent report rendered, and ordered a number of the abstract report printed for distribution among the rate-payers.

Moved by Mr. Kingston seconded by Mr. Matthews, that the road surveyor be authorized to inspect the culvert built by A. J. Thompson. Carried.

The council arranged for Percy Green to draw the township cedar from Morgan's mill and piles same on the corporation grounds, to be distributed by Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Kingston introduced a by-law appointing roadmasters, poundkeepers, and fence viewers, which was passed and numbered 249.

Mr. Burkitt spoke relative to the Legislative grant schools, saying while it is conceded that ninety-five percent of the pupils of this Province receive only a Public School education, the amount of money received from the Provincial treasury for the support of Public Schools was not in proportion, and moved, seconded by Mr. Matthews, that Mr. J. W. Pearce, M. P. P. for North Hastings, be requested to bring the matter before the Legislative Assembly and ask that a larger percentage of the money appropriated for school purposes throughout the Province be devoted to the use of the Public Schools. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Tanner, seconded by Mr. Burkitt, that the statute labor for cheese companies throughout the township be utilized in fixing the approaches to the respective factories. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burkitt, seconded by Mr. Matthews, that each roadmaster be entitled to one day's statute labor each year for getting from and returning his road list to the Clerk. Carried.

The following amounts were ordered paid:

John Farrell, gravel \$ 8.75

John Farrell, job drawing same 15.00

Mrs. Bird, support Ann Wellman 27.50

S. Armstrong, support Mrs. Orser 22.00

Wm. Pollock, Jr., repairing culvert 1.25

Mrs. Meiklejohn, grant to Farmer's Institute 10.00

Geo. Bailey, lumber, repairing Town Hall80

Byron Heath, com. C.P.R. statue labor 7.00

S. Meiklejohn, gravel 1.25

T. C. McConnell, insurance Town Hall 15.00

Mrs. Orser, for medicine 2.00

Council adjourned until the 29th of May, when Court of Revision will be held.

THOS. C. McCONNELL, Clerk.

Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was on Saturday night found guilty by the jury on every one of the seven charges against her.

The Algoma Presbytery has passed a resolution urging, first, that the government issue no liquor licenses in New Ontario, and second, that if immediate prohibition is not considered practicable then that the sale of liquor be made by government agents, so as to prevent treating and the procuring of liquor by those under the age of twenty-one years, and that strict regulations be enforced so that prohibition may be secured for the rising generation.

REMITTANCES.

We have the best of facilities for remitting money to all points in Canada, United States, Europe and all parts of the World.

SIMPLE. SAFE. CHEAP.

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STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

The Assizes.

"Sterling Hall."

What About Your Spring Jacket and Raincoat?



Fawn and Black Covert and Box Cloths Jackets, properly tailored garments, in latest style, at \$5, \$7 and \$10.

RAINCOATS.

\$5.00—We have a very special value in Cravette Raincoats, dark grey and olive shades, either 3/4 or full length with cape, special at \$5.00.

PRINTS.

There's lots of Print goodness here at from 5c. to 15c. yd., but the very attractive new designs we show in CRUM'S at 12½c. yd. should win you to buy. See the small check designs in various colorings. A fine mercerized cloth at 15c.

SILKS AND RIBBONS.

Our stock of Silks and Ribbons is double in quantity that usually carried. You are very likely to find what you want here.

Special values in plain and check Tamelain Silks, all colors at 50c. yd.

Fine quality Taffeta Ribbon, 6 in. wide at 25c. yd.

" " " 4½ in. wide at 20c. yd.

The Man and His Spring Outfit.

Now is the time to give a thought to Spring Wants. We are complete outfitters, from foot wear to head piece—everything included.

OUR SUITS for Spring are exclusive in style and qualities at \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

OUR HATS—We have a complete Spring showing now of everything in Hats and invite everyone into our Hats.

Hats to please at 50c. to \$2.25.

ON THE SHOE STRING.

Not a bit too soon to find out where you can buy the best Boots and Shoes for Spring wear. The "Sterling Hall" line of Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children are guaranteed to wear well, fit well and look well. If in doubt have a look at our strong line of worthy qualities in both fine and coarse makes.

W. R. MATHER

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SPRING SHOES.

Our stock is complete with the choicest and best makes. Our practical shoe knowledge and business experience enable us to place before our customers the most stylish goods at the lowest possible prices. We can fit you perfectly, and solicit your patronage.

Men, women, boys and girls can find the latest fashions at our establishment.

If you want a No. 1. pair of Hand Made Boots come to us. We are leaders. Every pair guaranteed. Our prices are the lowest and No. 1. stock used in every pair.

Best SHOE DRESSINGS kept in stock.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT.

by Miss Myra Heath on Tuesday night. Mr. Romeo is a guest at Mr. Frank Ketcheson's.

Miss Eva Vandervoort of Stirling is visiting her cousin, Miss Flossie Heath. Miss Kirk has returned to her home at Chapman.

Our public school library is much enjoyed in the section, as it contains books interesting to adults as well as those for children. The trustees have ordered a new book case, which will shortly be here.

It is expected that the Belleville concert works will soon be in operation.

The number of smallpox cases in Ontario this winter is only one-quarter of those reported last year.

The contract for the superstructure and carpentry work of the new St. Michael's church, Belleville, has been let for \$29,523. The total cost is estimated to approximate \$60,000.

Perhaps the largest tree in Seymour township was cut on the farm of Mr. James Thompson, Polmont. It contained 1177 cubic feet or 9 cords and 25 cubic feet of wood. Its diameter at the trunk was five feet and one of the limbs

Brook and Harold were well entertained and contained over two cords of wood.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XLVI.—(Continued.)

"Are you not going to kiss me, dear?" she asked, sweetly.

Frank Littimer needed no further invitation. It was quiet and secluded there, and nobody could possibly see them. With a little sigh Chris felt her lover's arms about her and his kisses warm on her lips. The clever, brilliant girl had disappeared; a pretty, timid creature stood in her place for the time. For the moment Frank Littimer could do no more than gaze into her eyes with rapture and amazement. There was plenty of time for explanations.

"Let us go into the arbor," Frank suggested. "No, I am not going to release you for a moment. If I do you will fly away again. Chris, dear Chris, why did you serve me so?"

"It was absolutely necessary," Chris replied. "It was necessary to deceive Reginald Henson. But it was hard work the other night."

"You mean when I came here and—"

"Tried to steal the Rembrandt. Oh, you needn't explain. I know that you had to come. And we have Henson in our power at last."

"I am afraid that is too good to be true. But tell me everything from the beginning. I am as dazed and confused as a tired man roused out of a sound sleep."

Chris proceeded to explain from the beginning of all things. It was an exceedingly interesting and exciting narrative to Frank Littimer, and he followed it carefully. He would have remained there all day listening to the music of Chris's voice and looking into her eyes. He had come there miserable and downcast to ask a question, and behold he had suddenly found all the joy and sweetness of existence.

"And so you have accomplished all this?" he said, at length. "What a glorious adventure it must have been, and how clever you are! So is Mr. David Steel. Many a time I have tried to break through the shackles, but Reginald has always been too strong for me."

"Well, he's shot his bolt, now," Chris smiled. "I have just been opening your father's eyes."

Frank laughed as he had not laughed for a long time.

"Do you mean to say he doesn't know who you are?" he asked.

"My dear boy, he hasn't the faintest idea. Neither had you the faintest idea when I made you a prisoner the other night. But he will know soon."

"God grant that he may," Frank said, fervently.

He bent over and pressed his lips passionately to those of Chris. When he looked up again Lord Littimer was standing before the arbor, wearing his most cynical expression.

"He does know," he said. "My dear young lady, you need not move. The expression of sweet confusion on your face is infinitely pleasing. I did not imagine that one so perfectly self-possessed could look like that. It gives me quite a nice sense of superiority. And you, sir?"

The last words were uttered a little sternly. Frank had risen. His face was pale, his manner resolute and respectful.

"I came here to ask Miss Lee a question, sir, not knowing, of course, who she was."

"And she betrayed herself, eh?" Chris said. "But I should not have done so unless I had been taken by surprise. It was so hot that I had taken off my glasses and put my hair up. Then Frank came up and surprised me."

"You have grown an exceedingly pretty girl, Chris," Littimer said, critically. "Of course, I recognise you now. You are nice-looking than Miss Lee."

Chris put her glasses on and rolled her hair down resolutely.

"You will be good enough to understand that I am going to con-

tinue Miss Lee for the present," she said. "My task is a long way from being finished yet. Lord Littimer, you are not going to send Frank away?"

Littimer looked undecided.

"I don't know," he said. "Frank, I have heard a great deal to-day to cause me to think that I might have done you a grave injustice. And yet I am not sure. In any case, it would be bad policy for you to remain here. If the news came to the ears of Reginald Henson it might upset Miss Machiavelli's plans."

"That had not occurred to me for the moment," Chris exclaimed. "On the whole, Frank had better not stay. But I should dearly like to see you two shake hands."

Frank Littimer made an involuntary gesture, and then he drew back. "I'd—I'd rather not," he said. "At least, not until my character has been fully vindicated. Heaven knows I have suffered enough for a boyish indiscretion."

"A great effort of imagination," Littimer mumbled, gently.

"Had done something wrong, and an enemy or quondam friend wants to put him away. I believe that is the correct expression. In that case he does not go to the police himself, because he is usually of a modest and retiring disposition. No, he usually puts down a few particulars in the way of a letter and sends it to Reuben Taylor under cover at a certain address. Is not that quite correct, Mr. Merritt?"

"Right," Merritt said, hoarsely. "Some day we shall find out who Taylor is, and—"

"Never mind that. Do you know that the night before your friend Mr. Henson left the Castle he placed in the post-bag a letter addressed to Mr. Reuben Taylor? In view of what I read today in the paper alluded to the name struck me as strange. Now, Mr. Merritt, is it possible that letter had anything to do with you?"

Merritt did not appear to hear the question. His eyes were fixed on space; there was a sanguine clenching of his fists as if they had been about the throats of a foe.

"If I had him here," he murmured. "If I only had him here! He's given me away. After all that I have done for him he's given me away."

His listeners said nothing; they fully appreciated the situation. Merritt's presence at the Castle was both dangerous and hazardous for Henson.

"If you went away to-day you might be safe," Chris suggested.

"Aye, I might," Merritt said, with a cunning grin in his eyes. "If I had a hundred pounds."

Chris glanced significantly at Littimer, who nodded and took up the parable.

"You shall have the money," he said. "And you shall go as soon as you have answered Miss Lee's questions."

Merritt proclaimed himself eager to say anything. But Merritt's information proved to be a great deal less than she had anticipated.

"I stole that picture," Merritt confessed. "I was brought down here on purpose. Henson sent to London and said he had a job for me. It was to get a picture from Dr. Bell. I didn't ask any questions, but set to work at once."

"Did you know what the picture was?" Chris asked.

"Bless you, yes; it was a Rembrandt engraving. Why, it was I who in the first place stole the first Rembrandt; from his lordship yonder, in Amsterdam. I got into his lordship's sitting-room by climbing down a spout, and I took the picture."

"But the other belonged to Van Sneek," said Chris.

"It did; and Van Sneek had to leave Amsterdam hurriedly, being wanted by the police. Henson told me that Van Sneek had a second copy of 'The Crimson Blind' and I had to burgle that as well; and I had to get into Dr. Bell's room and put the second copy in his portmanteau. Why? Ask somebody wiser than me. It was all some deep game of Henson's, only you may be pretty sure he didn't tell me what the game was. I got my money and returned to Van Sneek, and till pretty recently I saw no more of Henson."

"But you can't into the game again," said Littimer.

"Quite lately, your lordship, I went down to Brighton. I was told as Bell had got hold of the second Rembrandt owing to Henson's carelessness and that he was pretty certain to bring it here. He did bring it here, and I tried to stop him on the way and he half killed me."

"Those half measures are so unsatisfactory," Littimer smiled.

Merritt grinned. He fully appreciated the humor of the remark.

"That attack and the way it was brought about were suggested by Henson," he went on. "If it failed, I was to come up to the Castle here without delay and tell Henson so. I came and I covered my movements whilst I pinched the picture. I had been told that the thing was fastened to the wall, but a pair of steel pliers made no odds to that. I took the picture home and two days later it vanished. And that's all I know about it."

"Lame and impotent conclusion!" said Littimer.

"Wait a moment," Chris cried. "You found the diamond star which you pawned—"

"For to say as you've forgotten that."

"I have forgotten nothing," Chris said with a smile. "Want to know about the diamond star."

Merritt looked blankly at the speaker. Evidently this was strange ground to him.

"I don't know anything about that," he said. "What sort of a cigar-case?"

Just for the moment the impulse to shunle was upon him.

"If I say nothing, then I can't do any harm," he remarked, saiently. "Best, on the whole, for me to keep my tongue between my teeth."

"Mr. Henson is a dangerous man to cross," Chris suggested.

"He is that," Merritt agreed. "You don't know him as I do."

Chris conceded the point, though she had her own views on that matter. Lord Littimer had seated himself on the broad stone bench along the terrace, whence he was watching the scene with the greatest zest and interest.

"You imaging Mr. Henson to be a friend of yours?" Chris asked.

Merritt nodded and grinned. So long as he was useful to Henson he was fairly safe."

"Mr. Merritt?" Chris asked, suddenly. "Have you ever heard of Reuben Taylor?"

The effect of the question was electrical. Merritt's square jaw dropped with a click, there was fear in the furtive eyes that he cast around him.

"I read all about Reuben Taylor in one of our very smart papers lately," Chris went on. "It appears that Mr. Taylor is a person who nobody seems to have seen, but who from time to time does a vast service to the community at large. He is not exactly a philanthropist, for he is well rewarded for his labors both by the police and his clients. Suppose Mr. Merritt here had done some wrong."

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ON THE FARM.

SKIM MILK FOR PIGS.

Each winter there is purchased for use in the winter dairy course at Cornell university a considerable quantity of milk. From this there results a large amount of skim milk, which is utilized in the feeding of pigs. Much particular attention was given to determining the money value of skim milk in pork production. This is an especially timely topic, inasmuch as large amounts of skim milk are now used in many dairy districts in the manufacture of casein and other products of a similar nature. When skim milk is used for such purposes, the net return to the producer seldom rises above 10 cents per 100 pounds and, as a value considerably above this is assigned to skim milk for feeding purposes, it seemed worth while to make an actual trial to determine its value.

One reason frequently advanced by farmers for not using skim milk for feeding purposes is, that in order to be most economically utilized, a considerable amount of high-priced food must be purchased to be fed in connection with the milk. Our experiments were planned with the idea of using the largest amount of milk with the smallest amount of expensive concentrated foods. The pigs, 55 in number, were farrowed in August and September, and ran with their dams until about December 1. They were then weaned and separated into six lots of from seven to 12 pigs each, according to the size of the pens which were available. There was no selection practiced and the 55 pigs included every pig produced from nine brood sows. They were high grade Cheshire with a slight dash of Chester White. The pens were uncomfortable and the temperature went below the freezing point nearly every night during the course of the experiment. The pigs were crowded into

less variation in the gain of individual pigs. However the greatest average gain was with skim milk and corn meal alone, from which it is clear that corn meal is a perfectly satisfactory single grain to be fed in connection with skim milk. The experiments also showed that the proportion of skim milk can be increased economically above the ratio of three pounds milk to one pound grain, thus lessening the amount of grain fed that must be purchased, that weanling pigs, in close quarters during cold weather, can gain a pound of live weight per day for three months; and that skim milk was worth about 15 cents per hundred pounds to feed to pigs up to a weight of 125 pounds.

GROWING EARLY POTATOES.

Seed potatoes should not be kept at too low a temperature nor allowed to make long sprouts before planting.

writes Mr. L. Haneworth, Bushel crates, or boxes made of slats,

are about right to keep them in.

They should be stored in such a way as to permit a free circulation of air about them. Ours are kept in a cave, dug 6 or 7 feet in the earth and lined with puncheons and covered with earth. It is well drained and ventilated. It is kept a few degrees above the freezing point in winter and is nice and cool in summer.

About the first or second week in March we take our extra early varieties to a warm room in the dwelling and place them on the stem end, one upon the other on crates. Plenty of light and sunshine is allowed to enter the room and the windows are opened on warm days. By the time the ground is really warm and dry enough to plant, which is near the middle of April, the potatoes are well greened and hardened. They have made thick, stubby sprouts, with the nodes well formed, tiny roots bursting from their base and ready to get right down to business.

Whenever possible we plant on clover sod well manured in the fall.

Plowing is done just before planting, the land harrowed, disked, harrowed and dragged. From 600 to 800

feet special fertilizer per acre is drilled in with grain drill, after

which the disk and spike-tooth are used again, which pretty thoroughly mixes the fertilizer and manure with the soil. Deep trenches are opened by going twice with large single shovel plow. The seed is cut and dropped by hand and covered lightly.

The soil is gradually worked into the trenches during cultivation, which begins as soon as the first plants begin to appear. In this way we never fail to have nice new potatoes from two to four weeks earlier than our neighbors, who plant in the old way. We have never found it necessary to spray, save to circumvent the bugs, and have never yet failed to raise nice and larger crops with our home-grown seed than we are able to produce with northern grown stock.

One of the most striking points about the return is the evidence it gives to the figures of the decline in Great Britain's birth rate, which aroused such serious misgivings, now have been supplemented by some statistics, which would seem to point to the popularity of marriage being on the decline.

The year 1904 was marked by a heavy slump in matrimony. Not

only was there a decrease in the number of marriages as compared with the previous year, a phenomenon which has manifested itself continuously since 1899, but the rate of marriages based on the marriageable proportion of the community was the lowest for more than twenty years.

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The number of remarriages among widows has been declining steadily for nearly thirty years, and in 1904 only 65.8 every 1,000 widows were called upon to take vows for the second or third time, as against 99 in 1879-1880.

One paper in commenting on this

fact suggests that this is strong presumptive evidence for the firm hold,

which "Pickwick" has taken on the public mind.

BRITONS DO NOT MARRY.

Heaviest Slump in Matrimony in Twenty Years.

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Britain's birth rate, which aroused

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90,000 RUSSIANS FELL IN BATTLE

Full Effects of Blow Administered by Oyama Not Yet Known.

THE RUSSIAN DISASTER.

A despatch from Tokio says—Every official report from the front adds to the magnitude of the Russian disaster, and the indications are that the whole truth of the crushing blow delivered by Field-Marshal Oyama to the Russian arms will not be known for some days, owing to the fact that the casualties are so great and the spoils so large that it is impossible as yet to get accurate figures. As an indication of the losses inflicted on the enemy a despatch received at headquarters on Sunday afternoon states that the Russian losses in front of the armies in the Shui River direction alone were 40,000 prisoners, including Major-General Nakohimoff, and 26,500 left dead on the field. It is estimated that the total killed and wounded number about 90,000. The spoils taken by the Japanese comprise a number of colors, 60 guns, 60,000 rifles, 200,000 shells, 25,000,000 rounds of small ammunition, 2,000 horses, 23 cartloads of maps, a vast supply of provisions, fodder, fuel, and clothing, railway and telegraph materials, accoutrements, and supplies of all kinds. Every despatch received adds to the number of prisoners taken and guns captured.

The official despatches state that the pursuing detachments which started from the right bank of the Hun River reached a line 13 miles north of the river Friday night. On Saturday the pursuit of the retreating Russians was vigorously continued. A detachment which left the Pu River, 13 miles from Mukden, on the Tieling road, that forenoon had an engagement with a large column of the enemy, which was making its way northward as rapidly as possible. The Japanese charged the Russians, and a hand-to-hand fight occurred. Ultimately most of the column was surrounded and captured. Those of the column who succeeded in escaping continued to fight hopelessly for a while, and finally surrendered. The whole field was covered with Russian dead. The Japanese are now engaged in burying their own dead and those of the enemy.

The Japanese casualties reported since Feb. 26 number 41,222. No report has been received from the Japanese operating in the direction of Hsing-ching.

Reliable unofficial reports state that a detachment of the extreme Japanese left had reached Sintun, on the Mukden road, 10 miles south of Tieling. A detachment from Fushun has occupied Lanjue, 10 miles north, having repulsed several flank attacks by Russian forces from the mountainous district to the north-east, in the direction of the Kaituan and Talin road.

It is reported that only 50,000 of the Russians who were defending Mukden have escaped to Tieling.

The Russians had in battle 376 battalions of infantry, 178 squadrons of cavalry, and 171 batteries of artillery. In other words Gen. Kourapatkin's army consisted of 300,300 infantry, 26,700 cavalry, and 1,368 guns. The total number of the Japanese forces is not stated, but it is vaguely estimated at 700,000 men of all arms.

Reports say that south-west of Mukden two Russian army corps were wiped out completely, all being killed or captured.

The battle which drove the Russians from Mukden has been officially named the Battle of Mukden.

KOURAPATKIN RESIGNS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says that the remnants of Gen. Kourapatkin's army are gradually reaching Tieling.

Gen. Kourapatkin in reporting the facts, asks the Czar's gracious permission to hand over the command, alleging his urgent need of physical and mental rest.

In a later despatch he confirms the reports of the Commander-in-Chief's resignation.

The council of war has been summoned to meet March 14.

It will, in addition to formulating designs for the next campaign, probably decide upon Gen. Kourapatkin's successor.

The choice lies between the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaevitch and Gen. Sukhomlinoff.

Perhaps the latter will become chief of staff to Grand Duke Nicholas.

The official despatches record the loss of nearly five hundred guns, scores of regimental colors, and over 200,000 men. The public is ignorant of the extent of the losses. It knows nothing of the Commander-in-Chief's resignation, but this knowledge would not alter the intensity of the resentment and humiliation which Russians generally feel. Such details as the censorship allows to appear induce the blankest amazement, as the official despatches published last week related nothing but successes. The story of the defeat and retreat is coming out piecemeal. It shows that the Russians were misled and outmaneuvered at every point. Yet Gen. Kourapatkin seems at one time to have realized the critical nature of the situation, for on March 8 he began the gradual removal of his impedimenta. Had he then ordered a general retreat, as he intimated he would in a telegram to the Czar, the disaster might have been averted. His crowning blunder was leaving his line from Fushun to Mukden. He apparently forgot that the Japanese were able to cross the Hun River on the ice. He realized his mistake when he heard of the capture of Kin-sar on March 10. He then immediately ordered his armies to retire, but the Japanese swarmed from the east and west and placed their batteries to command the line of retreat. One desperate chance re-

mained. It was to sacrifice his artillery by moving his batteries so as to paralyze the enemy's fire. The Russian gunners did their duty and what was left of Kourapatkin's armies. It was save himself who can over the frozen plain bordering the Mandarin Road. The first fugitives reached Tieling within 30 hours. Gen. Stackelberg's and Gen. Zarubinoff's corps were left to guard the line from Fushun to Mukden. It is feared that they have been captured or annihilated. Gens. Tserpitsky's, Bilderdink's, and Toporin's corps which Gen. Kourapatkin himself left in a desperate attempt to drive Gen. Nogi back, sustained terrible losses.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Standard says that the development of the Battle of Mukden, which resulted in the occupation of the city, surpasses the most sanguine anticipation. The Russians have been outgeneraled at every point. Several corps south and east of Mukden are completely surrounded by the Japanese, whose center, by a bold dash, pushed straight to the hills midway between Mukden and Fushun. The Russians everywhere are burning their stores. Their losses, including prisoners, will probably exceed 200,000.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph the Japanese are now within 15 miles of Tieling. He says that the Russian disaster was partly due to the inefficiency of the intelligence department, which was not aware of the Japanese march to Simminton until it was too late to make a counter move. The Japanese cavalry worked splendidly throughout the battle. They made a series of forced marches, capturing supplies and tearing up the railway. The heights northeast of Mukden were captured Tuesday. The Japanese now bar the roads from Fushun to Tieling. It is rumored, apparently without foundation, that Gen. Kourapatkin is a prisoner.

A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg states that news from a military source has been received saying that Gen. Kourapatkin will transfer his headquarters to Harbin. His last despatch was filed at Tieling, where he does not intend to stay long.

RING OF STEEL COMPLETE.

There is again little to add to the official news. Field Marshal Oyama's despatches, especially the one in which he claims that his encircling movement has completely succeeded, lead to the inference here that the much-quoted example of Sedan is actually being realized and that desperate fighting is still going on.

This is attributed to the unquenchable doggedness of the Russian resistance, with which history teems with instances. The best critics here point out that present knowledge of the situation does not warrant the absolute assertion that Gen. Kourapatkin cannot possibly break through the Japanese lines, although there is every probability against his doing so, and if he succeeds in saving any considerable part of his army it will be a supreme effort of generalship.

The report of his laconic announcement of his retreat despatched from Tieling is not confirmed. If it is true it may not indicate that he himself is there. Nothing is known that would make it impossible for a despatch rider to get through to Tieling. The strength and positions of the Japanese north of Mukden are not known. Some unofficial reports intimate that Gen. Nogi and Gen. Kamamura have joined their strong forces from the west and east, but the statements are evidently speculative.

YOKO REPORTS.

A despatch from Tokio says: Field Marshal Oyama telegraphs as follows under Friday's date—

"We occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Our surrounding movement, in which we have been engaged for some days past, has now completely succeeded.

"The fiercest fighting continues at several places in the vicinity of Mukden.

"We captured a great number of pieces, enormous quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions, and other war supplies. There is at present no time to investigate the number of those."

UTTERLY DEMORALIZED.

A despatch from New-Chwang says:

The Russians, since they were driven out of Mukden and Fushun and cut off from the railroad, have been retreating in a demoralized condition to the hills to the north-east. They are moving in detached bodies, sometimes roughly and hastily entrenching to check pursuit. It will be impossible for the Russians to resist for many days in the wild country east of the railway, because they will be unable to obtain provisions. They will possibly try to reach Kirin through the valleys, but a special Japanese corps from the Yalu threatens to intercept them. Gen. Kurokawa is now moving to the northwest, pushing the retreating Russians against Gen. Nogi's army.

DISPENSE DEATH.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The correspondent of the Russkiy Kurier says that the Russian army is living through some painful moments. Throughout 10 days of unceasing battle, under the fire of sharpshooter guns and amid a whirlwind of whistling bullets, our men have scarcely eaten anything and have slept where they could. The contest has been one of endurance and courage. The grey-coated soldiers have accomplished miracles. The enemy also seem to be made of steel. They were tired out and had been two days without food, but Oyama told his men the end of the slaughter would soon come and they fought on. Both the Russians and Japanese are fighting heroically. The infantry on both sides fight as if they despise death. Mukden sleeps but restlessly. What will the morrow bring forth? The night is full of low murmurs. All is animation in the hospitals, which are full to overflowing, and the moans of wounded men are heard everywhere. What will God grant us after this?"

RUSSIANS SURROUNDED.

A despatch from the London Times says: The correspondent of the Russkiy Kurier says that official news of the capture of Mukden appeared late Friday evening. Telegraphic and railway communication with Mukden was finally severed late Thursday. The latest telegram from Gen. Kourapatkin was presumably sent by messenger to Tieling, and reached Tsarsko-Selo Friday. It is believed the message was despatched early Friday morning. It inspired the worst fears in view of the previous news of the approach of an eastern flanking force.

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According to the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph the Japanese are now within 15 miles of Tieling. He says that the Russian disaster was partly due to the inefficiency of the intelligence department, which was not aware of the Japanese march to Simminton until it was too late to make a counter move. The Japanese cavalry worked splendidly throughout the battle. They made a series of forced marches, capturing supplies and tearing up the railway. The heights northeast of Mukden were captured Tuesday. The Japanese now bar the roads from Fushun to Tieling. It is rumored, apparently without foundation, that Gen. Kourapatkin is a prisoner.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1905.

Pruning Fruit Bushes.

By H. S. PEART, D.S.A.

Among the things that should occupy the attention of the farmer and the fruit grower at this time of the year, one of the first in importance is the pruning of his fruit trees and bushes. In the farmer's garden the bush fruits are very generally neglected though the pruning which they require is simple in nature and can be done with comparatively little labor. The following directions may serve as a guide for some who have bushes to prune this Spring:

RASPBERRIES.

The pruning of raspberries may be summed up briefly as follows: Remove the old canes after fruiting; thin out the weakest of the new canes so that the row may not be too thick; head back the new canes to about three and one-half feet, so that good strong lateral shoots may be developed near the ground. Strong laterals may be headed back about one-half. In some localities where there is danger of the canes being injured during the winter, it may be best to leave the pruning until spring, but where there is no danger of injury from frost the work is as well done in the fall.

BLACKBERRIES OR THIMBLEBERRIES.

These should be pruned much the same as raspberries except that the new canes should be left somewhat longer, four to four and one-half feet being considered about right. It is generally advisable to prune blackberries in the early spring, as the canes are liable to freeze back during the winter.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Without care gooseberries become a tangled mass which prevents the proper development and the easy harvesting of the crop. The fruit is borne on one, two, and three year old wood, mostly, however, on the one and two year old wood. The aim should be to replace the three year old branches with good healthy new shoots very early each season. Six main branches, two of which may be replaced annually, is a good base from which to build the framework of the bush. Head back the new growth about one-third and keep the bush just open enough to permit the easy harvesting of the fruit. If opened up too much there is danger of the fruit being injured by sun-burn.

RED AND WHITE CURRANTS.

Currants are borne on the short spurs arising from the old wood, and near the base of the new shoots. Two year old canes produce the finest quality and the largest quantity of fruit, although some fine berries may be produced on the three year old branches. Train the bush to six main stems, two of which may be removed each season and replaced by two vigorous young canes. All other new canes arising from the ground should be removed. Head back the two new shoots about one-half and all other new branches one-third. Keep the head of the bush open enough to permit of free circulation of air and to admit sufficient sunlight to ripen the fruit properly.

BLACK CURRANTS.

The treatment of black currants does not materially differ from that of reds. The fruit is borne on one year old shoots arising from older branches. As the bushes grow larger and stronger than the reds, it is well to leave about eight canes renewing two each season. Head back the growth severely to encourage the formation of many new spurs from the old wood for the production of fruit. Leave the head open enough to permit of free circulation of the air and the entrance of sunlight to the centre of the bush.

A Merited Recognition.

On Thursday, March the 9th, and within St. Andrew's Church, Burnbrae, the Presbytery of Kingston met for the purpose of inducing the Rev. J. E. Smith, B. A., into the pastoral charge of Burnbrae and Rylstone. The Moderator of the Presbytery, Rev. W. W. Peck, M. A., of Foxboro, presided, and addressed the newly induced minister. The Clerk of Presbytery, Rev. W. T. Wilkins, B. A., preached the induction sermon. The Interim Moderator, Rev. S. S. Burns, B. A., addressed the people. The Rev. A. C. Reeves, B. A., of Campbellford, Peterboro Presbytery, being present, took part by invitation. Owing to the impassable state of the roads, the congregations decided to postpone the customary reception to the Rev. and Mrs. Smith until later.

At the close of the induction service the Interim Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Burns, was pleasantly surprised by the reading of the following address by Mr. W. A. Milne, accompanied by the presentation of a well filled purse by Mr. John A. Meiklejohn, on behalf of the two congregations.

To THE REV. S. S. BURNS, B.A.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—We the managers of the united congregations of St. Andrew's, Seymour and Rylstone, are desirous of expressing our appreciation of the valuable service you have rendered our Sessions' congregations during the present vacation. We thank you self-given your services on our behalf, and we feel that the happy termination of this short vacancy is in a great measure due to your wise counsel and direction. We therefore ask you to receive, as a token of the high esteem in which you are held by our people, and also as a slight recognition of the valuable service you have rendered to the united congregations while associated with us as Interim Moderator of Sessions, and our humble prayer is that the richest blessing of the Master may rest and abide upon you and yours, and when you are removed from the Church militant, may it only be to be transferred to the Church triumphant.

Signed on behalf of the managers,

CHARLES NELSON,

Chairman, Burnbrae Board,
JOHN A. MEIKLEJOHN,
Chairman Rylstone Board.

YOUR AMBITION.

Keep It Stimulated and Do Not Permit It to Wane.

The idea seems to be pretty general that ambition is born in us that we have little or nothing to do with its acquisition or cultivation and that we cannot modify, enlarge, stimulate or improve it to any great extent. A study of life does not confirm this idea. That the ambition is a cultivable quality, capable of being molded or destroyed according as we will, is demonstrated every day in the lives of those about us. We see people in whom the spark of ambition is kindled suddenly by the reading of a book, the hearing of a lecture or the speaking of a kindly word by a friend or teacher, and on the other hand, we see those who allow their ambition slowly to die out for want of fuel.

The death of ambition is one of the tragedies of life. When a young man feels his ambition begin to fade there is trouble somewhere. Either he is in the wrong environment and his faculties protest against what he is trying to do, or his health is poor, or he is being led into dissipation by bad companions. A youth whose ambition begins to wane is not in a normal condition. When he is not stimulated by a noble purpose and filled with a desire to become a strong man among men there is something wrong somewhere.—Success.

VICTOR HUGO.

Everything About Him Was Extraordinary, Even His Digestion.

Never to be forgotten were those evenings when we were lucky enough to find neither minister, senator nor deputy—for in the presence of political men Victor Hugo always seemed to me somewhat stiff—when he warmed to his subject, let himself go, as it were, and his conversation took a natural turn full of charm.

How would they have astonished those who had represented him as being exceedingly solemn—in fact, a poseur! If they had seen him so it was doubtless due to themselves. Perhaps to the bumptious and self-opinionated he gave himself the air of an oracle, but with poets, I repeat, he was ease and simplicity—I might even say familiarity—itself.

At these dinners we could not help admiring his formidable appetite. He ate enormous pieces of roast meat and drank large glasses of undiluted wine. A typical detail struck me particularly. At the end of his meal he dipped orange quarters into his wine and ate them with marked satisfaction. Everything about Victor Hugo was extraordinary, even his digestion.—François Coppee in Critic.

EPAULETS.

Originally Intended as a Protection From Sword Cuts.

It is probable that the epaulet was originally intended as a protection to the shoulder from sword cuts rather than as an ornament. Ever since 1795 they have been worn by commissioned officers of the British navy. According to the officer's rank they vary in design. A sublieutenant wears only one composed of gold lace; other ranks two. The degree of rank is shown by crowns, anchors and stars worked in silver upon the epaulets and also by the thickness of the cord of which they are composed.

Previous to the Crimean war epaulets were worn by both officers and men of the army. Here, as in the navy, distinction was shown both in their texture and design. Those of the officer were made of gold braid, while with the rank and file they were merely of worsted.—London Telegraph.

The King of Mollusks.

The king of mollusks lives in the Indian and south Pacific oceans. He attains to a weight of 500 pounds, and the shell is of the bivalve kind, and the shape is about the same as that of our common fresh water mussel. The gigantic tridacna is the largest mollusk known to have lived on the earth since the silurian age. It is found on the bottom of the shallow parts of the ocean, and the large individuals have no longer the power to move about. They lie on one side, and all about them the corals build up until King Tridacna is sometimes found in a well-like hole in the coral formation.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Ruby.

Rubies are most suited for young lovers. They are also most expensive. The people of the Burmese empire believe that a ruby is a human soul just about to enter the sacred precincts of Buddha and consequently in the last stages of transmission. A ruby is an emblem of the most passionate and absorbing love. A ruby in the old days of chivalry was supposed to lead a knight to conquest, to cause obstacles to melt away and to inspire one with bravery and zeal. It also kept his honor unstained and his character without a blemish.

The Three Horses Won.

A well known racing man recently lost \$100 to a comparative stranger who offered to bet him that he could produce three horses which could go ninety miles in three hours. The layer of the wager easily accomplished the feat by starting all three horses at once, which artifice thirty miles only was the distance they had to traverse in the time specified.—London Standard.

Accommodating.

Doctor—Has your cough troubled you as much as usual today, Mrs. Grand? Patient—Oh, no, not nearly as much! I got Hortense, my maid, to cough for me. She is a very accommodating young woman.—Boston Transcript.

A Bit of Good Advice.

A man of business may talk of philosophy; a man who has none may practice it.—Pope.

SHE WAS MISTAKEN.

The Story of a Woman Who Thought She Told the Truth.

"If you ask me whether we lawyers ever encourage, aid and abet untruthfulness," said an elderly attorney at a dinner recently, "I can only ask as a reply: 'Does any man really know when he is telling it?' I had a rather curious case once a few years ago. I won't say whether it was a murder or a divorce, but the clearing of my client, the defendant, depended entirely on his ability to prove that when he walked down a certain corridor of a certain summer hotel he was accompanied by two persons. It happened that he was seen by the housekeeper of the hotel, a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and she insisted that there were three in the party and not simply two, as the prosecution claimed. It was impossible to shake her testimony, and we carried the day. The housekeeper died a year or so later. I heard it through her priest. He commented on the fact that she had always taken great satisfaction in the thought that her testimony cleared my client. She was, he said, and he spoke from a confessor's knowledge, one of the most truthful persons he had ever met. I told my client what the priest said the next time we met. He smiled.

"She was lying all the while," he said. "She didn't see three of us, because there were only two!"—Washington Post.

CHINESE TRADE GUILDS.

They Pass on All Disputed Questions of Labor and Food.

The laborers in China work long hours, and their meals are supplied by the employer. Their food consists of rice, partaken of twice a day, with now and then a few vegetables or pieces of salt fish or pork as a relish. Tea is also furnished to them in unlimited quantities. They begin work as soon as daylight appears and continue until between 8 and 9 o'clock at night, the recent introduction of kerosene oil lengthening their hours of labor. The workers eat and sleep in the shop where he is employed.

Not only do the male workers have a trades union or guild of their own, but so also have the employers. To these guilds are referred all disputed questions of labor and food, which, as a rule, are amicably settled. The operatives seem to take it for granted that their employers can properly claim every moment of their time from early morning until night unless about thirty minutes set apart for each meal of rice and vegetables be excepted. When the two guilds fail to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of a dispute the employers simply close up the shops.

Canton boasts of over seventy trades guilds. These guilds have fine halls and spacious courtyards, where their members meet daily and discuss the affairs of their respective trades and other matters.

Why Is It?

Everybody knows how the wheels of a railroad car are fastened to the axle. They are shrunk on—that is, put on hot and allowed to shrink in cooling so that they are practically a solid piece with the axle. These cars go around curves, and it will be observed that the outer rail covers a great deal more ground than the inner one, so that to turn the curves and finish even the outside wheel must of necessity travel considerably faster than the inner one. Yet it is fixed solidly to the axle and cannot make a fraction of a revolution more than the other one, yet the axle remains intact, and the curves are passed with untiring regularity. Why is it?

Secret of Longevity.

A London newspaper has been asking a number of very old men for the secret of their long life. The replies are of the sort commonly heard. One lives long because he has taken wine every day in moderation, another because he has never tasted wine. One finds sovereign virtue in moderate physical exercise; another is convinced that he lives long because he keeps his body quiet and his mind active, all of which means that each man has followed his natural inclination, never exceeding the measure fixed by good sense and really thought little or nothing about it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mind Accomplishments.

Power to do is largely a result of self faith or self confidence. No matter what you undertake, you will not do it until you think you can. You will not master it until you first feel the mastery and do the deed in your mind. It must first be thought out or it can never be wrought out. It must be a mind accomplishment before it can be a material one.—Success.

Don't Be Too "National."

One's nationality is to others a bore and a nuisance which cannot be got out of the way too soon. A man's nationality is something he is justly proud of, but not till it is put aside can the man of another nation have joy of him, humanly. —W. D. Howells.

Keeps Them Afire.

"Mrs. Chatterbox is an incessant talker, isn't she?"

"Yes; she says that a person's opinions get musty if they aren't aired often."—Detroit Free Press.

It Sometimes Falls.

"There's nothing like perseverance. It wins out in the long run."

"Not always. Did you ever see a hen on a porcelain egg?"—Brooklyn Life.

A Bit of Good Advice.

One of the best things to do before we criticise others much is to begin an intelligent study of ourselves.—Chicago Journal.

MILLINERY OPENING, Tuesday, March 21st.

Dainty Wash Materials.

An inspection of our advance Wash Goods showing is like a foretaste of warm Summer days. Only an inspection can give you an adequate idea of the comprehensiveness and beauty of our new assortment.

Linens from Ireland, Zephyrs from Scotland and a countless assortment of fancy materials from England—Shirt Waist Suitings, Waistings, Dress Materials, an assortment too wide to make possible detailed description. The assortment is not only large but conservative, as each pattern is exclusively ours and coming in short lengths of from one to two dresses will not be COMMON.

Ideal buying conditions enable us to purchase our goods at better prices than is possible to those not enjoying such conditions. This advantage we offer you in our moderate prices.

If you have Wash Goods needs of any description we feel confident of our ability to give you as wide a selection at every price as is obtainable in this city or elsewhere. Make your visit while the assortment is at its best—NOW.

The RITCHIE COMPANY

BELLEVILLE.

Limited.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF FINE PRINTING.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

WANTED.

A Local Salesman for STIRLING and surrounding territory, to represent

"Canada's Greatest Nurseries."

Newest varieties, and specialties in Hardy Fruits, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Ornamentals and Roses. A permanent situation and territory reserved for the right man. Pay weekly. Handsome Outfit free. Write for particulars, and send 25c. for our pocket microscope, just the thing to use in examining trees and plants for insects.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries,
(over 500 acres)
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN OUT a license as Auctioneer for the County of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on shortest notice. Terms as low as the lowest, and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders sent to the NEWS-ARGUS office or addressed to me at STIRLING, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

Fire, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance.

Guardian Fire Insurance Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co.
Liverpool, London & Globe
Sun Insurance Company.

Gore Insurance Co.

Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

W. S. MARTIN.

Insurance Agent, STIRLING.

SPRING BROOK Drug Store.

o:-

We beg to announce to the citizens of Spring Brook and surrounding country, that we have opened with a full line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines,

Perfumes,

Druggists' Sundries,

Stationery and School Supplies,

and trust by strict application to business and fair dealing to secure a portion of your patronage.

New Goods and prices right. Pre-scriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

Sunday with friends in Prince Edward.

Miss Annie Denyes, of Bayside, is the guest of Miss Annie Demorest.

Mr. J. W. Haight of Stirling has returned home after spending a few days in our midst.

A Safe Cough Medicine for Children

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Safe Remedy. There is no danger from it and it is always sure to follow. It is especially valuable for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by Morton & Haight.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENCES, STIRLING, ONT.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.

FIRST CLASS HONOR GRADUATE IN
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, CITY OF TORONTO,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS, TORONTO.
OFFICE—Over Sovereign Bank.
Open every day and evening.

J. McC. POTTS, M.D., C.M.

G GRADUATE MC GILL UNIVERSITY,
LATE HOUSE SURGEON MONTREAL GENERAL
HOSPITAL; FORMERLY RESIDENT PHYSICIAN MONTREAL
GENERAL HOSPITAL AND ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR
ASSOCIATE WOMEN IN GENERAL HOSPITAL. LICEN-
SATED ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, AND MEM-
BER COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF
ONTARIO.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Front Street,
Stirling.

FRANK ZWICK, M.B.,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO MEDICAL COLLEGE. LICENTIATE OF
THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ONTARIO.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Boulter's
former residence, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, M.A.,
B ARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY,
Public Commissioner, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE—In Sovereign Bank Building.

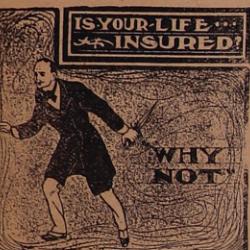
G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c. Office in W. S. Martin's
Block, Main Street.

W. J. MCGAMON,
B RISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
ON THE McMANAMAN BLOCK, COR. FRONT AND
Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R.S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENT GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month, till further notice.
The dental practice, VITAE, Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.



You're Not Safe

from accident or death at any time. If your capital is limited, then you should make provision for your family with a

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

If you will give us your age we will submit figures and give you full particulars without charge. You will be surprised when you know how little it costs to be safe.

S. BURROWS,
Life and Accident Insurance Agent,
BELLEVILLE

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—Will you kindly allow me to throw some light on the incomplete report given you of the last School Board meeting here. Nothing, I see, is said in the report of why the adverse vote given by others and myself against the appointment of Mr. Williams and his application for head master of our common school in Stirling. I may say it was simply a matter of salary. Others, as well as the writer, thought the advanced price we were paying his predecessor was quite enough, as no fifth form was taught, owing to the existence of a good High School, and did not deem it advisable to increase it. While we had a number of applications coming from teachers well qualified for this appointment for what we were giving, and some even much less, I know I give the trustees who voted in the minority, Had the amount asked by Mr. Williams, who is a good man and good citizen, and well known here, been what we have been paying, the vote for him would have been unanimous for his appointment. We seem to forget the heavy burden we carry to support our schools. Our population hardly justifies it. Economy seems to count but little to some members of our School Board who are not elected by the people, and therefore not responsible to the taxpayers, and some think a separation of the High and Common School Boards would be desirable, and each stand on its own merits of management. However we have the satisfaction that with all their cumbersome machinery both schools are under good management and progressive, and have every reason to believe that its latest acquisition in the person of Mr. Williams to its staff will increase its progress. We deem this explanation necessary to its now incumbent and the public generally.

JAS. BOLDRICK.



The powers of O. B. KIDNEY CURE are simply wonderful in cases of KIDNEY, BLADDER and URINARY disease. It goes right to the spot, HEALS and NOURISHES, giving renewed strength and vitality. The cost of O. B. KIDNEY CURE contains a ten days' treatment, price 50c. at all drug stores and dealers.

The O. B. MEDICINE Co., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
in the front column will be charged 25c.
To Regular Advertisers.—Three lines and under,
25 cents each insertion; over three lines,
7c. per line. Matter set in larger than the
ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—loc. per line each
insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Trains call at Stirling station as follows—
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex... 6:27 a.m. Passenger... 10:17 a.m.
Passenger... 6:42 p.m. Mail & Ex... 3:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1905.

LOCAL MATTERS.

To-morrow is St. Patrick's Day, when every good Irishman will be wearing his green.

Messrs. Lanktree and French will have a spring delivery of Massey-Harris implements on Saturday, March 25.

Servant girl wanted at once. Apply to J. S. Morton.

Mr. J. Earl Halliwell is in Ottawa this week attending the meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge, and the Grand Black Chapter; also on business with the Militia Department.

There will be a convention (D.V.) in the Holiness Movement church in Stirling on March 24th, 25th and 26th. A number of preachers from a distance are expected. All are invited to attend.

MILK.—Plenty of first class Jersey milk for sale. B. R. WRIGHT.

The Headquarters of the 49th Regiment, "Hastings Rifles," has been changed from Stirling to Madoc, the latter place being the residence of the present Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Orr. Stirling has heretofore been the official headquarters since the organization of the Regiment.

The sidewalk on Front street west has been flooded with water in many places the past few days, owing to the great depth of snow on the streets and the walk being below the street level. Our shoe merchants should have a brisk sale of rubber boots this spring, as pedestrians who have to use these walks will surely need them.

Mr. John Conley has disposed of the building known as the Conley Block, Mr. R. P. Coulter, of Camden East, being the purchaser. He takes possession about the 1st of April, and we understand will carry on a flour and feed business in the shop now occupied by Mr. Conley. Mr. and Mrs. Conley intend leaving for the Northwest about the 1st of April.

FOR SALE—House and lot situated in the eastern part of Stirling. For particulars apply to M. W. WESTCOTT.

For several weeks we have been much delayed, and put to considerable inconvenience on account of the gasoline engine which furnished us power giving out. We have this week had installed a new engine of much greater power, made by the International Harvester Co. of Chicago. We hope now to get the NEWS-ARGUS out more promptly, and not miss the mails as has unavoidably been the case several times during the past two months.

A rather unfortunate accident befell Mr. Geo. Whitty about a week ago, when he was thrown off a sleigh, with some others, receiving injury by breaking two of his ribs. He immediately sought medical assistance, and was apparently doing nicely until early Monday morning, when a severe attack of pleurisy set in, arising from the accident, and for a time it looked as if it might terminate fatally, but he slowly rallied, and we are pleased to hear he is improving rapidly.

Campbellford village Council have had a new room fitted up for their use. The chamber is divided into two apartments, one for the councillors, and one for the general public, a fancy wooden railing separating the two. Each councillor has an individual desk, and the reeve's is elevated above the others, with the clerk's desk immediately in front. The Herald says: "The council have done wisely in prohibiting smoking and spitting in the room, and the fumes of the weed administered second hand will no longer stifle those who have not formed the habit." If our village council would make a similar prohibition it would conduce much to the comfort of many who have business with the council, and would like to attend the meetings.

License Commissioners.

Another batch of License Commissioners was gazetted on Saturday last. Among them are the following:

West Hastings—Hugh Walker, Bruce Wilfrid Powers, Thomas Ketcheson.

East Hastings—Samuel Moul, Geo. Brown, William Clark.

East Northumberland—George Anderson, Henry Smith Keyes, Wesley Montgomery.

Ability Recognized.

The many friends of Miss M. Ada Dickey, B. A., recently of our High School staff, and now in the employ of the Paris Board of Education, will be pleased to learn of her appointment as teacher of Latin and History in the Kingston Collegiate Institute. Those associated with her here as a teacher recognized her unusual ability and scholarship, and sincerely regretted her removal, but it is pleasing to know that her merits are recognized elsewhere, and that she begins work in Kingston shortly at a salary of \$900 per year.

Stirling Cheese Board.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stirling Cheese Board was held at the Stirling House on Saturday afternoon last. There was a good attendance of factorymen, nearly all the presidents of cheese factories in this district being present, also Messrs. Whitton and Bird, cheese buyers, and Mr. Lowery, cheese instructor.

The auditors, Messrs. M. Bird and J. T. Belshaw gave a statement of the finances of the Board, showing \$11.42 in the hands of the treasurer. On motion of Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Belshaw, the above statement was received and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Meiklejohn, seconded by J. T. Belshaw, that Mr. John Tanner act as President for 1905. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Meiklejohn that all the other officers for 1905 be re-elected for 1905, at the usual salary.

They are as follows: T. J. Thompson, 1st vice-president; J. Sager, 2nd vice-president; W. T. Sine, secretary; W. S. Martin, treasurer.

A general discussion then took place in reference to inspection and instruction.

Mr. John Lowery being present, he was called on and gave a short address.

Moved by Mr. Paul Kingston, seconded by Mr. T. J. Thompson, that this Board recommend Mr. John Lowery as instructor for this section for 1905. Carried.

On motion the Board decided to meet this year in the same place as last year, viz.: Mr. Whitty's Hall.

Moved and seconded that the thanks of this Board be tendered Mr. Whitty for the use of his Hall in 1904, and the use of a room in the house for this meeting. Carried.

On motion the Board fee for 1905 was fixed at 75c.

On motion the Board adjourned until the first Wednesday in May at 2 o'clock p.m.

Johnson—Meiklejohn.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. Andrew Meiklejohn, of Rawdon, on Wednesday evening, March 15, when his daughter, Margaret E., was united in marriage with Mr. Norman H. Johnson of Dresden, Ont. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Smith, of Burnham. The bride, given away by her father, was charmingly gowned in a becoming dress of cream Japan taffeta, with tulip veil and coronet of star blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of carnations and smilax, with ribbon streamers. She was ably assisted by her cousin, Miss Cora Meiklejohn, also in cream, and carrying pink flowers. Mr. L. H. Meiklejohn assisted the groom.

The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome pendant of pearls, to the bridesmaid a crescent of pearls, and a pretty pearl pin to the best man. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents.

The regret of many is that Mrs. Johnson will not make her home among us, but she carries with her the good wishes of everyone for a bright and happy future.

Campbellford papers please copy.

Kelly—Bird.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Andrew's manse, Stirling, on Wednesday last, when Miss Alice B. Bird, of Chatterton, was united in marriage to Mr. Charles H. Kelly, of Halloway. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. S. Burns, B.A. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Bird, and Mr. William Wilson was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will reside at Halloway. Their numerous friends extend congratulations and good wishes for a very happy future.

One of our most enterprising merchants, Mr. G. N. Montgomery, has just installed one of the latest up-to-date National Cash Registers. The register stands six feet high, and has six drawers, one for each salesperson. The register issues a printed check representing the amount of your purchase; these checks are valuable, as you are asked to return \$10 worth and get 25c. in trade free. This machine is the most wonderful invention of the age. The public are invited to call and see it operate.

The Canadian Mute for March 15th contains a large amount of interesting matter concerning the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville and their methods of training the pupils for useful lives. Mr. R. Mathison is the Principal. There is also a sketch of the Ontario Institution for the Blind at Brantford, with illustrations and a description of how the blind are taught to do many things almost, if not equally, as well as those who have their sight. Mr. H. F. Gardiner is the Principal of this Institution, and both the Deaf and Dumb and the blind are taught to do many things almost, if not equally, as well as those who have their sight.

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License Board Meeting.

The newly appointed license commissioners for North Hastings met at Marmona on Thursday afternoon. All were in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Fuller seconded by Mr. McKee, Mr. Archibald Thompson, of Madoc, was appointed Chairman.

Mr. Wm. Flynn of Marmona presented a largely signed petition asking for a license for a new hotel to be built on the old Pringle property. It was decided to hold a meeting in Marmona on April 7th to look into this matter.

The important meeting of the year, to receive applications for licenses, will be held at Madoc on Tuesday April 18th, at 10 a.m.

Some accounts were passed, and other routine business transacted.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Meiklejohn, seconded by J. T. Belshaw, that Mr. John Tanner act as President for 1905. Carried.

It is stated by Russians living in New York that 30,000 Russian refugees have landed in that city since Christmas.

The Ogilvie Company estimate the amount of wheat in the hands of western farmers at under 3,500,000 bushels.

Fourteen hundred people left Toronto on Tuesday for Manitoba and the Northwest. Over eleven hundred left on the excursion a week before.

Mr. Jas. V. Jenkins, the present tenant of the Hotel Quinte, Belleville, has purchased the house from the company who owned it, the price being between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

PERSONALS.

Miss Stella Foster is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. F. Watt.

Mrs. Sution of Toronto is the guest of Mrs. W. R. Mather.

Miss May Stevens of Peterboro spent Sunday with her cousin, Annie M. Ashley.

Mr. Arthur Weldon has been relieving Dr. Walt, who visited Toronto for a few days.

Mrs. George Stevens, of Peterboro, is spending a few days with her brother, Mr. W. F. Ashley.

Mr. W. Laird, of Belleville, has been spending the week in town, in the interest of the Canada Life Assurance Co.

Mr. John A. French is attending the Grand Lodge of the A.O.U.W., in session at Rawdon, as representative of the local lodge.

Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.—At her residence Edward street, Stirling, a lot of Household Furniture belonging to Mrs. F. H. Stinson, Sale at 2 o'clock p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, MAR. 25.—At his residence, Front street, Stirling, a quantity of Household Furniture belonging to Mr. John Conley. Sale at 1 p.m. Wm. Rodgers, Auctioneer.

Married.

KELLY—BIRD.—At St. Andrew's manse, Stirling, March 15th, 1905, by Rev. S. S. Burns, B.A., Mr. Chas. H. Kelly, of Halloway, and Miss Alice B. Bird of Chatterton.

JOHNSON—MEIKLEJOHN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on March 15th, by the Rev. J. E. Smith, Margaret E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn, of Rawdon, and Norman H. Johnson, of Dresden.

HOLLINGER-JOHNSTON.—At Stirling, on Wednesday, March 15th, by Rev. J. Price, Mr. Thomas Hollinger, of Madoc, to Mrs. Susan Johnston, of the same place.

Flour and Feed.

Just arrived a mixed car of Flour and Feed, which will be sold at close prices for cash.

SEEDS.

We have a well assorted stock of Field and Garden Seeds, also a quantity of Dutch Sets at 15c. per lb.

RICE'S FINE SALT always in stock.

S. HOLDEN.

SPRING HOUSECLEANING.

A good time to have the interior wood work of your house grained. Send us your sample of Graining can be seen at L. Meiklejohn's Hardware Store.

I do Graining, House Painting and Paperhanging, of which I guarantee all work to be first-class and up-to-date

S. A. MURPHY.

Wall Paper. Wall Paper

Come right on and see for yourself that the EMPIRE WALL PAPER CO. are offering through their agent unheard of bargains in paper.

Before posting elsewhere call and see our new Grass Cloths, French stripes and designs. These goods are real works of art and for upper third finishes in parlors and sitting rooms cannot be beaten.

Note—Everything in the decorative line is kept—Plate and Card Rails, Chair Rails, Burlap and Japanese Leather Dados.

Special lines of Varnished Tiles suitable for bath rooms, laundry rooms, kitchens, etc. These goods can be washed same as oilcloth. Give them a trial and you will use no other. Bring size of rooms and I will tell you exactly what the cost will be.

Everything is sold by the roll on what is termed the flat principle, that is, borders are sold by roll same as the side hangings.

All papers over 40c. roll hung free, and from 40c. down to 25c. in proportion.

Decorating, House Painting and Graining. Every part of work guaranteed.

Samples can be seen at John McGee's Clothing Store.

M. W. WESTCOTT,
Decorator.

G. N. MONTGOMERY

The
Up-To-Date

Store.

See that you get one of these little checks with each cash purchase.

Return \$10 worth of these cash checks and receive 25 cents' worth of goods FREE.

Always wait for your check.

About theHouse

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Salted Almonds.—Salted almonds are expensive at 80 cents a pound and it is quite an economy to make them at home. The Jordan almonds are the best (they are the long, slender ones), but any kind will do. They can be bought for 50 cents a pound in bulk ready shelled. Blanch them by pouring boiling water on them and let stand four or five minutes, then the brown skins will slip off readily between the fingers. Dry them and to each pint of meats allow two tablespoonsfuls of olive oil. Pour over the nuts, toss with spoon or fork till well coated, set aside for an hour to let them absorb the oil, then dredge lightly with salt, a tablespoonful to a pint of meats, put into a bright baking-tin and set in the oven. Bake till a light golden brown; shake the tin frequently to let the nuts brown evenly. They will be done in about ten minutes.

Oyster Salad.—Cook for a few minutes a pint of oysters in their liquor. Drain and cover with this dressing: Beat well two eggs and to them add one-fourth of a cupful each of milk and vinegar, one-half of a teaspoonful each of mustard, celery salt, a dash of cayenne pepper, and two tablespoonsfuls of butter. Cook in a double boiler until thick. Pour over the oysters and when cold set on ice. Serve on a bed of watercress after mixing with a scant pint of diced celery.

Rice Crumpets.—Beat three eggs until light and then add one and one-half cupfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one cupful of cold boiled rice, one cupful of corn flour, half a cupful of wheat flour, half a tablespoonful of yeast and two teaspoonsfuls of baking powder. Beat these ingredients well together and bake in greased muffin-pans in the oven for twenty minutes.

White Fruit Cake.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, two and a half cups of flour, whites of seven eggs, two even teaspoonsfuls of baking powder, one pound each of seedless (Sultana) raisins, sultanas, and blanched almonds, one-quarter pound of citron, all chopped fine. Mix all thoroughly before adding fruit; add a teaspoonful of lemon extract. Put the baking powder in the flour and mix well before adding to the other ingredients. Sift a little flour over the fruit before stirring it in. Bake slowly two hours and try with a splint to see when it is done. A cupful of grated cocoanut is a nice addition to this cake.

Mutton, Venison Style.—Cut cold roasted or boiled mutton in thin slices. Put into the chafing dish four tablespoonsfuls of tomato ketchup, one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, four tablespoonsfuls of currant jelly, and a tablespoonful of butter. Stir all these ingredients until hot. Put in sufficient mutton to absorb the sauce thoroughly; add half a teaspoonful of salt and a sprinkling of pepper.

Imperial Cake.—One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, three-quarters pound of butter, one pound of almonds, blanched and cut fine; one-half pound of citron, one-quarter lb. candied cherries, one-half pound of seeded raisins, rind and juice of one lemon, two pieces of candied orange, one nutmeg, two eggs.

Angel Cake.—Whites of twelve eggs—or, measured, one and one-quarter cups of whites of eggs. Add one-third of a teaspoonful of salt, and beat until stiff. Sift into this one and one-quarter cups of granulated sugar and beat. Have at hand one cup of flour that you have sifted five times; sift this in, and mix one teaspoonful of extract of bitter almonds, or any preferred flavor. Bake in slow oven, and do not grease your pan.

Cabbage Salad.—Let half a cup of vinegar and a tablespoonful of butter come to a boil. After thoroughly mixing a tablespoonful of mustard, one of brown sugar, an egg, and a half a cup of sweet milk, stir in slowly with the vinegar and keep stirring till it boils. Cut up fine half head of cabbage, season with pepper and salt, and put it into the dressing and let it come to a boil.

Beet Salad.—Equal quantities of beets and red pickled cabbage, and if possible a little chopped cold turkey. Garnish with celery and hard boiled eggs. Dressing-cream, white sugar, and vinegar together.

SANDWICHES.

Cheese and Lettuce Sandwiches. Slice Boston lawn bread very thin, butter lightly, and spread with Neufchâtel or with cottage cheese. Have ready crisp lettuce leaves, dip each in a bowl of French salad dressing, then lay on the buttered brown bread. Press another slice of buttered brown bread on this, and the sandwich is ready. These sandwiches must be kept moist until it is time to serve them.

Sardine Sandwiches.—Lay the sardines upon tissue paper for a few minutes to free them from the oil in which they come. Reject all bits of skin, fat, and break the sardines to bits with a fork. Work them into a little melted butter, and a few drops of lemon juice, and spread them upon buttered bread or rolls.

Chicken, Nut, and Mushroom Sandwiches.—Mince the white meat of a roast chicken and mix it with half a can of French mushrooms, chopped fine, and a half cupful of chopped English walnuts. Season to taste with pepper and salt and moisten with melted butter. Put the mixture between slices of whole wheat bread.

Anchovy Sandwiches.—Spread thin slices of bread with a very little butter. Cover this with a thin layer of anchovy paste. Mince finely some olives and use for a filling.

Waldorf Sandwiches.—Toast slices

of bread to a nice brown; while hot spread with butter and put between the slices a lettuce leaf, some cold chicken cut in thin slices, a few chopped olives and pickles, some slices of hot, oily bacon, a layer of salad dressing, another lettuce leaf, and the other side of the toast.

Peanut Sandwiches.—Shell and skin freshly roasted peanuts and roll them to fine crumbs on a pastry board. Add salt to taste, mix the powdered nuts with enough fresh cream cheese to make a paste, that can be easily spread on unbuttered bread. Keep in a cold, damp place until wanted.

Egg Sandwiches.—Mash the yolks of hard-boiled eggs to a powder and moisten with olive oil and a few drops of vinegar. Work to a paste, and add salt, pepper, and French mustard to taste, with a drop or two of tabasco sauce. Now chop the whites of the eggs as fine as possible (or until they are like coarse powder) and mix them with the yolk paste. If more seasoning is necessary add it before spreading the mixture upon sliced graham bread.

IMPORTANT TRIFLES.

Your lace or muslin curtains will keep clean twice as long if you will lift the curtain poles from the brackets and lay them, curtains and all, in another room when you are about to sweep, as no dust will settle on them. Every precaution should be taken to keep the curtains clean as long as possible, as it is the washing that wears them out more than the using. Keep plenty of dust sheets and covers. They can be made from partly worn dress skirts or of any light weight or much-worn piece of soft goods, no matter what the color or material. Cover all neatly dressed in his navy serje pilot suit, and his irreproachable boots, hurrying back to No. 74 one evening, with a book under his arm, Buck had no idea that the interview would quite turn out as it did.

"Good-evening, Mr. Smith," said Buck civilly.

"Good-evening, Mr. Trencher, sir," said the stranger, fidgeting with his volume, and looking uneasily from side to side, as though seeking for a method of escape.

"Just come 'ome from work?" "No; not exactly," said the little man, shuffling his feet uncomfortably to see them neatly on the machine.

When greasing pans or moulds as well as griddles, a small flat brush should be used; these small brushes can be bought for a trifle, and they are excellent for washing the outside of glassware that is deeply cut and for cleaning vegetables.

Bowls and napkins made from flour sacks are convenient and easy to make. The cloth is loosely woven and the hemstitching is quickly done at odd moments; you can cut them any size you want and the small cloths, such as tea and tray cloths are a great saving to the table cloth.

The colors in the embroidery of any of your pretty centerpieces have become faded from careless washing they can often be brightened by dipping them in weak ammonia water. The small cloths should always be washed by themselves in a warm pearly suds prepared especially for them, and the all white pieces are improved by soaking over night in the suds, but the nice embroidered pieces should be washed, rinsed and ironed as quickly as possible, and everything should be ready for the completion of the work when it is commenced.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

The annual meeting of this company was held at the head offices in the company's building on Thursday afternoon. The directors' report, which was unanimously adopted, shows a most satisfactory increase in each item of the company's business. During the year the balance of the authorized capital of the company was disposed of at \$150, the issue being largely over-subscribed, the required amount being allotted and paid for within ten days. The amount of new insurance issued during the year was \$2,238,157, an increase of 38 per cent. The amount of insurance in force at the end of the year was \$7,646,798.35, an increase of \$1,474,192.85, or 24 per cent. The income, excluding capital, was \$282,502.61. The disbursements were \$168,286.90, of which nearly \$50,000 comprised payments to policyholders. The net investment rate for the year was 5.56, the average annual rate since the company commenced business being 5.25. The net assets at the end of the year were \$1,201,671.82, the increase being \$172,645.80, or 26 per cent. The company's profits have proved most gratifyingly from standpoint of both security and productivity. The gross assets for security of policyholders are \$1,252,448.20, bearing an increase of \$291,068.57. It is a well-known fact that the security afforded to policyholders by all foreign companies is absolute, but taking the amount of the company's policy contracts into consideration, And Buck felt that here, indeed, was a crisis in his affairs. He must justify the bashing so he did.

"Know what this bloke is?" he said, pointing with his thumb to his victim. "He's a blackleg, that's wot 'e is! Goes round takin' the bread ait of pore bloked mouths!"

The stranger, shyly conscious of the small crowd that had collected around him, held his head wearily.

"Yus, you're ait," said the enraged Buck, making a move towards him. "Don't go contradicting me, or you'll get something more than you nobody else would do! That's the sort want. You're doing dirty work wot of man he is, mates; the sort o' man that makes widders and orphans!"

"Cheese it!" advised an acquaintance. "The pore little bloke looks as if he's going to cry. What's yer trade, matey?"

The white-faced man wiped the blood from his straggling beard, and shook his head.

"Sorrier's my trade," he said bitterly, moving slowly through the crowd; "sorrier and sufferin'. Don't think I be anythin' amonyous agin you for fitting me, Mr. Trencher, sir. I can take a broader view of things than that."

"You ain't better," said the pale Mr. Trencher, adding, as a reminder, "Blackleg!"

The pale Mr. Smith sighed, and walked home.

From that day Mr. Smith was a suspicious character in the road. To be a suspect in a neighborhood, is itself under police surveillance, for he was accused of being a School Board officer in disguise, of being a spy—an awful term that in the jaded vocabulary of Plumley Road, E., comprehends all kinds of dreadful acts, from the purely personal exhibition of private curiosity to a position of trust in secret offices of Scotland Yard.

MR. SMITH'S

TRADE

I.

There was good and sufficient reason why Mr. Buck Trencher should feel unduly annoyed at the advent of his neighbor with the white face.

In Plumley Road, London, E., there was but one house having any pretension to respectability.

It stood back from the road with its faded green front-door-garden the Plumley Roads called it, in deference to two lozenge-shaped abrasions that sought what uniformity the struggling weeds afforded. No. 74 had "To let" for a very long time when Mr. Smith moved in. He came in the night, or it may have been the early morning—certainly mortal eye saw the furniture. Experts speculated on the causes which had led Mr. Smith to migrate so hurriedly from other spheres. That he had "shot the moon" nobody doubted. Consequently, one who had outwitted the oppressor, the newcomer was welcomed as a brother.

It was "Buck" Trencher—six feet four stone—who unmasked the white-faced man with the big black eyes, and the thin black whiskers. To do Buck justice, he had suspected the stranger from the first. But when he met the newcomer neatly dressed in his navy serje pilot suit, and his irreproachable boots, hurrying back to No. 74 one evening, with a book under his arm, Buck had no idea that the interview would quite turn out as it did.

"Good-evening, Mr. Smith," said Buck civilly.

"Good-evening, Mr. Trencher, sir," said the stranger, fidgeting with his volume, and looking uneasily from side to side, as though seeking for a method of escape.

"Just come 'ome from work?" "No; not exactly," said the little man, shuffling his feet uncomfortably to see them neatly on the machine.

"What's your trade?" "Well, to tell you the truth, Mr. Trencher, sir, I haven't got exactly wot you'd call a trade."

Buck shook his head severely. "Everyone ought to have a trade," he said reprovingly. "Wot do you do in the evenin's?"

The pale-faced man blushed. "I try to improve my mind, Mr. Trencher, sir," he said, fingering his book nervously.

"Oh, you do, do you?" said the amused Mr. Trencher. Well we don't like people to put on airs down this way, and the sooner you find that out the better. Also, I advise you to come along and stand me a pot o' beer to improve my mind."

And so they parted, Buck jubilant; Mr. Smith with a perplexed frown.

But "Buck" Trencher did not receive the share of plunder to which his deduction and his good luck so perfectly entitled him.

For that very night Buck got into trouble.

Buck drank. That is to say, in the coarse language of Plumley Road E., Buck "got blind." It was unfortunate that Buck's exuberance of spirit should have synchronised with a period of most unusual depression in the mental tone of his wife.

What happened will never be known. Buck stolidly pleaded guilty, and scorned to give evidence on his own behalf. It is surmised by those who take an interest in such things that the thrashing Buck was wont to give his missus in such moments was resented. It is even suggested that Mrs. Trencher used a batpin with some effect—a theory borne out by the word on Buck's face. It is assumed that Buck used a poker, first on the lamp by accident, then on his wife by design. What happened in the darkness, goodness knows. They found it in the morning. They discovered Buck roaring, raving drunk two hours afterwards; and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Robert Trencher, alias "Buck."

Before the magistrate, Buck obtained little interest in the proceedings. He would take his trial at the Central Criminal Court he repeatedly asked when the magistrate had finished with him. It was weeks and weeks before the trial came on, and when it did, it lasted only one day.

Of course, the verdict and the sentence were inevitable. The judge said the things that Buck had read so often in his paper. Just exactly the same things about "brutal murder," and "last few days remaining to you," and "cannot hold out any hope."

There were three days and two weeks to pass before anything happened. I do not think I am exaggerating the facts of the case, nor am I straining to produce any impression of courage on the part of Buck, when I say that these seventeen days were the longest he had ever spent.

"You ain't better," said the pale Mr. Trencher, adding, as a reminder, "Blackleg!"

The pale Mr. Smith sighed, and walked home.

From that day Mr. Smith was a suspicious character in the road. To be a suspect in a neighborhood, is itself under police surveillance, for he was accused of being a School Board officer in disguise, of being a spy—an awful term that in the jaded vocabulary of Plumley Road, E., comprehends all kinds of dreadful acts, from the purely personal exhibition of private curiosity to a position of trust in secret offices of Scotland Yard.

II.

About once a month, on an average, although the intervals were erratic, the door of No. 74 would open, and out would briskly step the reticent Mr. Smith, dressed with the reticule care, and carrying in his hand his brown bag. It was generally at four in the afternoon he left, and it was not until late the following afternoon he would return, look-

ing a little tired about the eyes, a trifle paler, but as brisk and polite as ever.

Only once had Buck ever met his man in town, and that was on a day when he was loitering at Euston on the look-out for a carelessly observed postman; with that object in view he stood waiting at the arrival platform when the Manchester express steamed in. Almost the first man to jump on to the platform was the pale Mr. Smith.

As he caught sight of Buck his face reddened.

"Hallo, Mr. Trencher, sir," he said uneasily.

Buck eyed him keenly.

"I think I've found wot yer little job is," he said slowly. "You're working on the 'Times'!"

The pale man opened his mouth to speak but checked himself.

"Think I can't see for meself?"

"That" was the contents bill of an evening paper, where, sandwiched between the latest betting and the execution of a minor malefactor, were the bold lines:

"Great Jewel Robbery at Manches-

ter. Salford Lady Loses £10,000!"

Salford Lady Loses £10,000!"

The little man's face was deathly.

His breath came in short gasps.

"You will keep it dark, won't anybody know? Only my sister knows now, and my."

Buck laughed a happy, contented laugh—the laugh of the miner who finds the unexpected lode.

"Ere," said he, "let's take a cab. I s'pose you can afford a cab," he added pleasantly.

As the hansom rattled down the Euston Road, merriment got the better of Buck.

"To think," he chuckled, "you—a little bloke I could pick up with my finger and thumb! An' the cleverest crook in London. I've often thought you'd do something to do with 'em, mind ye. I s'pose it was you that cleaned out the shop in Bond Street? I read about it. Four thousand quid!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" roared Buck, in chorus.

"Look here, old pal!" said that worthy man, when the cab had been dismissed at the underground station to which they had driven. "I'd like t'ave a little share of the stuff."

"Eh?" said Mr. Smith.

"You understand?—my little bit."

"What 'stuff,' Mr. Trencher, sir?" asked Mr. Smith, innocently.

"None of your larks," warned Buck. "I'll see you to-morrow, and we'll arrange this little matter."

And so they parted, Buck jubilant; Mr. Smith with a perplexed frown.

But "Buck" Trencher did not receive the share of plunder to which his deduction and his good luck so perfectly entitled him.

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Years after the murder of the young Demetrius, pretender appeared in his name. In reality he was a young monk who had been sojourning with the Zaporogian Cossacks.

On all hands he was held as the man he pretended to be. The mother of the real Demetrius received him as her own son.

Here was a Tichborne prototype on a gigantic scale. The pretender raised an army and marched into Russia. The usurping Godunoff conveniently died, and the false Demetrius was placed on that throne which to-day Nicholas II. occupies.

For a year he reigned. But the people who had taken him to their hearts found that he was not the man they had expected.

Then at night the nobles gathered in Moscow and the newcomer installed in his place by one section, only to be repudiated by the general body of the nation. And so the story went on.

But now for an interesting parallel.

The man from whom the false Demetrius derived chief support was Sigismund III., King of Sweden, whom

the Poles elected their king, and whose son was for time to be Czar of Russia. In the history of this man the present Czar might almost be said to be his son.

"Well, well, well!" exclaimed the amazed Buck, as Mr. Smith began to handle him deftly.

"It's a sorrowful trade," murmured the pale-faced man, under his breath.

"London Answers."

Federal Life

Assurance Company

OF CANADA.

23rd Annual Report and Financial Statement.

held the twenty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of this company at the head office of the company, in Hamilton, on Tuesday, March 7th, 1905, the President, Mr. David Dexter, in the chair. The following reports and financial statement were submitted:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors have the honor to present the report and financial statement of the company for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1904, duly voted on by the shareholders.

The new premium on the year consisted of two thousand and one hundred and seventy-seven applications for \$8,010,499.50 were accepted.

As in previous years, the income of the company shows a gratifying increase, and have now reached \$2,148,773.37, exclusive of guaranteed capital.

The outstanding claims at the close of the year amounted to \$1,962,935.50, and the liabilities for reserves and all other expenses amounted to \$1,047,867.81. Exclusive of unclaimed guarantees, the surplus to policyholders was \$185,933.81.

Policies on eighty-two lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$157,040.00, of which \$12,585 was reinstated in other companies.

Including cash dividends and dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, the total payment to policyholders amounted to \$198,911.34.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the company's funds, in first-class bonds, mortgage securities, and loans on the company's policies

and have now reached \$1,214,

RICH WARM BLOOD.

Absolutely Necessary to Health, Strength and Comfort—Good Blood Banishes Disease.

People with rich, red blood do not feel the cold of winter. When your feet are cold, your fingers numb and your face blue and pinched, it is a certain sign that your blood is thin and your circulation weak. Your blood needs building up with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new blood; they stimulate the circulation. The new blood they make races through your veins to every part of your body from finger tips to toes, and makes you warm, happy and healthy. Mr. Alphonse LaCossiere, St. Leon, Que., says:

"About a year ago my blood became impoverished and I was badly run down. My hands and feet were always cold and I could not stand the least exertion. My trouble was further aggravated by trouble in my kidneys and bladder, and often I could not go about without aid. I consulted doctors, but they did not help me, and I was almost in despair when I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes and before they were all gone I knew I had found a medicine to cure me. I took the pills for about a month longer and every symptom of my trouble was gone, and I have since enjoyed the best of health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure after doctors and common medicines have failed because they actually make new rich blood, and so strengthen all the organs and brace up the nerves. That is the way they cure indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis and the secret ailments that fill the lives of so many women with misery. Do not take any pills without the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GOT AWAY WITH THE FISH.

Story of a Grimsby Trawler and a Danish Gunboat.

A gunshot rent the air. The captain turned from his supervision of the men to find a Danish gunboat on his port-bow. A little drama, enacted in Icelandic waters, had begun, says the London Daily Mail.

It was a fishing vessel hailing from Grimsby that was thus rudely surprised. The skipper is the most popular man in the Lincolnshire port. For a week his crew had worked hard at the nets, and had gathered a rich harvest for their labors, when the gunboat came upon the scene.

Could he be within the limits? That was the captain's first thought. No. But the summons could not very well be defied. In a moment his mind was made up. He must face the music. But in his surrender Captain — did not despair. He has a stout heart and a brave spirit, and while the gunboat was sending a "detention" to the trawler, he held a hurried conversation with the mate. If the Danish authorities had but known the secret that passed between the two men then!

So a Danish officer and three men came aboard, and the captain was formally under arrest. They sailed into the nearest port, and the English captain was tried and fined £100, his cargo of fish and the vessel's gear also to be confiscated.

But while the magistrates were putting their heads together and deciding upon this penalty, there was activity aboard the trawler. The mate remembered the captain's conversation. He was alert and keen-eyed. The captain had been several hours ashore. That meant that the court had gone against him. So the mate took the crew into his confidence, and they acted promptly.

Without any violence or undue scene that trim little trawler sailed away for Grimsby with the Danish men aboard, and safely landed its splendid catch.

And the captain? He got leave to go to an adjacent town and seek the assistance of the English constabulary. At this latter place he boarded an Aberdeen trawler and hid in the coal bunkers. They had heard of the escape of his vessel by this time and came in search of him.

But the captain made an excellent stowaway—and he saw his friends in Grimsby again.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

A Pleasant Medicine Which All Children Will Take Readily.

You do not have to coax and threaten to get the little ones to take Baby's Own Tablets. The case with which they are given as compared with liquid medicines will appeal to every mother. None is spilled or wasted; you know just how big a dose has reached the little stomach. As a remedy for all the ills of babyhood and childhood arising from derangements of the stomach and bowels Baby's Own Tablets are the best. Mrs. E. A. Jewers, Mitchell Bay, N.S., says: "I think the tablets a blessing to both mother and children as I find them a certain for all the ills to which little ones are subject. I do not know how I could get on without them." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Ho—"I understand you have been attending an ambulance class, can tell me what is the best to do for a broken heart?" She: "Oh, yes. Bind up the broken portion with a gold band, bathe with orange blossom water, and apply plenty of raw rice. Guaranteed to be well in a month."

HEART IS OVERWORKED

AND MORE AND MORE OF THEM BREAK DOWN.

Dr. Loomis on the Increase in the Mortality From Heart Disease.

"Bad whiskey, rheumatism, mental strain and high living are among the leading causes of heart disease," said Dr. Henry P. Loomis, of New York, when his attention was called to the report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which heads the death list with 510 cases of organic heart disease, out of a total of 5,397 deaths, and puts Bright's disease fourth in the list. "It is easier, however, to admit a tremendous increase in the number of deaths from heart disease than to point out any one reason for the increase."

"Here, for instance, is a chart sent out by the Health Board, which illustrates the steady increase in mortality from heart disease in this city since 1868, and it includes a table of figures of deaths resulting from Bright's disease and heart disease combined."

"This table, which is not nearly so alarming as the life insurance report, shows that in 1868 13 persons out of every 10,000 died from the causes named. In 1901 the proportion had jumped up to 30 in every 10,000, or more than double."

"There are cases of heart disease which are not complicated with Bright's disease," continued Dr. Loomis, "but it is not often that a sufferer from Bright's disease is free from heart trouble."

"Many cases of heart disease are directly traceable to mental strain and high living, the heart being indirectly affected through other organs."

"In nine cases out of ten—well, no, that's putting it too strongly, perhaps; I would say rather that the majority of the cases of heart disease which come under my notice are due to rheumatism."

IN MANY FORMS.

"Heart disease is not an ailment confined to any one class. It is fatal alike to rich and poor. Persons with a tendency to rheumatism, who are subject to frequent attacks of rheumatism, do much harm often by fighting the attacks instead of giving up to them."

"How give up to them?" the doctor was asked.

"By going to bed at once and staying there till the disease yields; by avoiding exposure and remaining in an even temperature. Naturally, the shorter the attack the less there is on the heart."

"Certain forms of throat trouble common to children are indicative of rheumatism, and they should be treated accordingly; that is, the patient should observe afterward the proper precautions. It is safer for a person inclined to rheumatism to wear flannels the year round and use every preventive to stave off attacks of the disease if he wants to keep his heart in good working order."

"It is true, of course, that one may have heart disease and yet not be afflicted with rheumatism, and vice versa. Speaking generally, I would say that in the case of the rich, I believe that rich food and lack of proper exercise, excessive drinking and a persistent mental strain are the main causes for heart disease."

The strenuous life plus mental anxiety in these days almost invariably associated with the upper classes. I don't think, though, that there is any increase in drinking among the rich, in fact, I believe just the reverse; and the rich man has this in his favor—he at least can drink good liquor when he drinks at all.

"With the poorer classes it is different. The great army of mechanics, drivers, and laborers who work out of doors are more or less a prey to heart disease, not only because of prolonged exposure, which fosters ills which in turn weaken the heart, but because of

THE DRINKING HABIT,

which is often acquired in consequence of this exposure.

"I have known men who thought they must take from 10 to 15 drinks of whiskey a day to minimize the bad effects of exposure and who could hardly be persuaded to the contrary. Now, even if the whiskey they drank was of a good quality the results would be bad,—very bad; but when a man continues day after day, as many a one does, to pour down his throat the most adulterated stuff in the market, his finish is not far off. His heart is bound to give out.

"I am heartily in favor of Bishop Potter's saloon plan to this extent: Give the poor as well as the rich pure liquor. If he must and will drink, let him have a brand of whiskey which will do him the least harm."

"Worry, fret, hurry and rheumatism is the way Dr. Darlington checked on the causes for heart disease."

"So far," said he, "the simple life has not become the fashion in New York and, as a consequence, the hearts of most people have to work overtime. Hurry is bad, but not nearly so fatal as worry and fret to a weak heart."

"Don't run" and "avoid rheumatism" are among the health recipes which ought to be first considered by the man or woman who wants his or her heart to keep on ticking normally for three score and ten years or longer. It is safe to say that a person of temperate habits in eating, drinking, sleeping eight hours sleep out of the twenty-four and some exercise afoot in the open air every day, and who absolutely refuses to worry and fret over his business or anything else, will never die of heart disease."

Susie (at her music lesson)—"I'd like to catch an old air I heard in the music-room last night." Professor—"What air was that?" Susie (demurely)—"Oh, it was a millionaire."

HE WAS LAID UP

FOR OVER A YEAR

TILL DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Now He's Perfectly Healthy and Able to Work — Gives all the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Wapella, Assa, N. W. T., March 20 (Special).—Cured of Kidney Disease that had laid him up for over a year, Mr. Geo. Bartleman, a well-known man here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, for them and nothing else he claims he owes his cure.

"Yes, I had Kidney Trouble," Mr. Bartleman says. "I had pains in my back and in other parts of my body and though the doctor did what he could for me, I grew worse till I was unable to work."

"Then I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I took them all winter and summer while I was unable to work. I took in all twelve boxes, and now I am perfectly healthy. My pains are all gone and I am able to work. I heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys. Best Kidneys strain all impurities, all seeds of disease, out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure such a wide range of diseases including Bright's Disease, Rheumatism and Urinary Troubles.

WISHING.

"That hateful Mrs. Nedore remarked to me to-day," said the pretty young wife, "that 'beauty is only skin deep.'"

"Come now," replied her shrewd husband, "what are you leading up to?"

"Well, I was just going to say I'd like to have a little of it that was seal skin deep."

If your children moan and are restless during sleep, coupled, when awake, with loss of appetite, constant picking of the nose, etc., you may depend upon it that the primary cause of the trouble is worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator effectively removes the worms, at once relieving the little sufferers.

The wise artist paints a woman's portrait not as she looks, but as she imagines she looks.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child's sores, the gums, allays the sore, winsome, wrinkles the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Buy some and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." — 22-04

Get up with the lark, but don't disturb other people with your larking.

SETTLERS LOW RATES WEST.

Via the Chicago and North Western Ry. every day from March 1st to May 15th, 1905, settlers one-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland and other points in the Kootenay District. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Write for full particulars and folders to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

A man is in luck if he doesn't get turned down while waiting for something to turn up.

MID-WINTER EXCURSIONS.

To Washington, March 2, 3, 4, 16, and April 7th.

Florida and New Orleans, March 1st to 6th, via Lackawanna Railroad from Buffalo, Lowest rates; choice of routes. Apply to A. Leadley, C. A. Toronto, or Fred P. Fox, D. P. A., Buffalo, N. Y.

TARTARY'S AWAKENING.

The ferment in Russia has had a curious sequel in a racial ferment among the Tatars of the Crimea for the restoration of their ancient kingdom. A pretender has even appeared styling himself Sabah-Girez Khan, and claiming to be a descendant of Scachin Garez Khan, the last of the independent Khans, who submitted to Russia in 1783. The pretender, who appears among the Tartar villages, with an army, bodyguard, has even issued a manifesto claiming the restoration of the Khanate. Troops have been sent from Sebastopol to Bushchissarai, the ancient capital, and the mosque where the Khans of old were inaugurated is under military guard.

Workman—"I've been and got married, sir, and I'd like you to raise my wages." Employer—"Very sorry for you, but I'm only responsible for accidents that occur in the works."

"Tartary's awakening."

DRUGGISTS' AWAKENING.

The ferment in Russia has had a curious sequel in a racial ferment among the Tatars of the Crimea for the restoration of their ancient kingdom.

"So far," said he, "the simple life has not become the fashion in New York and, as a consequence, the hearts of most people have to work overtime. Hurry is bad, but not nearly so fatal as worry and fret to a weak heart."

"Don't run" and "avoid rheumatism" are among the health recipes which ought to be first considered by the man or woman who wants his or her heart to keep on ticking normally for three score and ten years or longer. It is safe to say that a person of temperate habits in eating, drinking, sleeping eight hours sleep out of the twenty-four and some exercise afoot in the open air every day, and who absolutely refuses to worry and fret over his business or anything else, will never die of heart disease."

DOOD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

For ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

DIABETES.

SCARLET FEVER.

CHOLESTEROL.

COLIC.

INDISPOSITION.

IRRITATION.

STOMACH.

URINARY.

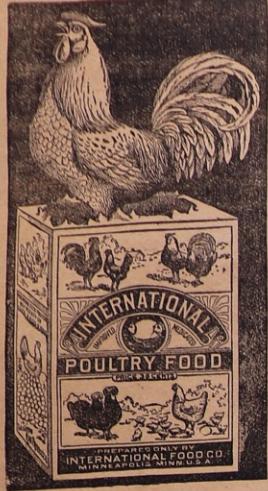
WATER.

WORMS.

YAWNS.

ZINC.

BUY



2,500 Feeds for 50c. 7c. per month for 12 fowls. About one-half cent for one. Sold under absolute guarantee.

INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER takes the lead. Try it.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE, MILL ST.

The First of March

finds us on the MARCH for Spring Business, with a good (though not our full) assortment of Spring Shoes, and especially great values in staple lines.

Now is the time to be looking up a pair of Hand-Made Boots for Spring. This is the place to look for them, for instance, examine the following:

Men's Long Boots, French Kip,	\$5.00.
" " English Kip,	\$4.75.
" Long Laced French Kip Bals	\$3.50.
" French Kip Blucher, hand-made, best of stock, first class workmanship	\$3.00.
" English Kip Blucher, hand-made, best of stock, \$2.75.	
" English Kip Bals,	\$2.50.

Every pair is guaranteed. It pays to get No. 1 stock and workmanship in Hand-Made Work.

Our Spring Shoes are unexcelled. Call before purchasing.

Watch this space from week to week, as we will have a lot of interesting Shoe News for you from this time on.

GEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P.S.—All overdue accounts must be settled at once.

A Strange Dream.

Man Saw His Future Bride in His Sleep.

On February 22 Edwin McTaggart and Edith A. Clapp, both formerly of Belleville, were married in Vancouver. Somewhat of a romance attaches to this wedding. It is stated that early in the past year Mr. McTaggart dreamt that he was being married to a certain lady. He was fascinated with his bride, and the dream left such an impression on him that if ever he met a person looking like the one he saw in his dream he would marry her if he could. A few months afterwards he met Miss Clapp at the home of a mutual friend in Vancouver, and the moment he saw her he recognized her as the lady he had been married to in his dream. A further acquaintance convinced him that he had "met his fate," and that she was willing to be linked to him for life.

Lord Roberts will visit Canada this summer and will open the Toronto exhibition.

Cement manufacturers have sent a deputation to Ottawa to ask for protection against dumping from the United States.

The end of the war may be hastened by the absolute refusal of French financiers to make any further loans to Russia under present circumstances.

Protests have been filed against the election of nine members to the Ontario Legislature. The seats contested are Kingston, Rainy River and Port Arthur, the "Soo," South Ontario, North Norfolk and South Norfolk, Prince Edward, Monck and South Renfrew.

The two greatest circus proprietors in the world, Barnum & Bailey, and Ringling Bros., have decided that this year they will spend no money on bill board advertising, but will rely entirely on newspaper advertising. They claim that that the newspapers, going as it does into homes of the people, is the best advertising medium, and they intend henceforth to spend the money they have put in expensive lithographs and large bills into newspaper publicity.

Champion Liniment for Rheumatism.

Chas. Drake, a man carrier at Chippewa Falls, Minn., claims that "Champion Liniment" is the champion of all liniments. The past year I was troubled a great deal with rheumatism in my shoulder. After trying several cures the strongest were said to be this name, and it completely cured me. There is no use of any one suffering from that painful ailment when this liniment can be obtained for a sum sum. One application given promptly and its continuance for a short time will produce a permanent cure. For sale by Morton & Haight.

Ayer's

One dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at bedtime prevents night coughs of children. No croup. No bronchitis. A doctor's medicine for all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs. Sold for over 60 years.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for eight years. There is nothing equal to it for coughs and colds, especially for children. — Mrs. W. H. BYRNE, Sudbury, Mass.

Mc. G. C. \$1.00.
All druggists. G. A. CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Night Coughs

Keep the bowels open with one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime, just one.

BLESSING THE WATERS.

Unique and Solemn Annual Ceremony on the River Neva.

Midwinter in St. Petersburg each year sees a unique and solemn ceremony called "the blessing of the waters." A chapel of ice, richly decorated with ornaments from the palaces and churches and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is erected on the frozen surface of the river Neva. The river is then called the Jordan, and religious services are conducted in the temple by the metropolitan or high priest of the national church, attended by the emperor and all his court. The ceremony is in memory of the baptism of Christ and is supposed to be a safeguard against dangers from floods as well as to benefit those who make their living on the sea.

A hole is cut in the ice in the center of the door of the chapel. From this the people are baptized by sprinkling by the priests, and the faithful members of the Greek church go in vast crowds to get their share, while religious devotees often plunge into the ice cold flood through the hole. If they catch cold and die, as they often do, heaven is secured for them. On the evening before the ceremony devout churchmen make crosses on their thresholds to prevent the evil spirits that are driven from the water to taking refuge in their houses.—Chicago News.

STORY OF "LAS MENINAS."

How One of Velasquez's Notable Pictures Came to Be Painted.

The story of "Las Meninas" is that Velasquez was painting a portrait of the Spanish king and queen (who sat where the spectator is when he looks at the picture). Their little daughter, the Infanta Margarita, came in with her maid of honor, her dog and her dwarfs and accompanied by her duchess and a courtier. The little princess asks for a drink of water; a maid of honor hands it to her with the elaborate etiquette prescribed by the formalities of the most rigidly ceremonious court in Europe. The scene presented so charming a picture that the king desired Velasquez to paint it. The artist has included himself in the group at work upon a large canvas on which it is supposed he was painting a portrait of the king and queen when the interruption occurred. The reflection of the king and queen appears in the mirror at the end of the room, and the chamberlain, Don Jose Nieto, stands outside the door drawing the curtain. The scene is, indeed, represented with such wonderful realism that a famous French critic said of it, "So complete is the illusion that, standing in front of 'Las Meninas,' one is tempted to ask, 'Where is the picture?'"—St. Nicholas.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

How They Lived in the Early Days in Indian Territory.

In early days in Indian Territory the Creek had a simple but abundant food always on hand. Among the edibles were sweet potatoes, almost white in flesh, with a brilliant crimson skin. These were stored in dry sand in little cellars dug under the floor of the kitchen cabins, where they were kept perfectly until the next summer. Yellow beans, weighing often six, eight and ten pounds, were also raised. Corn was their standby, and the soil and climate seemed especially favorable to it in all the different varieties they cultivated for their household use. There was the early corn for the roasting ears, the kind that was cooked with the sacred fire at the annual busk when the first fruits of the year had been offered to the spirits; the soft white flour corn that, beaten in the great wooden mortars, made delicious bread; the hard, flinty corn which, hulled in the mortars, was the basis for sofkey, the great national dish, and, besides, there was rank growing field corn for stock food. Where the cornfields were, pumpkins were also raised, and the late summer and autumn found scaffolds near the cabin with poles strung with sections of pumpkins drying in the sunshine. Corn was boiled on the cob and plated in long festoons to dry for winter use, and many varieties of beans and field peas were also dried and stored. Wonderful melons were raised in large quantities of such size and quality that they were surpassed by those of no other country.—Kansas City Journal.

MAX MULLER'S CHANGE.

The Famous Philologist Sorely Needed It When It Came.

When Max Muller, the famous philologist, first arrived in England in 1847, at the invitation of the East India company, he was often obliged to exercise the greatest care in order to eke out his somewhat limited income. Concerning this period of his life an interesting story is told in "The Life and Letters of Muller," edited by his wife.

One day Muller left his spectacles, which he had broken, to be mended at a shop in the Strand, and on calling to fetch them he laid down a sovereign to pay for them. The shopman returned him change for half a sovereign and persisted that Muller had only given him 10 shillings. It was in vain to remonstrate. The man only became abusive to the unmistakable foreigner in a well worn coat, and Muller left the shop, sadly aware that the missing 10 shillings represented several dinners which he must give up.

Some days passed dinnerless when one evening the man rushed out of the shop as Muller was passing with 10 shillings in his hand, which he held out to him.

"Oh, sir," he said, "I have watched for you several days. You were right. I found I had 10 shillings too much when I counted up my money that evening, and I have longed to give it back to you," adding, "for you look as if you wanted it!"

The Implacable Critic.

"What made Gumbleton so huffy at the complimentary banquet tendered him by the members of his profession?"

"Did you hear of it? He was displeased at a remark made by one of the speakers."

"What was the remark?"

"Why, the speaker said that Gumbleton was one of the few men in his profession who never made a mistake."

"Why, I should have thought Gumbleton would have liked that."

"He'd have liked it well enough if his wife hadn't been sitting in the gallery."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Candles of Pigot Sound.

Very queer fish are caught in the waters of Pigot sound. One kind is called the candlefish. It is dried and packed in boxes like candles. We are told the fishermen use them to light their homes and that at one time all the boats on the sound used them instead of sperm oil lamps. By putting the heads of the fish downward in a candlestick and lighting the tail, which in conjunction with the backbone, acts as a wick, it burns like a candle. They eat this fish, and, when cooking, it is so fat it fries itself.

Proof of His Sanity.

"Well, I am the only sane man here who has the papers to prove it," one Oskaloosa observed.

The rest looked at him in astonishment.

"Oh, it's true," he protested. "I've got my discharge from the Mount Pleasant Insane asylum right here in my pocket."

Looking Ahead.

"Now," whispered the sleeping girl as she jumped into his arms, "how shall we dispose of the ladder?"

"We must hide it somewhere in the garden," replied her gallant lover. "If your father doesn't forgive us we may have to use it to get back again."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Pointed Reply.

"You haven't got much of a head," said the needle to the pin.

"No," replied the latter, "but at the same time we pins have our fine points."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Brute.

Young husband—I dreamed last night that your mother was dying. His wife—Brutel. I heard you laugh in your sleep.—New York Times.

A woman does a lot of thinking trying to figure out whether her boy is going to be a great man or a good man. Workman—I've been and got married, and I'd like you to raise my wages. Employer—Very sorry for you, but I'm only responsible for accidents that occur in the works.—London Free Press.

THE RUSSIANS FLEEING FROM THE LITTLE JAPS

and the world still wags, and great bargains in Furs are at J. Boldrick's Fur Rooms. They will all be put away 1st of April, so now is your time if you want a bargain for next winter at a great saving of money. Fine stock yet to choose from at almost your own price.

JAS. BOLDRICK.

MARSHAL NEY'S DEATH.

The Dramatic End of the Brave French Soldier.

Ney refused naturally to place himself on his knees and to allow his eyes to be bandaged. He only asked Commandant Saint-Bias to show him where he was to stand. He faced the platoon, which held their muskets at "the recover," and then, in an attitude which I shall never forget, so noble was it, calm and dignified, without any swagger, he took off his hat, and, profiting by the short moment which was caused by the adjudant de place having to place himself on one side and to give the signal for firing, he pronounced these few words, which I heard very distinctly, "Frenchmen, I protest against my sentence, my honor!" At these last words, as he was placing his hand on his heart, the detonation was heard. He fell as if struck by lightning. A roll of the drums and the cries of "Vive le roi!" by the troops formed in square brought to a close this inglorious comedy.

This fine death made a great impression on me. Turning to Augustus de la Rochejaquin, colonel of the grenadiers, who was by my side and who deplored, like myself, the death of the brave des braves, I said to him: "There, my dear friend, is a grand lesson in learning to die."—The Empire and the Restoration," General Roche-

HARDWARE!

YORKSHIRE STOCK FOOD

for Horses, Cows, Pigs and Poultry. This is the finest Stock Food made.

BIBBY'S CREAM EQUIVELET for Calves. I guarantee this food to be the best. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Bibby's Dairy Cow Meal gives health to the cow and produces milk. I have never had one complaint against this meal.

I also keep Herbaceous and Oil Cake.

I keep a full line of all the above Stock Foods. They are without doubt the best stock foods on the market to-day and give the best results.

Plenty of Red Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy and Lucerne on hand. Prices right.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

FOR SALE

A Large Shop and good business. In the meantime every yard of goods will be sold at a bargain. Price to

WELCH, Spring Brook.

Marmora Flour Mills.

The mill has been thoroughly overhauled and improved, and new power wheels added. Chopping done while you wait. Flour and Feed for sale. Highest prices paid for grain.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Proprietor.

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The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To Jan. 1, 1906, 75c.

FIGHTING OXEN.

The Hottentots Trained Cattle to Charge Riders into Battle.

When the Dutch first settled at the Cape they found that the original Hottentots owned large herds of cattle, which they regularly rode and trained to act as guardians of their other cattle and their camps. So admirably were these animals trained that they used to charge before the tribesmen in battle, apparently without riders, though there may have been mounted leaders.

An old writer named Kolben says: "Every Hottentot army is provided with a large troop of these war oxen, which permit themselves to be governed without trouble and which their leaders let loose at the appointed moment. The instant they are set free they throw themselves with impetuosity upon the opposite army. They strike with their horns, they kick, they rip up and trample beneath their feet all that opposes them. They plunge with fury into the midst of the ranks and thus prepare an easy victory. The manner in which these oxen are trained and disciplined certainly does great honor to the talents of this people."

The Difference.

A delegate from Boston to an educational conference in Philadelphia told of the answer given by a certain pupil in one of the public schools of the Hub City to a question put by a professor of natural history.

The question was, "What is the difference between a biped and a quadruped?"

The pupil's answer was, "A biped has two legs, a quadruped has four legs; therefore the difference between a biped and a quadruped is two legs."—Woman's Home Companion.

Announced Himself.

While looking for stragglers just as a Welsh regiment was about to sail from Cape Town for England an officer found a private standing at attention in a shed. "What are you doing here?" he was asked. "Please, sir," was the reply, "I am a lunatic, and I am waiting for the corporal's guard." He was right; he was a lunatic, and his guard had forgotten him.

Lifted.

City Cousin—Now, you farmers don't have the trouble of house hunting like us folk. Kansas Uncle—Don't, eh? Well, I've been hunting for a house that the coyotes carried away for two years, and I haven't found it yet.

Young husband—I dreamed last night that your mother was dying. His wife—Brutel. I heard you laugh in your sleep.—New York Times.

A woman does a lot of thinking trying to figure out whether her boy is going to be a great man or a good man. Workman—I've been and got married, and I'd like you to raise my wages. Employer—Very sorry for you, but I'm only responsible for accidents that occur in the works.—London Free Press.

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905.

VOL. XXVI, NO. 28.

Ward's Clothing.

The Boy stood on the burning deck
After all the Bunch had fled,
His life was safe in any wreck,
He wore WARD'S \$2.50 Hat
Upon his head.

3 LEADERS 3

QUALITIES

\$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50,
\$3.00,

in New Shades.

Yes, the right shade
and the whole
bunch of New
Styles.

FINE TAILORING

well rather, at

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

Call and See Some of our Bargains
in White Wear.

LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, Fine Cambric, Lawn Flounces, trimmed with Lace and Insertion, or Embroidery, prices from 50c and \$1.00 to \$3.50.

LADIES' CORSET COVERS—a few of our prices, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, to \$3.00.

LADIES' DRAWERS, 25, 50, 75c and \$1.50.

NIGHT DRESSES, something special at 75c. Other prices 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$2.00.

In NEW EMBROIDERIES and LACES we have a very fine assortment just opened, prices from 1c. to 50c. per yd. Insertions to match.

Embroidered Flouncing for Corset covers, 25, 30, and 35c.

WHITE MERCERIZED LAWNS, for Blouses, in entirely new designs, 15, 22, 25, and 35c.

CHAMBRAYS in all colors, 12½c.

PRINTS,—over 100 patterns to choose from. Prices from 7c to 15c. per yd.

A new line of DRESS SKIRTS just opened out in Black, Gray, Navy and Cream. A few Ladies' Coats to sell at half Price.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Allen Dafoe farm for sale or to let at once.

Your Eyes

are surely worth more to you than a pair of Glasses. If you value your eyes have them properly fitted at once. Delay and your eyes may become so bad that no glasses will help them; then you will regret it the rest of your days. This is true, every word of it. We will examine your eyes free if you will come in.

H. CALDER,
Optician and Jeweller.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

To NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

To 1st of Jan. 1906, for 75c

Experiments with Farm Crops

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1905 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers, and fertilizers. Upwards of 1,600 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years in succession. These consist of nearly all the Canadian sorts and several hundred new varieties, some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the College and are now being distributed free of charge for cooperative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of cooperative experiments in agriculture for 1905:

NO.	EXPERIMENTS.	PLOTS.
1	Three varieties of Oats.....	3
2	Two varieties of Barley.....	2
3	Two varieties of Hulless Barley.....	2
4	Two varieties of Spring Wheat.....	2
5	Two varieties of Buckwheat.....	2
6	Two varieties of Field Peas for Northern Ontario.....	2
7	Emmer and Spelt.....	2
8	Two varieties of Soy, Soja, Japanese Beans.....	2
9	Three varieties of Husking Corn.....	3
10	Three varieties of Mangolds.....	3
11	Two varieties of Sugar Beets for feeding purposes.....	2
12	Three varieties of Swedish Turnips.....	3
13	Kohlrabi and two varieties of Fall Turnips.....	3
14	Parsnips and two varieties of Carrots.....	3
15	Three varieties of Fodder or Silage Corn.....	3
16	Three varieties of Millet.....	3
17	Three varieties of Sorghum.....	3
18	Grass Peas and two varieties of Vetches.....	3
19	Two varieties of Rape.....	2
20	Three varieties of Clover.....	3
21	Sainfoin, Lucerne and Burnet.....	3
22	Seven varieties of Grasses.....	7
23	Three varieties of Bean Beans.....	3
24	Three varieties of Sweet Corn.....	3
25	Fertilizers with Corn.....	6
26	Fertilizers with Swedish Turnips.....	6
27	Growing Potatoes on the level and in hills.....	2
28	Two varieties of early, medium, or late Potatoes.....	2
29	Three Grain Mixtures for grain production.....	3
30	Planting Corn in rows and in squares.....	2

The size of each plot in each of the first twenty-six experiments and of No. 29 is to be two rods long by one rod wide; in Nos. 27 and 28, one rod square; and in No. 30, four rods square (one-tenth of an acre).

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any one of the experiments for 1905 and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant and the produce of the plots will, of course, be the property of the person who conducts the experiment.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
Ont. Agric. College, Director,
Guelph, March 17, 1915

Durham County Wants Separation.

Unless Better Terms Are Granted.

At a representative gathering, from all over the County of Durham, held at Port Hope on Friday afternoon, the terms were finally laid down upon which the County of Durham will agree to maintain its union with the County of Northumberland. Some were for immediate action, and the laying of the matter before the Legislature. It was decided, however, to ask the Warden of the united counties to call a special meeting of the County Council to consider the demands of the men from Durham. It was also decided that a committee, consisting of the mayors and reeves of the municipalities of the County of Durham wait upon the Council, and say that the County of Durham would maintain the union if the County of Northumberland would bear the cost of all the bridges, by which the County of Durham would not be benefited, and divide the rest of the expenses equally between the two counties. If these terms were not agreed to, the meeting declared itself in favor of separation.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, Mayor of Port

Hope, was elected chairman of the committee, and Mr. F. H. Mason, of Bow-

manville, secretary.

REMITTANCES.

We have the best of facilities for remitting money to all points in Canada, United States, Europe and all parts of the World.

SIMPLE. SAFE. CHEAP.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits of One Dollar and upward and compounded Four times each year.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Wellman's Corners

From our Correspondent.

There was meeting of the cemetery trustees in the school house on Wednesday last, and it was decided that if they could not get a piece of land on more favorable terms than the owner was offering, to go on and fence the place as now stands.

Mr. Balfour preached an excellent sermon on Sunday, March 12th. His sermon was a good conscience, and he spoke of the need of having the conscience enlightened by the Spirit of God if it was to be a safe guide. "Simply saying 'I see no harm in this or that' does not make it harmless unless we are so guided," an admonition much needed by those who profess to be Christ's followers in this frivolous age.

Mr. Charles Totton, who was home for his sister's wedding, has returned to the University.

Miss Miller and Mr. A. Miller, of Bath, who were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Maybee, have returned to their home.

Mrs. Bert, of Bath, is visiting at Mr. and Mrs. James Maybee's.

Mr. and Mrs. Blake Totton have a fine little baby girl.

Mrs. Totton, of Campbellford, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Totton.

Mr. and Mrs. T. McCann have returned to their home in Campbellford.

Mr. Bert Hanna, of River Valley, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson on Saturday and Sunday last.

The roads are in a very bad state, owing to the rain on Saturday. The Rev. Mr. Balfour was not able to reach his appointment here on Sunday.

Mrs. Arthur Mason is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Hitchon.

Mr. Stanley Nix has returned to his home in Maynooth.

The Misses Matthews of Campbellford are visiting their brother, Mr. T. Matthews.

Mr. Butler Rupert is now nicely settled on the farm which he purchased from Mr. E. Maybee, Mr. Maybee having removed to the old homestead.

Mr. John Pounder has sold his farm to Mr. T. Snarr, and has moved to Campbellford.

Mr. T. McCann lost a valuable horse last week.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Thurlow, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Snarr.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Demarest gave a party to their only daughter on Friday, March 17th, it being her eighteenth birthday.

Mr. E. W. Ashley left on his return to Winnipeg on Tuesday morning, the 21st. He expected to remain in Toronto for a few days.

Miss Lucy Sharpe of Trenton is the guest of Miss Flossie Eggleton.

Miss Grace Palmer spent last week visiting friends at Sidney Crossing.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Roblin are moving into the house lately occupied by Mr. Thos. McLaughlin.

Mr. John Jacques has returned to Collingwood after spending the winter in our village. He is looking after his boat in preparation for the opening of navigation in the upper lakes.

Miss Mott, of Gilead, spent a few days the guest of her brother, Mr. W. Mott.

Visiting parties are the order of the day. Foxboro is very gay this winter.

Madoc Junction Items

From Our Correspondent.

Miss McConnell and Miss Leroy of Albert College spent Sunday with Mrs. A. W. Andrews.

Miss Annie Tweedie is spending a few days with her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Clarke.

Mr. E. G. Clarke, of Peterboro, is spending a few days under the parental roof.

Mrs. Robt. Delyea, of Madoc, is visiting friends in the neighborhood.

Mr. Jeremiah Bird has his new house nearly completed.

Mrs. John Smith of Campbellford and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Sartles of Oak Hill Lake, spent a few days with Mrs. Mrs. James Judy.

A number of railway bills will be before the Legislature this session.

▲ Chicago Alderman Owes His Election to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"I can heartily and conscientiously recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for affections of the throat and lungs," says Hon. John Shennick, 220 St. Paul Street, Chicago. "Two years ago I suffered a political opponent with a night cold after being overexerted, which irritated my throat and was finally compelled to stop, as I could not speak aloud. In my extremity a friend advised me to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I took two doses that afternoon and could not believe my senses when I found the next morning the inflammation had largely subsided. I took several doses that day, kept right on talking through the campaign, and I thank Chamberlain that I won my seat in the Council." This remedy is for sale by Morton & Haught.

"Sterling Hall."

What About Your Spring Jacket and Raincoat?

Fawn and Black Covert and Box Cloth Jackets, properly tailored garments, in latest style, at \$5, \$7 and \$10.

RAINCOATS.

\$5.00—We have a very special value in Cravette Raincoats, dark grey and olive shades, either 3/4 or full length with cape, special at \$5.00.

PRINTS.

There's lots of Print goodness here at from 5c. to 15c. yd., but the very attractive new designs we show in CRUM's at 12 1/2c. yd. should win you to buy. See the small check designs in various colorings. A fine mercerized cloth at 15c.

SILKS AND RIBBONS.

Our stock of Silks and Ribbons is double in quantity that usually carried. You are very likely to find what you want at 5c. yd.

Special values in plain and check Tamelain Silks, all colors at 5c. yd.

Fine quality Taffeta Ribbon, 6 in. wide at 25c. yd.

" " " " 4 1/2 in. wide at 20c. yd.

The Man and His Spring Outfit.

Now is the time to give a thought to Spring Wants. We are complete outfitters, from foot wear to head piece—everything included.

OUR SUITS for Spring are exclusive in style and qualities at \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

OUR HATS—We have a complete Spring showing now of everything in Hats and invite everyone into our Hats.

Hats to please at 5c. to \$2.25.

ON THE SHOE STRING.

Not a bit too soon to find out where you can buy the best Boots and Shoes for Spring wear. The "Sterling Hall" line of Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children are guaranteed to wear well, fit well and look well. If in doubt have a look at our strong line of worthy qualities in both fine and coarse makes.

W. R. MATHER

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

SPRING SHOES.

Our stock is complete with the choicest and best makes. Our practical shoe knowledge and business experience enable us to place before our customers the most stylish goods at the lowest possible prices. We can fit you perfectly, and solicit your patronage.

Men, women, boys and girls can find the latest fashions at our establishment.

If you want a No. 1. pair of Hand Made Boots come to us. We are leaders. Every pair guaranteed. Our prices are the lowest and No. 1. stock used in every pair.

Best SHOE DRESSINGS kept in stock.

J. W. BROWN,

RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANTS.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. OF CANADA.

Over \$40,000,000 Insurance in Force.

Paid over \$8,000,000 to Policyholders.

Assets of Over \$8,000,000 in Solid Securities.

HAS HOLDS in Reserve \$1,355,172.
in Surplus, Company's Standard, \$772,072
in Surplus, Government Standard, \$1,044,340.

Agent Wanted for Sterling and district. Apply to

S. BURROWS,

General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

About theHouse

SELECTED RECIPES.

Vanilla Wafers.—Cream one-third cup of butter; add one cup of sugar, one well-beaten egg, one-half cup of milk, and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Mix and sift two and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt. Mix all well and set out to chill thoroughly for a couple of hours. Lay one-quarter of the mixture on a board, add more flour to prevent sticking; roll thin and bake in moderate oven. These look well cut into heart or fancy shapes.

Indian Pudding.—An ideal dessert to serve with roast pork is baked Indian pudding. This recipe will be found delicious. Take one pint of milk scald it and pour it over two heaping tablespoonfuls of Indian meal, in which a saltspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-quarter of a whole nutmeg grated, have been blended. Stir briskly, and when perfectly smooth add one-third cup of chopped suet, one-third cup of molasses; when this is well mixed add one pint of cold milk. Beat well, turn into a greased dish, set it in a bath containing warm water and bake three hours in a moderate oven. Serve hot with hard sauce. This pudding will look as if it had cream and eggs in it, and it should be stirred gently three times during the first hour and a half.

Rumpled Eggs.—Beat up three eggs with two ounces of fresh butter; add a teaspoonful of cream or new milk. Put all in a saucpan and stir over the fire for about five minutes, or until it rises up, when it should be immediately dished on buttered toast.

Shirred eggs.—Beat the eggs thoroughly and season with butter, pepper and salt; may be baked in one dish, or in separate dishes for each person. The dishes should be buttered before the eggs are put into them.

Creamed Eggs.—Boil the eggs for twenty minutes. Make a cream sauce. Prepare on a hot dish a slice of toast for each egg and pour the sauce upon it, placing thereon part of the whites of the eggs cut in thin narrow strips, and on this rub part of the yolks through a sieve. Repeat this and finish with a third layer of sauce. Garnish with parsley.

Swash Style.—Cover the bottom of a dish with two ounces of fresh butter, and on this scatter grated cheese, drop the eggs upon the cheese without breaking the yolks; season to taste. Pour over the eggs a little cream and sprinkle with about two ounces of grated cheese; set in a moderate oven for about fifteen minutes.

Scrambled Eggs.—Break the eggs into a warm, buttered spider, being careful to avoid breaking the yolks; add a little salt and butter or cream, as soon as they begin to whiten stir carefully from the bottom until they are cooked as desired.

Potato Pie.—One cup hot mashed potato, 2 cups rich milk, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs well beaten, 1 tablespoon butter, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg or cinnamon. Bake with one crust.

Rice Baking Without Eggs.—One-half cup of rice, nearly one cup of sugar, one cup of raisins, and two quarts of milk. Stir frequently while baking, but do not let it get too stiff.

Scalloped Salmon.—About one-half pound of cold cooked salmon, one-half pint white sauce, one teaspoonful of anchovy essence, browned crumbs. Remove all skin and bone from the salmon and break it into flakes. Butter some choice fish shells or scallop shells, and put in a tablespoonful of the sauce which has been flavored with the anchovy essence. Then put in some flaked fish and cover again with the sauce. Shake browned bread crumbs over all. Put for eight minutes in a moderate oven.

Serve hot. For the sauce, take one ounce of butter, three-quarters of an ounce of flour, one-half pint of milk. Melt the butter, stir in the flour smoothly, add the milk and stir until it boils. Season and use. If preferred, the salmon may be served in one dish instead of shells.

Chocolate Cream Pie.—Line a deep pie plate with a good pastry, prick it in several places to let the air out and prevent blisters, and bake a delicate brown. For the filling, put over the fire in a double boiler one coffee-cupful of milk. Stir together one-half cup granulated sugar, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, two tablespoonfuls flour mixed with one tablespoonful of cold milk, the well-beaten yolks of two eggs and one-quarter cake of grated chocolate. Mix thoroughly, then add to the milk when it boils. Stir until it thickens, take from the fire and flavor with a small teaspoonful of vanilla. Fill the baked crust with this custard, beat the whites of the two eggs to a froth, and add two tablespoonfuls powdered sugar. Cover the top of the pie with this meringue, and brown lightly in the oven.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Keep tin vessels from rust by placing them near the fireplace they have been washed and wiped dry.

To keep table glass properly always wash it in a wooden bowl and have sufficient water to cover, then rinse in clean water. Wipe off all the damp with one cloth, and polish with another.

Salts of lemon may be made at home as follows: Mix thoroughly together one ounce of creosote of tar and half an ounce of oxalic acid. This must be placed in a bottle corked tightly and marked "poison."

in large letters. When children are allowed to handle bottles, the salts of lemon should always be kept under lock and key.

To clean your stained knives, take a piece of raw potato, dip it into a picklebust and scour them with it. In this way the most obstinate stains may be erased.

Pigs and fowls will always thrive better if potato-parings, refuse vegetables, etc., are cooked before being given to them. After cooking, mix the whole into a stiff paste with barley-meal, etc.

To keep a French polished table nice, wipe off all finger marks, etc., with a slightly moistened cloth, and polish by rubbing well with a soft duster or chamois leather.

Care of an oil stove.—The only way

to prevent an oil stove from smelling is to keep it scrupulously clean, washing it with soap and water when necessary, and to use a good quality oil for burning in it.

To remove stains from a walnut table. First rub the spots with a funnel rag dipped into alcohol, then with another cloth. Immediately apply oil or furniture polish. Highly polished furniture often only needs to be wiped with a damp cloth and rubbed with the hand.

Before taking nauseous medicine, chew a bit of orange or lemon peel, or a clove and the disagreeable taste will not be noticed. Persons suffering from nausea can often be bettered if, before and after taking it, they suck a slice of lemon.

To cleanse your chintz, take the curtains down, shake off the loose dust, brush carefully with a soft brush, then wipe it with a clean flannel and rub it all over with dry breadcrumbs. Treated in this way, you will find your curtains equal to new when put up again.

Useful gum.—Dissolve two ounces of gum arabic and two ounces of gum tragacanth in half a pint of vinegar. This will keep good for any length of time, and can be further diluted as required. Keep in a stoppered bottle.

Copper saucers should be cleaned on the outside with salt and vinegar and on the inside with soap and water, after they have been filled with water containing a small lump of soda, which must come to the boil. New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before anything is cooked in them.

Teach children thrifty and industrious habits while they are still quite young, and they will always retain the habits. Advocate first giving small children very light tasks, such as clearing up their toys, etc., before going to bed, and by degrees, as a child grows, try to discover what work it is naturally fond of. It is a mistake to make little ones work so long that they become tired and disgusted with all work; far better is it to encourage them to work long enough to accomplish some given object and if possible make the child realize that it is helping to brighten the life of some other child.

JAPAN'S RULE OF LIFE.

Curious Doctrine That is Held by the Japanese.

The Japanese army and navy will not strike Russia hard if the present trouble in her territory should develop into a revolution, for that would be against the traditional doctrines of "The Bushido," writes Hidesaburo Ohashi in Leslie's Weekly.

"The Bushido" means "the moral doctrines of the Samurai" and they are obeyed by all the statesmen, soldiers and scholars of the present time with as much holy respect as the Christian's reverence for the Bible and its teachings. In Japan Buddhism is the popular religion, but Buddhist teachings are not respected by educated men or soldiers. In fact most of them are atheists or agnostics, who do not believe in any religion but the doctrines of "The Bushido."

"The Bushido," for instance, teaches a man or woman to have the courage to perform any *hara-kiri* if he or she commits any serious offence. The spirit of this doctrine is that the offender should kill himself instead of waiting to be executed by the law, which latter is considered in Japan as one of the most cowardly things. "The Bushido" also teaches that the life of a Japanese is the gift of the holy Mikado, and if the country needs the lives of her people they should be given gladly, for that is only to return to the Mikado what they have received from him.

To die on the battlefield is the only key for a Japanese to find his way to his Shinto heaven, and the soldiers who were not killed on the battlefield are considered unfortunate.

It is maintained in Japan that if a man gives you a favor or money or pleasure, you should return it with more than what was given to you.

WANTED: SOME HIMSELF!

A travelling agent for a large wholesale grocery house was selling a bill of goods to one of his customers, a grocer in a little village. "Now," he said, "to wind up with, don't you want a few cans of our maple-syrup? You'll find it the best syrup we ever kept in stock."

"No," said the grocer, "I've got plenty of maple-syrup."

"Well, did you get it?" I don't remember selling you any when I was here on my last trip."

"You didn't. I got this in the country."

"Is it the real stuff?"

"That's what it is. My brother made it in his own camp. He's got five hundred trees."

"I'd like to taste it."

"That's what it is. My brother made it in his own camp. He's got five hundred trees."

A sample of the country maple-syrup was brought out. He tasted it and took the glass to one side.

"Say," he said, in a low tone,

"I'm not going back on the strict

pure goods I sell, of course, but I want a gallon of this stuff for my own use."

IS HE TYRANT OR SLAVE?

DOES THE CZAR LEAD, OR IS HE DRIVEN?

Amazing and Contrary Pen-Poetry by Friends and Foes.

"The Apostle of Peace," "a fool in the hands of unscrupulous Ministers," "a genuine broker for good shackled by the traditions of his country." Czar Nicholas II. has been called all these things. Is he in reality any one of them? There are those who emphatically say "Yes," and those who indignantly deny him any good trait whatever. In "The Quarterly" and "The National Review" there have recently appeared articles from the pen of "A Russian Official of High Rank" which mercilessly attack the Czar; on the other hand, Mr. W. T. Stead has in various writings vigorously defended him. Here are some different views, taken from these sources, of the monarch who is now attracting the attention of all Europe.

According to the writer in the reviews the Czar believes that he has a "Divine vice-royalty," and so will be dictated to by no one.

STUBBORN AND SELF-WILLED.

"Taking seriously this his imaginary mission, he has meddled continuously and directly in every affair of State, domestic and foreign, thwarting the course of justice, undermining legality, impoverishing his subjects, boasting his fervent love of peace, and yet plunging his tax-burdened people into the horrors of a sanguinary and needless war." And again:

"It is a mistake, therefore, to imagine that the Emperor is a tool in the hands of his Ministers; it is they who are his instruments, merely suggesting measures palatable to the monarch and formulating his will . . . Books he has long ago ceased to read, and sound advice he is incapable of listening to. His Ministers he receives with great formality, and dismisses with haughty condescension."

Mr. Stead's picture is very different:

OPEN-HARTED AND FRANK.

"There is still in him all the decided school-boy abandon of manner, a keen sense of humor, and a hearty, outspoken frankness in expressing his opinions which makes you feel that you are dealing with a man whose character is as transparent as crystal. Add to all this a modesty as admirable as it is rare, and it must be admitted that . . . he has at least all the qualities which make men beloved by their fellows. The bright, clear blue eye, the quick, sympathetic change of feature, the merry laugh, succeeded in a moment by an expression of noble gravity and of high resolve . . . are all glimpses of a character not often found unspoiled by power."

The Russian official of high rank shows, the Czar as an incorrigible master whose passion for having a finger in every pie has brought

RUIN TO HIS COUNTRY.

"The Emperor imagines it to be the right and the duty of the Autocrat of all the Russias to intervene personally in every affair that interests himself. The instances of this uncalled-for personal action are nearly as numerous as his official acts, and the consequences of several are written in blood and fire . . .

The Czar's reign has, therefore, brought everything into a state of flux; nothing is stable with us as in other countries. No traditions, no rights, no laws are respected; there are only ever-increasing burdens, severer punishments, and never-dwindling misery and suffering. The Czar's meddling unsettles the whole nation and disquiets even the obscure individual, because nobody is sure that his turn will not come tomorrow."

LOVING AND BELOVED.

Mr. Stead shows him as directly the opposite from all this—a loyal friend and a loving monarch.

"Those who know him best appear to love him most, and, naturally enough, each one thinks his only fault is that he is too ready to sacrifice his own convenience and his own wishes to oblige others . . .

He is loyal in his friendships, and slow to part with any of those who are in his own or were in his father's service . . . He has moreover, the great faculty of intense sympathy—a gift which opens the way to the heart of many subjects . . . Here at last we have a monarch who has an eye to see the cancer which is eating into the breast of the modern State."

LET THERE BE DARKNESS!

According to the writer in the reviews life in Russia is now almost unbearable by reason of the system of espionage which the Czar has fostered.

"He regards himself, not as the

autocrat of the nation, but as the

owner of so many million souls.

Hence, if he satisfies his conscience

that his motives are good, however

lamentable the results of his action,

he has performed his duty, and

whatever he may do or neglect be-

sides is no business of the people's.

It is for him to command and for

them to obey. God being with him,

who is against him? For him Rus-

sia is not a nation as France and

England are, but only a vast multitude

of subjects whose bond of union

is their allegiance to the Czar.

Subjects are employed by the

thousand to prey into men's secret

thoughts about the autocracy. Let-

ters are opened and read in the

post-office. Education is sys-

tatically discouraged among the

people.

The Czar himself . . .

disconsists it emphatically. "Let

there be darkness!" is his command.

LET THERE BE LIGHT!

Mr. Stead, on the other hand, shows us an emperor whose thoughts

are always with and for the well-being of his people.

"Nicholas II. is penetrated through and through with that passionate spirit of sympathy with the poor which is so distinctive a note of our time. The thought of the miseries of the famine-stricken peasantry, who in some one or other of the provinces of his vast dominions are always suffering, is not one of the least burdens of his position . . . M.

Bloch, the Warsaw banker and economist, who has spent years in investigating the social condition of the Russian peasantry, told me that

nothing could exceed the keen, sustained, sympathetic attention with which the Emperor listened to his lengthy exposition of the work

which needs to be done before the mass of his subjects could be brought up to the standard of the more pros-

perous peoples . . . There is no

doubt that it is this quick, keen

sympathy with human suffering

which helps to impel the Emperor

to press so earnestly for the ad-

option of measures to stay the ruinous

and ever-increasing drain of naval

and military expenditure."

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some Prominent People.

Miss Helen Gould has, at her place at Lyndhurst, on the Hudson River, one of the most beautiful gardens in the world, and engages a gardener at a salary which runs into four figures. Together with this, the general expenses of the garden amount to nearly \$50,000 a year.

The King of Sweden and Norway in spite of his age, is an athlete, and possessed of great strength. His Majesty once stopped a runaway pair of horses on the Riviera, thereby saving three lives, and he is capable of walking twenty-five miles in six hours without in any way inconveniencing himself.

Mrs. Kennerley Rumford, better known perhaps as Mme. Clara Butt, is said to be the tallest prima donna in the world. The great singer's marriage was quite a romance, as Mr. Kennerley Rumford actually proposed on the concert platform when they were singing the well-known duet, "The Keys of My Heart."

General Luis Terrazas, Governor of the State of Chihuahua, is probably the largest landowner in the world, as well as the richest man in Mexico. Born poor, he has made his way gradually upwards, and now he owns land equal in area to several of the American States. It takes an eight hours' journey on a fast train to travel from one end of his domain to the other.

Sir Griffith Boynton's house has its "luck." But the "luck of Boyton Hall" is a somewhat grisly mascot, being, according to tradition, nothing less than the skull of an ancestress of the family. So long as this relic is in the house, all goes well; and much woe having followed numerous attempts to give it Christian burial, it was finally—so says the legend—built into one of the walls; and good fortune has been the sequel.

The Grand Duke of Hesse is a man of a decidedly strange temperament. He is a wonderful shot, yet he takes no active interest in sport of any kind. He is never known to miss, and his lack of interest renders him very cool, with the gun. But his favorite pastime is embroidery, and often when he has a piece of work on hand he will breakfast in bed and remain there working in wool or silk. He is an accomplished musician, and quite a brilliant composer and pianist.

Queen Alexandra has six particular favorites among her cat family, but a valuable Persian enjoys her special affection. This is Sandy, who is so named because he first saw the light at Sandringham. For several months Her Majesty is said to have never travelled without him, and he is as fondly attached to his Royal mistress as the celebrated Irish terrier Jack was to the King in his affectionate moments. Sandy is privileged to dispense himself in the dining apartments, though his less fortunate brothers and sisters have to confine their activities to the other rooms in the Royal dwellings.

When the Queen of England, once said Ambassador Choate, "was the Princess of Wales she attended one afternoon a food show. She is, as you know, a daughter of the King of Denmark. Well, at this food show there was a display of butter that pleased the Princess greatly. She praised the butter, and to the exhibitor she said: "Denmark sends us the best butter, doesn't it?" The dealer smiled and shook his head. "No, your Royal Highness," he answered gallantly; "Denmark sends us the best Princesses, but Devonshire sends us the best butter."

The Mayorette of Chatham, England, for the second year in succession, is Miss Louisa Dawson-Davies, a young lady of four years. During her term of office she treated 2,000 school children, presented prizes at Chatham regatta, opened a bazaar with the unique "Show's open," and presented prizes at many meetings. She was driven to the Town Hall the other day to receive the honors due to her exalted position, and was lifted into a big chair, from which she dangled sweetly at the bearded countenances. Some of the ladies were so daring as to kiss the princess.

Lord Averell has a story to tell of his anti-slavery-mindedness. For forty years he has been a director of a certain company. That company changed its offices twenty years ago—a period sufficiently long, one would think, for even a man of science to get accustomed to the new place of business. One morning last summer, however, the distinguished student of bees and ants went forth to attend a committee meeting at the offices of the company. His mind was busy, as it always was, and he calmly walked past the door and went on until he found himself inside the porch of the building, having abandoned by the company twenty years before.

Young Man—"Say, you—or remember the engagement ring I bought you yesterday?" Jeweller—"Yes; what's wrong with it?" Young Man—"Nothing; but there's something wrong with the girl. Would you mind taking it back and giving me a set of gold studs for it?"

An anti-tannin teapot, which has just been placed on the market, is a clever contrivance. By means of an ingeniously constructed air-chamber and a strainer all the tannin is kept out of the brew, no matter how long the tea stands.

35TH ANNUAL REPORT OF

The Mutual Life Assurance Co., of Canada, FOR THE YEAR 1904.

INCOME.	DIBURSEMENTS.

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BLOOD WILL TELL.

Rich, Pure Blood Will Drive Out the Most Obstinate Case of Rheumatism.

Growing pains, aching joints, stiffened muscles, tender, swollen limbs—that's rheumatism—a blood disease that causes ceaseless agony and cripples thousands. It is acid in the blood that causes rheumatism. Liniment may ease the pain temporarily—but they never cure. To cure rheumatism you must remove the acid in the impure blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills positively cure rheumatism, acute or chronic. They act directly on the blood, driving the acid out. They made now warm, pure blood and send it throbbing through the heart, and lungs and limbs. This new blood banishes every ache and pain—brings good health and full activity. Mr. T. H. Smith, Caledonia, Ont., says:—"For a number of years I was badly troubled with rheumatism, and was so crippled up I could scarcely do any work. I tried quite a number of medicines, but they did not help me. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised for this trouble, and I got a number of boxes. Before the third box was used, I found myself improving. I continued to use the pills throughout the winter and they have completely cured me. I got so that I could work on the coldest day without a coat and not feel a twinge of the trouble. I have told quite a few of my neighbors about the pills, and they are a popular medicine here."

It is because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make now, pure, warm blood that they have such great power to cure disease. They positively cure rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, kidney and liver troubles, anaemia, and the ailments which women alone suffer from. The purchaser must be careful to see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50c. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LAKES GETTING DEEPER.

Shipowners are pleased as it means more profit.

Shipowners are puzzled over the cause of the phenomenal rise in the levels of the great lakes in the last ten years, and are at a loss to explain it. Every foot of added draught for their ships means the addition of thousands of dollars in their freight earning capacity, and as a natural result they are pleased. These figures show rise in lake levels during the last ten years, the number of feet being the height above mean sea level:

1895 1904
Lake Superior 603 1-6 603 1-4
Lakes Huron and Michigan 580 1-6 581 2-3
Lake Erie 571 1-2 573 1-4
Lake Ontario 245 248

In each case the comparison is taken at the high-water mark for the year.

AN AID TO MOTHERS.

Derangement of the stomach or bowels is responsible for most of the ailments that afflict infants and young children. For keeping the stomach and bowels in order nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, that is why children in the homes where these Tablets are used are bright, good-natured and healthy. Mrs. Joseph Wallace, Stanhope, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby since her earliest infancy, and have found them to be a medicine that meets all the needs of little ones. They have kept my little one as bright and healthy as can be. These Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or poisonous 'soothing' stuff. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WOOD ALCOHOL IN RUSSIA.

Thirty-seven deaths attributed to its use last year.

The subject of wood alcohol poisoning has again cropped up, this time in Russia. When Russian troops were being mobilized last summer at Dorpat the event was made the occasion for drinking, and men and women partook freely of a beverage composed, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association, of alcohol, water, peppermint, leaves, salvia, lavender, etc. Like Jamaica ginger, this beverage is much affected by the Liverians as an internal remedy. Similarly, it is used as a stimulating drink in default of the ordinary alcohol beverages.

Unfortunately for the Russian merrymakers, the stuff was made with wood alcohol instead of grain alcohol, the consequence being that sixteen men and one woman died as a result of the debauch. It is suggested that the alcohol used was probably of the denatured kind.

More recently a report came from Russia that twenty persons have died at Kirov from drinking methylated brandy.

It is only within the last year that wood alcohol poisoning has occurred in Russia. Up to the year 1904 the wood alcohol used in Russia was so repugnant to the senses of smell and taste that even the ignorant peasants, who will drink the vilest and strongest forms of spirits, could not use it as a beverage.

In the early part of 1904 the denatured wood alcohols were introduced into Russia, in consequence of which there have been already thirty-seven deaths reported.

As here, wood alcohol, owing to its comparative cheapness, seems to have been largely substituted in Russia for grain alcohol in the manufacture of remedial agents, flavoring extracts, perfumes, liniments, witch hazel, etc.

GOOD YEAR FOR HUNTERS

AND PRICES OF FUR MAY DROP A LITTLE.

Russia May Be Too Poor to Buy So Many Skins This Year.

The trappers of the north, the fur collecting depots and the ordinary country storekeepers are accustomed at this season to send out their bales of skins to the wholesale dealers in the great centres. A little later the breaking up of the snow roads will hinder travel, and the increasing heat will injure and throw such pelts as have not been properly dried upon the hands of the men who are least able to stand the loss.

A great deal of the fur is shipped as it has been ever since the time of Charles II., directly by water from Hudson Bay. Until the annual sales have been held, which is after the arrival of the steamer from Great Britain, the prices of furs for the coming season are never established.

That is the great rounding up time, when the extent of the winter's harvest of fur the world over is exactly calculated. A fair estimate of it may be made, however, from the size of the bales and the quality of their contents as they arrive just at this season.

Trappers who work south of the height of land which divides old Canada from the Hudson Bay territory are generally heard from early this month for the first time since they went for their lines in the autumn. The reports so far received are

DECIDELY ENCOURAGING.

There has been a great deal of snow, but also a good many fine bright days and clear nights. In cloudy times most wild creatures stay under cover as much as possible, and the hunters' baits are likely to be snowed under. It is in clear weather that animals get out to forage for food and to play about in the snow.

Then, the cold has been steady since it set in early in November, with no prolonged thaw to loosen the hair. The snow has been kept in good order, the moisture being frozen out of it, which keeps the fur from fading.

Many of these conditions were so unpropitious last winter that the supply of furs taken from the woods was smaller than usual. That meant so many more animals left to mature, or to breed for this season.

But most important of all is the fact that this is a fisher year. Why, no one knows, but so it is that for a year or two these valuable black animals are to be found in greater or smaller number. Then for perhaps six or eight years there will be nothing seen of them at all. Old hunters make many guesses as to what becomes of them and why or where they hide, but no one has ever been able to furnish a really satisfactory reason for their

TEMPORARY DISAPPEARANCE.

Suddenly some winter the trappers' hearts are gladdened by the sight of their peculiar trail or they get them in fox traps. Fishers have been plentiful this winter, though they were scarce as hens' teeth last year.

It is always sure to be a good trapping year when fishers are about. In fact, they seem to be a kind of gauge whereby the fur season may be tested. If it is good enough for fishers, then every other fur bearing animal may be expected to do well.

So it has been this last winter. Fur has been plentiful. Trappers have been unusually successful in their captures. The quality is better than it was last year.

Unfortunately there is always such a wide difference between the price paid to the trappers and the actual value of fur that it is impossible to forecast the price of fashionable furs for next season. But foresighted men foretell a drop in prices of the costliest varieties because of the troubles in Russia, which is the heaviest buyer of the most valuable furs.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Ways That Are Pleasant And Paths That Are Peace.

It is the simple life that gives length of days, serenity of mind and body and tranquility of soul.

Simple hopes and ambitions, bounded by the desire to do good to one's neighbors, simple pleasures, habits, food and drink.

Men die long before their time because they try to crowd too much into their experiences—they climb too high and fall too hard. A wise woman writes of the good that a simple diet has done her:

"I have been using Grape-Nuts for about six months. I began rather sparingly, until I acquired such a liking for it that for the last three months I have depended upon it almost entirely for my diet, eating nothing else whatever, but Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I believe I could eat it for dinner with fruit and be satisfied without other food and feel well and strong and have more strength to do my housework.

"When I began the use of Grape-Nuts I was thin and weak, my muscles were so soft that I was not able to do any work. I weighed only 108 pounds. Nothing that I ate did me any good. I was going down hill rapidly, was nervous and miserable, with no ambition for anything. My condition improved rapidly after I began to eat Grape-Nuts food. It made me feel like a new woman; my muscles got solid, my figure rounded, and I began to put on weight. In a few weeks, my nerves grew steady and my mind better and clearer. My friends tell me they haven't seen me look so well for years.

"I consider Grape-Nuts the best food on the market, and shall never go back to meats and white bread again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There is a reason:

"Look in each pkg. for the little book, 'The Friend to Wellville.'

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN'S TROUBLES

IS DISEASED KIDNEYS AND THE CURE IS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Wonderful Cure of Mrs. James Kinsella, Who Slept in a Chair For Two Summers—What She Says Of It.

St. Malachie, Que., March 27.—(Special)—A cure of great interest to women has attracted the attention of those interested in medical matters in this neighborhood. Mrs. Jas. Kinsella, wife of a well-known citizen, had suffered from a complication of troubles for about two years. She had a pain in the right hip, in the back and was obliged to pass water every fifteen minutes in a burning itching sort of way.

She could not sleep at night and had to sit up in a chair for two summers.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

Mrs. Kinsella speaking of her cure says, "After the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I felt much better. Then I got more and they did me a world of good. I have never slept in the chair since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Woman's health depends on her kidneys. Nine-tenths of the so-called female complaints are caused by uric acid in the blood. Cure your kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and you can have no uric acid in the blood.

WHEN SHE CAN'T TALK.

No Wonder Women Hate to Go to the Dentist's.

"Do you know why it is that a woman dreads so to have a tooth filled?" asked the dentist of the young man in the chair.

The young man was of the opinion that it was because women are human, and consequently decided opposed to having their jaws and gums subjected to a treatment like unto the working of a compressed air drill in a stone quarry.

"No," said the man of the drills and forceps. "Women can stand pain much better than men. It is a fact, even in the extracting of troublesome teeth, the fortitude of the little, slender women is remarkable when one comes to consider the hideous groans that emanate from a big man undergoing the same operation. It isn't the fear of pain that keeps many a woman away from the chair when she really ought to be having her teeth attended to.

"You see this rubber? Well, that rubber goes into the mouth of every person who comes in here to have a filling put in. You can see that it covers the mouth entirely; doesn't leave the patient half a chance to talk. Well, there you have it; that's the reason women don't like to go to the dentist." Yes, sir, it's fact. I have lost some of my best customers because of the necessity of applying that rubber.

"A woman comes in here to get a tooth filled. If she is inexperienced in this line she will be surprised when the rubber is produced. As soon as it is placed in her mouth she tries to talk, and finds that her speech is only as unintelligible jumble. She begins to get mad from them on. When I ask her if I am hurting her she can only glare at me and shake her head. When I pass a remark about the beautiful weather we have been having she glares still more, and by the time I am through with her she is ready to kill me if looks would do the deed. Sometimes, when I take the shield off, the pent up speech of the fair ones breaks forth into an irrepressible flood, and the portent of the remarks is, to say the least, not complimentary to me."

"Some day some genius will invent an apparatus which will allow the patients of their speech for the time being. Then there will be nothing to this business but brown stone fronts and automobiles."

FIRST ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Car Ran at Edinburgh—Early Motor Vehicles.

It has been almost utterly forgotten that the electric railway was, in the first instance, a British invention and that so far back as 1837 a car was electrically propelled on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The invention came before its time, and for next season. But foresighted men foretell a drop in prices of the costliest varieties because of the troubles in Russia, which is the heaviest buyer of the most valuable furs.

A young doctor said to a girl— "Do you know, my dear, I have a heart affection for you?" "Have you had it long?" she coyly inquired. "Oh, yes, I feel I will live a troubled life without you," he responded. "Then you had better asthema," she softly murmured.

The Demon, Dyspepsia.—In olden times it was popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the air, breathing upon men and troubling them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is a large in many ways, seating itself in those who by excesses or dissipation invite it.

If you do not know this Merchant, write us and we will give you his address. He is a man who has recovered from a bad attack of dyspepsia, and is now a healthy, strong man.

The British Canadian Crocker Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Smith—"Jones, I'm going to marry and settle down." Jones—"Humph! You'd better remain single and settle up."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Wild cats are on the increase in Scotland. One measuring four feet long was captured in a trap at Poolewe a few weeks ago.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

An engine-driver named Waterworth died at Preston, England, recently, after having travelled over 20,000 miles without an accident.

Piles cured in 3 to 6 nights.

One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles. It relieves quickly and permanently. In skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 85 cents.—23

The Demon, Dyspepsia.—In olden times it was popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the air, breathing upon men and troubling them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is a large in many ways, seating itself in those who by excesses or dissipation invite it.

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The British Canadian Crocker Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Smith—"Look! That's the great

heaviness; she was born, you know,

with a silver spoon in her mouth.

Mabel (after taking a look at the heiress). "Are you sure it wasn't a sump ladle?"

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02.

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here, and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON.

CIRCUS FOLKS' PAY.

The monthly earnings of a lady

circus-rider in England vary from

\$375 to \$500, while those of the

highest class often earn \$750. A

clown's earnings average from \$175

and \$200 to \$375 and \$500. No per-

former on the tight-rope "works"

for less than \$250 to \$375 a

month. Engagements of this sort, it seems, are always made, and wages paid by the month. Carpet acrobats earn from \$500 to \$550; even second-rate performers on the horizontal bar receive \$265 to \$700, while mas-

ters of the art earn as much as \$1,-

250; and jugglers on the tight-rope

or on horseback are the best paid

of all, earning often as much as \$1,-

500 a month.

Worry won't cure a cough. When

you find a cough holding on-

when everything else has failed—

try Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it

doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Prices: S. C. Wells & Co. 30¢

25¢, 50¢, \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

ISSUE NO. 12.—05



Unless the soap you use has this brand you are not getting the best

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

45

A NEW WOMAN

That's what any woman is after a hot cup of FRAGRANT

Blue Ribbon

TEA. It chases away old tired feeling and fills her with new life, SO DELICIOUS TOO.

ONLY ONE BEST TEA—BLUE RIBBON'S IT

Mrs. Newley—“I can't say that I think much of my new sewing machine. It is disappointing.” Mrs. Elder—“What is wrong with it?” Mrs. Newley—“I don't know exactly, but when I tried to sew buttons on it, the machine broke every one of them.”

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children's teething. It soothes and calms, softens the gums, and eases windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for colic.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Order by mail or call for sample.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO., Box 158, Montreal.

CHINESE CURTAINS and all kinds of house hangings size

LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED LIKE NEW.

Write to us about your curtains.

CANADIAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY

Cor., Queen and Yonge Sts., Toronto, Can.

TELEGRAPHY Canada's Best School.

Graduated from this school and drawings from \$50 to \$100 per month. Prospectus mailed free.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1905.

The Ontario Legislature was opened yesterday with considerable pomp and ceremony. The speech of the Lieutenant-Governor says there is a possibility of the boundaries of the Province being extended to the shores of Hudson Bay. Bills relating to the County Councils Act, and to abolish the numbered ballot are promised.

The Warden of the Central Prison favours the whip for juvenile offenders who have committed crime while under suspended sentence. Young boys, he says, sent to prison, generally aspire to be desperadoes, while corporal punishment takes such nonsense out of their heads. A good whipping may have a salutary effect on a boy, but the jail only hardens, and leads to ruin in most cases. But the infliction of such punishment would have to be under most guarded conditions.

The ballot box trials have been going on at Belleville during the past week. The grand jury brought in true bills against Reilly, Ruttan and Harryett. The trial of Ruttan was the first proceeded with, and a great many witnesses were examined, the case lasting a couple of days, and closed late on Saturday night, when after being out two hours and ten minutes the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The evidence, as well as the judge's charge, was strong against the accused, but as the judge remarked after the verdict, the jury took a very lenient view of the case, and that it was a narrow escape, and he warned him to be careful in future in anything that looked like a wrong transaction. It seems almost impossible to secure conviction for political misdoings.

The trial of Francis J. Reilly on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the ballot box case took place on Monday and Tuesday, and resulted in his being found guilty. The judge sentenced him to one year in the jail. This is the first, and some say possibly the last, conviction in this noted case. The case of Samuel Harryett is traversed to the next assizes, bail being renewed.

An important step has been taken in the appointment of a committee to inquire into telephone systems, coupled with Sir William Mulock's declaration that he favors public ownership. There is a growing opinion that public ownership should take the form of control of the whole system by the Dominion Government, owing to the complications that would result from separate ownership of the various local systems. An important discovery of recent years is the ease and cheapness with which independent systems with a small number of subscribers can be established. These are of special benefit to farmers, for whom they obviate the necessity of long journeys, often in inclement weather. The summoning of medical aid in country districts is a familiar instance of the value of the telephone. A Government is more likely than a private company to look with a friendly eye on these systems, and afford them all needed facilities.—Toronto News.

Separate Schools.

The question of separate Schools in the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan is likely to be settled in a manner satisfactory to the people of those provinces, and therefore should be satisfactory to the rest of the Dominion. The educational clauses in the first draft bill have been recast, and now provide for separate schools with public school standard.

In effect these amendments leave to the new Provinces the same educational laws as they have to-day, subject to such Provincial legislation as the Provinces themselves may from time to time enact. The existing Territorial law is found in the School Ordinance of the Territories, being chapter 29, referred to the amendments passed in 1901 as a consolidation of previous legislation. All public schools and all Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools, in order to be recognized at the hands of the Provincial Government, must conform to the public school law. Under these amendments the school not conforming to the Territorial law as it is to-day, or to the Provincial laws which the new Provinces may from time to time enact, will be entitled to State recognition. Thus all separate schools under the proposed amendments will be conducted in strict accordance with the Provincial legislation from time to time in force if they are to receive any State recognition.

Under the existing school law of the Territories, these various schools thus organized in compliance with the requirements of the Territories, being engaged in public school work in accordance with the terms of the ordinance, are entitled to aid unless it is organized and conducted in strict accordance with the public school ordinance. The proposed amendment leaves the financial question as it is to-day; that is, no discrimination in the granting of public aid against any class of school, be it public school or separate school, Protestant public school or Roman Catholic public school, provided always that it conforms to whatever may be from time to time the law of the Provincial Legislature in respect of public schools.

The E. F. Clarke testimonial fund now totals about \$17,000.

Emma Heath, aged thirteen years, died at Kingston General Hospital from the effects of pouring carbolic acid over her head.

Tudhope's carriage warerooms at Orillia were burned. A large stock of carriages and implements was got out with little damage. Loss fully covered.

THE OCEAN STEAMERS

FLOATING CITIES WITH A VARIETY OF OCCUPATIONS.

The Diversion of Industry and the Trades and Professions That Are Represented in the Crew of a Great Atlantic Liner.

The great Atlantic liners have often been described as floating cities, and in at least one particular the comparison is entirely accurate—that is to say, in the variety of occupations represented on shipboard. A big steamship will in her flight from land to land carry a population of perhaps 2,000, of whom the majority, of course, are passengers—people of all professions and lines of business. Leaving passengers out of account, however, and considering only the 500 or thereabouts who go to make up the liner's crew, one will easily find representatives of nearly all the trades of a thriving community.

This diversity of industry represents an evolution—or, rather, a revolution—that has come along with the development of the gigantic modern steamship. In the old days of sailing ships all the members of the vessel's crew were sailors and performed one part or another of a sailor's work. Even the redoubtable cook was usually much better versed in matters relating to spars and ratlines than he was in the secrets of the culinary art. But today the status is different. Navigation of the big Atlantic liners is a complicated task, and the number of men required to carry it on is ten times greater than on even the biggest ships of a century ago. The variety of their vocations has of course been multiplied to correspond with the increased complexity.

The sailors are in a small minority nowadays. True, you will see a number of seamen on the big ships, and these still have their duties to perform, duties which, however, have nothing to do with the handling of sails, for not in a number of years has canvas been spread on any of the big liners. But common sailors seem few in comparison with the men of other trades whose usefulness on shipboard the sea captain of a generation or two ago would have found hard to explain or even understand.

Some of the greatest changes in the conditions of service have come about, naturally enough, through the introduction of steam machinery. The presence of machinery means that the liner must carry not only a number of engineers, but also several machinists to keep in order the complicated mechanism of pumps and blowers and deck engines which a big vessel carries. Then, since every great passenger ship is provided throughout with a modern plumbing system, she must have in readiness a qualified plumber. An expert electrician is also needed to look after the electric lighting plant, a refrigerating engineer for the cold storage plant and a number of other representatives of different branches of the engineering profession.

Instead of the ancient cook with his very limited accomplishments the up-to-date liner has an expert chef, besides bakers, confectioners and also the other gastronomic specialists to be found in the big fashionable hotels ashore. A ship's butcher cuts the roasts and joints and takes general charge of the meat supply, and there are several storekeepers, who, it is true, do not sell goods, but who keep as exact account of all the groceries and other supplies issued for the use of passengers and crew as though their livelihood depended upon it.

Besides these, every liner carries a barber, for passengers long ago gave up the habit of going unshaven from beginning to end of the voyage. The barber has a comfortable little shop, and next door to him perhaps is installed the barkeeper, who from the nature of his clientele is required to be adept in mixing the drinks of all nations. Still more surprising to the inexperienced traveler it will perhaps be to learn that the big steamships carry four or five bootblacks to keep the passengers in shines.

Of the learned professions the only one regularly represented is that of medicine. Every liner carries a surgeon, who not only attends to passengers or members of the crew who may fall ill, but who is also charged with the general supervision of the health and sanitation of the vessel. There are usually plenty of "sea lawyers" on board—not that there is any demand for legal services—and if clergymen are not among the passengers the captain or purser is qualified to read the service on Sundays.

The issuing of a paper containing telegraphic news involves of course an editor and a wireless telegrapher. The editorial duties are assumed by the purser, and the wireless operator not only receives the news for the ship's paper, but takes and transmits messages for the passengers as well. The ship's printer prints not only the ship's newspaper, but the daily menus and concert programmes as well.

Most of the liners carry one or more musicians. Some have fully equipped bands that furnish daily music, and those liners which do not include a complete musical outfit have at least one or more buglers to sound the calls for meals and for inspection.

Every liner has on board a carpenter who makes necessary interior repairs and looks after the boat's tanks and wells, and there are to be found among the stewards and seamen handy men of other trades. All of which goes to show that the modern "floating city" is a very cosmopolitan and, if need be, a very self-reliant community.

That which is called liberality is frequently nothing more than the vanity of giving, of which we are more fond than of the thing given.—Rocheſſouſe.

A STORY OF THACKERAY.

How He Changed a Child's Night From Tears to Gladness.

Thackeray was delightful as a story teller. One evening I remember mamma gave a dinner party in his honor. I was allowed to sit up till 8:30 o'clock. Dinner in those days was at 6:30. When the party came into the drawing room I was there in my new white muslin with a light blue sash. Mr. Thackeray took possession of me, much to my delight. I remember sitting on his knee in a corner of the room, and he told me stories. There was one about a little boy named Peter, with close cropped red hair and a very snub little nose and bright blue eyes. Peter was quite a character, and the recital of his adventures was of the most interesting nature. I twisted myself with delight. I laughed so heartily that Mr. Thackeray grew funnier and funnier.

"You must go to bed now," said mamma, coming up. "People want to talk to Mr. Thackeray."

"Let me stay up," I cried, clinging to him.

"Five minutes more," said Mr. Thackeray, looking at his watch. "Five minutes, and then she will go to bed."

He changed the nature of Peter's adventures. They became quite sad. The little lad, I remember, was brought before the police, although he was utterly innocent. "He seemed so plucky as he sat there," said Mr. Thackeray. "The police said his head must be cut off, but he did not say a word. He looked like a small soldier. Ah, my lunettes got quite misty with my tears when I looked at him." And Mr. Thackeray pointed to his spectacles. I did not in the least see the incongruity of the police cutting off Peter's head or of Mr. Thackeray being there to see the little fellow. I was not laughing now. The tears were in my eyes when a hand was put on my shoulder. It was Reine, who had come to fetch me. Other guests were arriving, and all were waiting to be introduced to the illustrious novelist. The sudden termination of the story just at its most agonizing crisis was too much for my thrilled nerves. I lifted up my voice and wept aloud, and I was carried out in Reine's arms and put to bed. As I lay weeping on my pillow, thinking of poor little Peter's fate, of his innocence, of his bravery, a shadow bent over me. It was Mr. Thackeray, who had come in to comfort the weeping child, and he told me that Peter was saved and that he had been adopted by a rich lady and that he rode in a coach to school. I was comforted. I sat up in bed and kissed Mr. Thackeray. When he stole out of the room I fell asleep, to dream of the little red-haired boy whose adventures I had heard.—Alice Cockran in Outlook.

No Way to Get Even.

A New York journalist once went down to Atlanta to interview Joel Chandler Harris, says the Outlook. When he told the creator of Uncle Remus that he was going to "write him up" the kindly southerner was immediately reminded of the experience of his old friend, Simon Sugg.

"Simon Sugg?" he said, "was an odd old fellow who used to live down state. I knew him well when I was a boy. One day a friend met him."

"Simon," said he, "do you remember Jim Hooper, that went to school with us down at Monticello?"

"Jim Hooper? Of course I remember Jim Hooper. Little slim fellow, wasn't he?"

"Yaas. Well, Jim's gone and novaled you!"

"Novoled me, he's he?" said Simon. "Well, ding his hide!"

Young Idlers of the Time.

Among the moderately well to do there is an army of young men growing up in idleness in this country who think it beneath their dignity to learn a trade or follow a profession and who in many instances form that large class known as genteel idlers. They have been pampered and petted by their parents until they have come to the conclusion that the world owes them a living without their having to work for it or give an equivalent in toll. They are in truth a menace to the peace and welfare of the country, and those who encourage them to it are as reprehensible as they.—Sioux City Tribune.

The White of an Egg.

The white of an egg is made up of little cells filled with albumen. By beating the white these cells are ruptured, and oxygen from the air is enclosed, which gives the white and light appearance to beaten eggs. The white of a stale egg will not inclose as much oxygen, will not be as light and as easily digested as that of the fresh egg and, of course, less valuable. The importance of beating the egg in cold, pure air is readily seen.

Not Encouraging.

"Good evening," said Borem when she came down to him. "I really must apologize for coming so late, but the cars—"

"Oh," she interrupted coldly, "I don't mind late comers. It's the late stayers that bother me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Your Law.

Children are notoriously eager to acquire facts. The following question was asked by a lad of seven after he had ridden upon his uncle's knee: "Say, Uncle Will, what becomes of your lap when you stand up?"—Youth's Companion.

His Offense.

Magistrate—Ah, they have caught you drunk again, eh? Hobo—No, yer honor; impersonatin' an officer dis time. I guess dey caught me asleep in a doorway.—Philadelphia Press.

When the heart is won, the understanding is easily convinced.—Simmons.

MILLINERY OPENING, Tuesday, March 21st.

Dainty Wash Materials.

An inspection of our advance Wash Goods showing is like a foretaste of warm Summer days. Only an inspection can give you an adequate idea of the comprehensiveness and beauty of our new assortment.

Linens from Ireland, Zephyrs from Scotland and a countless assortment of fancy materials from England—Shirt Waist Suitings, Waistings, Dress Materials, an assortment too wide to make possible detailed description. The assortment is not only large but conservative, as each pattern is exclusively ours and coming in short lengths of from one to two dresses will not be COMMON.

Ideal buying conditions enable us to purchase our goods at better prices than is possible to those not enjoying such conditions. This advantage we offer you in our moderate prices.

If you have Wash Goods needs of any description we feel confident of our ability to give you as wide a selection at every price as is obtainable in this city or elsewhere. Make your visit while the assortment is at its best—NOW.

The RITCHIE COMPANY Limited.

BELLEVILLE.

Saloons vs. Churches.

Mr. F. S. Spence is reported to have remarked, in an address to the Dominion Alliance at Montreal, that there were in Toronto some two hundred churches and two hundred saloons, and that if he were seeking influence and support for public position that of the saloons would be of more value to him than that of the churches. Why? Because the influence of the saloons would be solidly thrown in favor of the man they were supporting, while the influence of the churches would be divided and weakened by party prejudices and affiliations. And the solid saloon would enormously outweigh in influence the divided church. Of course, we remember that some years ago an ex-mayor of Halifax, and a strong temperance man, made precisely the same remark. Both were right, undoubtedly. As a matter of influence, political influence, the saloon is solid, the church divided. That is why the saloon lives. A solid church influence would kill the saloon as dead as Julius Caesar. But the churches divide, the saloons live, and the devil laughs—as well he may.

Severe earthquake shocks took place in Southern Italy on Friday.

Another British ship carrying contraband has been taken by the Japanese.

Another army of 450,000 men is to be raised by Russia and despatched to the Far East.

Three hundred Chinese lost their lives in a fire on board a number of river boats at Hong Kong.

President Roosevelt will call an extra session of Congress to deal with the railroad rate question.

Serious floods are reported in many parts of New York state. Bridges have been carried away and men and horses drowned.

The fruit and vegetable growers of the Niagara district have won a victory over the fruit canners in their demands for thirty cents a bushel for tomatoes.

Venezuela has been warned by the United States and Holland, that, unless the government immediately satisfies demands, coercive measures will be used.

The recent storm in California has caused serious financial losses to fruit shippers. Hundreds of carloads of fruit and vegetables are rotting on side tracks.

Six cars of the Pacific Express while going 60 miles an hour, plunged over an embankment near Winfield, Ind. Twelve persons were injured, two of whom may die.

The coal barons will reduce the price of anthracite coal to \$4.50 on April 1st but will increase it by ten cents a ton a month beginning May 1st, so that by September it will again reach \$5.

The City Council of London, Ont., has endorsed the proposal of the Toronto Council that the Legislature shall extend the municipal franchise to property-owning married women.

The London, England Chamber of Commerce is completing arrangements for a tour of Canada by English University students, leaving Liverpool in June, and returning in September.

Twenty-four men are dead in West Virginia as the result of explosions in mines at Thurmond. Two were killed in the first explosion, and the other fourteen while attempting to rescue the first. Both explosions were caused by a "naked" flame coming in contact with gas.

What impresses the popular press about the spiritual awakenings in Wales, in Denver, in Schenectady, and elsewhere, is the fact that saloons have had to close for lack of trade, that low resorts have been deserted, that profanity, dishonesty, and anger have been dropped. To their minds this is irrefutable proof of the reality of the awakening, and removes it from the rank of emotional outbreaks.

A Safe Cough Medicine for Children

In buying a cough medicine for children do not be afraid to buy Chamberlain's Cough Linctus. It is not dangerous from its ingredients, and is always sure to find relief. It is especially valuable for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by Morton & Haught.

The NEWS-ARGUS PRINTERY

IS PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

FINE PRINTING

.....AT SHORT NOTICE.....

A Large stock of Fine Note Papers, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statements, Cards, etc.

Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, etc., at very low rates, and better than you get from City Jobbers.

WEDDING INVITATIONS IN THE BEST STYLE.

A large stock of "In Memoriam" Cards just to hand.

OUR GREAT CLEARING SALE! OF ALL 1904 Wall Papers.

We will sell the balance of our 1904 Wall Papers at just half of the regular price.

We will not carry old papers far into the new year, and each year we adopt this method of closing out to make room for the new year's papers.

We have abundant assortment too for you to select from. Papers at all prices and all sorts of styles.

This is a grand opportunity for you to save money and get your spring housecleaning done early.

We keep the best Paperhangers and Painters obtainable.

Our prices are very moderate, less than elsewhere for similar work. We execute the very highest class of decorative work done in the Dominion, and we go anywhere for our work.

We keep Lead, Oils, Paints, etc., and sell to our customers at wholesale prices when we do the work.

C. B. SCANTLEBURY,
Decorator, BELLEVILLE.
Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, etc.
Wholesale and Retail.

SPRING BROOK Drug Store.

We beg to announce to the citizens of Spring Brook and surrounding country, that we have opened with a full line of

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New Goods and prices right. Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

W. A. SARGENT, M. D.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE

BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE

BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE.

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XLVII.—(Continued.)

"Yes. He's in the County Hospital at Brighton. He was found in Mr. Steel's house nearly dead. It's coming back to me now. A gun-metal cigar-case set in diamonds. That would be a dull thing with sparkling stones all over it. Of course, why, I saw it in Van Sneek's hands the day he was assaulted. I recollect asking him where he got it from, and he said that it was a present from Henson. He was going off to meet Henson then by the corner of Brunswick Square."

"Did you see Van Sneek again that day?"

"Later on in the afternoon. We went into the Continental together. Van Sneek had been drinking."

"You did not see the cigar-case again?"

"No. Van Sneek gave me a cigar which he took from the common sort of case that they give away with seven cigars for a shilling. I asked him if he had seen Henson and he said that he had. He seemed pretty full up against Henson, and said something about the latter having played him a scurvy trick and he didn't like it, and that he'd be even yet. I didn't take any notice of that, because it was no new thing for Henson to play it low down on his pals."

"Did anything else happen at that interview?" Chris asked, anxiously.

"Think! The most trivial thing to you would perhaps be of the greatest importance to us."

Merritt knitted his brows thoughtfully.

"We had a rambling kind of talk," he said. "It was mostly Van Sneek who talked. I left him at last because he got sulky over my refusal to take a letter for him to Kempt Town."

"Indeed! Do you recollect where that letter was addressed to?"

"Well, of course I've forgotten the address; but it was to some writing master—Stone, or Flint, or—"

"Steel, perhaps?"

"That's the name! David Steel, Esq. Van Sneek wanted me to take that letter, saying as it would put a spoke in Reginald Henson's wheel, but I didn't see it. A boy took the letter at last."

"Did you see an answer come back?"

"Yes, some hour or so later. Van Sneek seemed to be greatly pleased with it. He said he was going to make an evening call late that night that would cool Henson's goose. And he was what you call gassy about it; said he had told Henson plump and plain what he was going to do, and that he was not afraid of Henson or any man breathing."

Chris asked no further questions for the moment. The track was getting clearer. She had, of course, heard by this time of the letter presumably written by David Steel to the injured man Van Sneek, which had been found in his pocket by Dr. Cross. The latter had been written most assuredly in reply to the note Steel had just alluded to, but certainly not written by David Steel. Who, then, seeing that it was Steel's private note-paper? The more Chris thought over this the more she was puzzled. Henson could have told her, of course but nobody else.

Doubtless, Henson had started on his present campaign with a dozen different schemes. Probably one of them called for a supply of Steel's note-paper. Some unknown had procured the paper, as David Steel had testimony in the form of his last quarter's account. The lad engaged by Van Sneek to carry the letter from the Continental to 15 Downton Terrace, must have been intercepted by Henson or somebody in Henson's party and given the forged reply, a reply that actually brought Van Sneek to Steel's house on the night of the great adventure. Henson had been warned by the somewhat implicated Van Sneek what he was going to do, and he had prepared accordingly.

A sudden light came to Chris. Henson had found out part of their scheme. He knew that David Steel would be probably away from home on the night in question. In that case, having made certain of this and having gained a pretty good knowledge of Steel's household habits, what easier than to enter Steel's house in his absence, wait for Van Sneek, and murder him there and then?

It was not a pretty thought, and Chris recollects from it.

"How could Van Sneek have got into Steel's house?" she asked. "I know for a fact that Mr. Steel was not at home, and that he closed the door carefully behind him when he left the house that night."

Merritt grinned at the simplicity of the question. It was not worthy of the brilliant lady who had so far got the better of him.

"Latch-keys are very much alike," he said. "Give me three latch-keys and I'll open ninety doors out of a hundred. Give me six latch-keys of various patterns, and I'll guarantee to open the other ten."

"I had not thought of that," Chris admitted. "Did Van Sneek happen by any chance to tell you what he and Mr. Henson had been quarrelling about?"

"He was too excited to tell anything properly. He was jabbering something about a ring all the time."

"What sort of a ring?"

"That I can't tell you, miss. I fancy it was a ring that Van Sneek had made."

"Madam! Is Van Sneek a working jeweller or anything of that kind?"

"He's one of the cleverest fellows

with his fingers that you ever saw. Give him a bit of old gold and a few stones and he'll make you a bracelet that will pass for antique. Half the so-called antiques picked up on the Continent have been faked by Van Sneek. There was that ring, for instance, that Henson had, supposed to be the property of some swell he called Prince Rupert. Why, Van Sneek copied it for him in a couple of days, till you couldn't tell t'other from which."

Chris choked the cry that rose to her lips. She glanced at Littimer, who had dropped his glass, and was regarding Merritt with a kind of frozen, pallid curiosity. Chris signalled Littimer to speak. She had no words of her own for the purchase.

"How long ago was that?" Littimer asked, hoarsely.

"About seven years, speaking from memory. There were two copies made—one from description. The other was much more faithful. Perhaps there were three copies, but I forgot now. Van Sneek raved over the ring; it might have been a mine of gold for the fuss he made over it."

Littimer asked no further questions. But from the glance he gave first to Chris and then to his son the girl could see that he was satisfied. He knew at last that he had done his son a grave injustice; he knew the truth. It seemed to Chris that years had slipped suddenly from his shoulders. His face was still grave and set; his eyes were hard; but the gleam in them was for the man who had done him this terrible injury.

"I fancy we are wandering from the subject," Chris said, with commendable steadiness. "We will leave the matter of the ring out of the question. Mr. Merritt, I don't propose to tell you too much, but you can help me a little farther on the way. That cigar-case you saw in Van Sneek's possession passed to Mr. Henson. By him, or by somebody in his employ, it was substituted for a precisely similar case intended for a present to Mr. Steel. The substitution has caused Mr. Steel a great deal of trouble."

"Seeing as Van Sneek was found half dead in Mr. Steel's house, and seeing as he claimed the cigar-case, what could be proved to be Van Sneek's I'm not surprised," Merritt grinned.

"Then you know all about it?"

"Don't know anything about it," Merritt growled, doggedly. "I guessed that. When you said as the one case had been substituted for the other, it don't want a regiment of schoolmasters to see where the peal lies. What you've got to do is to find Mr. Steel's case."

"I have already found it, as I hinted to you. It is at Rutter's, in Moreton Wells. It was sold to them by the gentleman who had given up smoking. I want you to go into Moreton Wells with me to-day and see if you can get at the gentleman's identity."

Mr. Merritt demurred. It was all very well for Chris, he pointed out his picturesque language. She had her little lot of fish to fry, but at the same time he had to draw his money and be away before the police were down upon him. If Miss Lee liked to start at once—

"I am ready at any moment," Chris said. "In any case you will have to go to Moreton Wells, and I can give you a little more information on the way."

"You had better go along, Frank," Littimer suggested, under his breath. "I fervently hope now that the day is not far distant when you can return altogether, but for the present your presence is dangerous. We must give that rascal Henson no cause for suspicion."

"You are quite right," Frank replied. "And I'd like to—to shake hands, now, dad."

Littimer put out his hand, without a word. The cool, cynical man of the world would have found it difficult to utter a syllable just then. When he looked up again he was smiling.

"Go along," he said. "You're a lucky fellow, Frank. That girl's one in a million."

A dog-cart driven by Chris brought herself and her companion to Moreton Wells in an hour. Frank had struck off across country in the direction of the nearest station. The appearance of himself in Moreton Wells on the front of a dog-cart from the Castle would have caused a nine days' wonder.

"Now, what I want to impress upon you, my dear," said Chris. "Mr. Steel's cigar-case was stolen and one belonging to Van Sneek substituted for it. The stolen one was returned to the shop from whence it was purchased almost immediately, so soon, indeed, that the transaction was never even entered on the books. We are pretty certain that Reginald Henson did that, and we know that he is at the bottom of the mystery. But to prevent anything happening, and to prevent our getting the case back again, Henson had to go farther. The case must be beyond our reach. Therefore, I decline to believe that it was a mere coincidence that such a strange item as a cigar-case set in diamonds, The stronger purchased the case, and asked for it to be sent to the Metropole to 'John Smith.' With the hundreds of letters and visitors there it would be almost impossible to trace the case or the man."

"Lockhart's might help you?"

"They have as far as they can."

The cigar-case was sold to a tall American. Beyond that it is impossible to go."

A meaning smile dawned on Merritt's face.

"They might have taken more notice of the gentleman at Rutter's," he said, "being a smaller shop. I'm going to admire that case and pretend it belonged to friend of mine."

"I want you to try and buy it for me," Chris said, quietly.

Rutter's was reached at length, and after some preliminaries the cigar-case was approached. Merritt took it up, with a well-feigned air of astonishment.

"Why, this must have belonged to my old friend, B—," he exclaimed.

"It's not new!"

"No, sir," the assistant explained. "We purchased it from a gentleman who stayed for a day or two here at the Lion, a friend of Mr. Reginald Henson."

"A tall man?" said Merritt, tentatively. "Long, thin beard, and slightly marked with small pox? Gave the name of Rawlins?"

"That's the gentleman, sir. Perhaps you may like to purchase the case."

The purchase was made in due course, and together Chris and her queer companion left the shop.

"Rawlins is an American swindler of the smartest type," said Merritt. "If you get him in a corner ask him what he and Henson were doing in America some years ago. Rawlins is in this little game for certain. But you ought to trace him by means of the Lion people. Oh, lor!"

Merritt slipped back into an entry as a little, clean-shaven man passed along the street. His eyes had a dark look of fear in them.

"They're after me," he said huskily. "That was one of them. Excuse me, miss."

Merritt darted away and flung himself into a passing cab. His face dark with passion; the big veins stood out on his forehead like cords.

"The cur! I'll be even with him yet. If I can only catch the 4.48 at the Junction I'll be in London before them. And I'll go down to Brighton, once I get there, look to yourself. Rowen and a hundred pounds a day are the best feed for the colt. If the colt is weaned in autumn, the usual practice in Vermont, it is wise to turn it to grass until the next spring."

Young colts should not be shut in close quarters during the winter months. Sun, air, and even snow and wind are preferable to confinement.

The first year's care and feed of the colts cuts an important figure in its future. Well-cared rowen and early cut hay with a quart of oats a day and free access to water and salt, supplemented with good pasture feed for summer, are the essentials for promoting growth during its first year.

The second and third years of a colt's keep can be furnished very cheap and yet have them grow and thrive. A roomy yard and a place to run under cover during storms are the requisites for winter quarters.

Hay alone and even the leavings of

the dairy or sheep will oftentimes furnish food for colts of this age.

To David Steel, 15 Downton Terrace, Brighton.

"Go to Walsen's and ascertain full description of the tentative customer who suggested the firm should procure gun-metal cigar-case for him to look at. Ask if he was a tall man with a thin beard and a face slightly pock-marked. Then telephone to me here. Quite safe, as Henson is away. Great discoveries to tell you—Christobel Lee."

Chris paid for her telegram and then drove thoughtfully homeward.

(To be Continued.)

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RATS AND MISSIONARIES.

In Uganda rats are some of the worst opponents to their work which missionaries have to contend against. The Bibles sent out by the Church Missionary Society to the natives are promptly eaten by the Uganda rats, which overrun the country in enormous swarms and devour any book they come across. Bibles going to Uganda are now bound in tin, which preserves them from being destroyed by vermin.

The nearer we can keep the feed within the farm crop the more money we will make. The basal ration should be farm grains, of which oats is the best milk feed. Glutened feed and meal and linseed and cottonseed meals should be fed very sparingly on account of price. Protein, however, is generally the cheapest in the feeds containing a high per cent. of this important nutrient.

The proportion of the potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen of the food recovered in the manure varies considerably with the age and kind of animal. Full grown animals, neither gaining nor losing weight, excrete practically all of the fertilizing constituents consumed in the food.

Rapidly growing animals may excrete as little as 50 per cent. of the fertilizing constituents of the food, while milk cows excrete from 65 to 85 per cent. and fattening or working animals from 90 to 95 per cent.

The Mississippi experiment station found that young fattening steers excreted on an average of 84 per cent. of the nitrogen, 92 per cent. of the potash and 86 per cent. of the phosphoric acid of the food consumed.

The Pennsylvania station reports experiments in which milk cows excreted 83 per cent. of the nitrogen, 92 per cent. of the potash and 75 per cent. of the phosphoric acid of the food.

We often hear the question, Do good roads pay? Let us ask, Do poor roads pay? Does it pay for a farmer to lose the sale of his crop of wheat, corn and oats at a time when the market quotations are high simply because the roads are in such a condition that it is impossible for him to get to the shipping point with his produce? Does it pay for the extra wear and tear on the horses, hansom and vehicles? Does it pay for the excess time and labor taken in transporting products over poor roads? These are facts to be given thought.

HOG NOTES.

Thrifit, not hunger, should prompt exercise.

Sows that have very nervous temperament should be avoided.

Growing pigs should have a dry, warm bed kept clean and free from dust.

Keep the fattening hogs away from the manure heap.

Wet stalls and sheds are always filthy, and filth breeds disease.

Do not make growing pigs' slops too strong, nor make too sudden changes in their diet.

Whenever a farmer feeds a pig beyond nine months, he is needlessly throwing away his profits.

If lean pork is desired, we must

begin to cultivate the grazing hog,

and the disposition to exercise must be encouraged.

The acid contents of an old sow

ON THE FARM.

TRAINING OF COLTS,

A well-bred, well-developed and thoroughly broken horse is rarely found, and commands a long price and affords more pleasure to its owner than does any other animal of the domestic class. But to produce such a luxury depends almost entirely upon breeding, care and management.

Having had fifty years experience in raising farm stock I am convinced that colts can be fitted for the market with as great or greater profit, that can be realized from raising any other class of stock.

It is better to sell the colts at a

young age than to let them grow

and become half-wild.

Rawlins is an American swindler of the smartest type," said Merritt. "If you get him in a corner ask him what he and Henson were doing in America some years ago. Rawlins is in this little game for certain. But you ought to trace him by means of the Lion people. Oh, lor!"

"That's the gentleman, sir. Perhaps you may like to purchase the case."

The purchase was made in due course, and together Chris and her queer companion left the shop.

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For the Sake of Good Health Drink

"SALADA"
It's the purest tea in the world.
Sold only in lead packets by all Grocers. Black, Mixed or Green. Highest award St. Louis, 1904.

Western Assurance Company

RUSSIANS HARD PRESSED

Japanese Batteries Are Keeping Pace With Their Retreat.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

A despatch from Gunshu Pass (about 165 miles north of Mukden) says: The first army, which has been covering the retreat of the Russian forces from the south, is withdrawing slowly, checking comparatively light attacks by the Japanese. The Japanese are conducting a flanking operation on the right, and from the Russian column Japanese batteries are visible keeping pace a short distance away.

The Red Cross detachments at all of the intermediate stations to Harbin are working night and day, operating, bandaging and feeding the wounded.

The Chinese are leaving Gunshu Pass for Kirin, and the labor question is therefore growing critical; though Chinese receive the unprecedentedly high wages of 40 to 50 cents a day.

On Saturday, while the correspondent was proceeding almost with the rearguard, he stopped at a Chinese village, where several natives came to the commanding officer and asked for permission to accompany the column with their families, saying the wounded feared the Japanese, who treated them worse than did the Chinese bandits. Practically the entire village accepted the officer's permission to accompany the rear-guard.

The Japanese have ordered all Chinese in Mukden having Russian money to appear at the police station and exchange paper and silver money for Japanese notes issued specially for Manchuria.

The mistake was made before the destruction of several Russian commissariat depots of issuing spirits to private soldiers to whom officers had given requisition slips.

KAIYUAN EVACUATED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Headquarters of the Japanese armies in the field, reporting under Saturday's date, says:

"Our detachment, continuing its advance north, pursued the enemy to Kaiyuan (some 20 miles north of The Pass). Kaiyuan was evacuated by the enemy on Saturday after he had set fire to the railroad station."

OCCUPIED FAKOMAN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Commander-in-Chief Linevitch, in a telegram dated Saturday, says:

"On March 17 Japanese batteries bombarded our divisions in the Valleys of Tavanpoo and Yanpu. The enemy appeared near Taotaotie (on the railroad about 22 miles north of The Pass), and their cavalry has occupied Fakoman. Our armies continue their concentration."

DROWNED 400 GUNS.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times says it is believed that the Russians threw more than four hundred guns into the river at Mukden.

The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent says a private telegram from Harbin states that sixty surgeons and 150 nurses have to attend to nearly 70,000 sick and wounded there. Two surgeons have become insane. The correspondent refers definitely to the mobilization in the military districts of Moscow, Odessa, and Warsaw, as if the order thereto had been issued.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Antwerp says the Russian agent there was recently ordered to cease buying. He has now been instructed to purchase \$1,250,000 worth of shrapnel and twenty-four field batteries.

The Moscow correspondent of the London Standard says it is announced that Gen. Linevitch will make a stand at Taiichou, where the railway crosses the Sungari River.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says the Russians who retreated from the Shinking direction are in a pitiable plight among the mountains. They are without food, and are killing and eating their horses. They are completely enveloped by the Japanese. Yaiyen and Kirin will soon be occupied by the Japanese. The Russian main retreat is directed towards Harbin. The Japanese do not intend to allow them to loiter.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says it is stated that the first act of Gen. Linevitch on taking over the command of the Russian forces in Manchuria was to suspend all the press telegrams.

All the generals whom the Czar consulted in St. Petersburg, including Gen. Duke Nicholas Nicholalevitch, declined to name Gen. Kourapatkin.

The correspondent represents March 17 as being one of the most important days of the war. He says that nobody expected the sudden departure of Gen. Kourapatkin from the front. Other circumstances have given starting impetus to the peace movement. The conviction is quickly spreading that victory is impossible, and the peace is indispensable. He quotes a well informed personage as saying that an armistice of hostilities may be expected within a month to permit a consultation between representatives of the Russian nation regarding the terms of peace.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Telegraph says that the Japanese occupied Tieling without severe fighting, the main force of the Russians hastily retreating towards Kaiyuan to prevent being surrounded. This programme surely will be repeated in the future. Kaiyuan is a wide position, and does not offer an opportunity for effective resistance.

The Japanese are pressing home their advance with splendid dash.

The correspondent adds that Prime Minister Katsura, addressing a meeting of Tokio financiers to celebrate the capture of Mukden, said it would be difficult to predict when the war would end. It would be an enormous task to completely subdue Russia, and it would require the whole Japanese nation to do it. He hoped that the Czar would generally aid the Government.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Standard says that the issue of orders for the mobilization of 400,000 fresh troops is definitely expected Saturday. He reiterates that the Czar is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that the representatives of the French banking syndicate left St. Petersburg on Saturday without concluding the Russian loan. The information of the Rothschilds London house is to the same effect.

SIGNALS OF WAR.

A despatch from London says: The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says he is officially informed that the resources of Russia immediately available are sufficient to enable her to continue the war till September.

JAPS CUT RAILWAY.

A despatch to the London Times from St. Petersburg says that according to the latest reports, which the general staff does not confirm, the Russians have sustained a severe reverse at Tieling, compelling them to abandon their remaining stores and artillery. It is also reported that the Japanese have cut the railway north of Changtau.

Virtually nothing has been received here direct from the front concerning the capture of Tieling. It is not known which Japanese commander is conducting the pursuit of the Russians. One St. Petersburg correspondent says he learns that Gens. Sausdall and Zarubinoff are commanding the rearguard, and that Gen. Mischenko is protecting the Russian right. This correspondent adds that he believes that Gen. Kourapatkin's entire command is now about three hundred thousand men, including his railway guards, the garrisons at Vladivostock, and the fourth army corps, which is just arriving.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Chronicle officials at the Ministry of War say that the Russian army is not retiring to Harbin, but to Kirin and Vladivostock.

The Tokio correspondent of the Telegraph declares that the Russians are so shattered that the Japanese are now able to act independently.

AWFUL SUFFERING.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Petit Parisien says that some of the Russian surgeons remained at Mukden to care for the wounded who had to be left behind. The sanitary service there is completely disorganized. Chloroform and antiseptics are lacking, and the sick are piled upon uncovered railway trucks. The mortality among them is frightful. Civil doctors have been requisitioned, and are operating without cessation.

The railway station at Harbin has been transformed into a vast amphitheatre, where the dead and dying and the wounded are so to speak, abandoned. The confusion is indescribable. The same condition of things prevails at Tieling.

Saturday, were practically annihilated. Only two of the officers survive. All belonged to the St. Petersburg nobility, and hence many of the highest families in Russia are in mourning.

IDLE AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch to the London Evening News from Chao-fao states that the work of fortifying Port Arthur has come to a standstill. The garrison consists of only four thousand men. The siege guns and the soldiers have all been sent to the northward. A few large guns have been mounted here and there, to protect the city. The ruined docks and the sunken Russian warships are untouched.

JUSTIFY GRIPPENBERG.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The War Council has decided that the action of Gen. Gripenberg in taking the offensive on the Sha River in February—an action which did not meet with the approval of Gen. Kourapatkin, who refused Gen. Gripenberg's request for reinforcements—was perfectly justifiable.

CANNOT REACH HARBIN.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Prince Khilkoff, Minister of Railways, announces that he has received telegrams from Gen. Kourapatkin in reference to the army transport requirements, they being, as always, couched in calm, business-like language. Prince Khilkoff adds that his department is still energetically engaged, as far as year past, in supplying the army. All its plans are now concerned with the despatch of fresh troops and munitions over the Trans-Siberian Railway. Recently 18 instead of 24 trains daily have been despatched. This to be attributed more to the fact that the snow is delaying transportation than to trouble with the employees of the railway. These troubles were less serious than those in European Russia, because immediate concessions were made to the men's demands.

Prince Khilkoff believes that Gen. Kourapatkin can withdraw his army as an organized force. He instances the fact that the Commander-in-Chief removed 46,000 wounded from Mukden while the Japanese enveloping was being carried out, which shows that his force retains an orderly defensive formation.

Despite the Minister's statements it is the consensus of opinion among those best informed as to the situation in Manchuria, that the Russians are unable to make a successful retreat to Harbin, and that it will be a most difficult task to mobilize a new army. The grain stored throughout the winter alongside the Southern and Central Russian railway lines is sprouting since the thaw, and is now useless. This fact is assisting the rapid spread of the peasant rising and the destruction of Government property. The fact that the railway cars were monopolized by the Trans-Siberian line prevented the Government from moving the Government from moving the grain from great wheat areas of

the country to the south and west of Mukden.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb rolls are quoted at 22 to 28c per lb.; large rolls at 20 to 21c, the best tub at 20 to 21c, and low grades at 16 to 18c. Creamery prints, 26 to 27c per lb., and solids, at 24 to 25c.

Eggs—New laid are selling at 20 to 21c per dozen, and limed at 17 to 18c per dozen.

Cheese—Large cheese, 11 to 11½c, and twins at 11½ to 11½c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.40 per lot. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote—Bacon, long ears, 82 to 9c per lb. in case lots meat pork, \$15.50; short cut \$18.50 to \$19.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½ to 13c; heavy, 12c; rolls, 9½c; shoulders, 9c; backs, 14 to 14½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tieres, 8½c, tubs, 8½c; pails, 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 21.—Grain—Quotations for No. 3 oats at 45c in store; No. 2 being 45c. Flour—Manitoba, patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; strong bakers' \$5.40 to \$5.50; high Ontario patents, \$5.75 to \$5.90 in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60 in wood, and 25c less per bbl. in shippers' new bags, straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.55, and 25 to 50c extra in wood. Rolled oats—\$2.10 to \$2.12½ per bag of 90 lbs. \$4.45 to \$4.50 in barrels. Feed—Ontario bran in bulk, \$17.50 to \$18.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20. Beans—Choice primes, \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel. Lard—\$1.25 to \$1.27½ in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17.50; American cut clear fat bacon, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, 8½ to 9½c; colored, 11½c; Quebec, 10 to 10½c. Butter—Finest grades, 29 to 30c; Fall or Winter made, 25 to 26c; Western dairy 2½ to 22c; roll butter, 23 to 24c. Eggs—No. 2, 16 to 17c; Montreal limed, 17 to 17½c; selected, 20 to 21c; new laid, 21½ to 22c.

POUNDED THE JAIL GUARD.

Prisoner Escaped From Jail After a Brutal Assault.

A Windsor despatch says: A daring and successful attempt at jail-breaking occurred at Sandwich at 7 o'clock on Friday morning. Charles Jackson, colored, convicted of robbery, and sentenced to a term in the Central Prison, made a savage attack upon one of the jail guards named Lee, when the latter opened the door of his cell, and after pounding his head almost to a jelly, secured the keys from the insensible keeper and was at liberty a few moments later. The affair had been evidently carefully planned. Jackson was confined in the same cell with another convict named Brown, and the intention was for both to make their escape, but Brown's courage failed him at the critical moment, and he remained behind. No trace has been found of Jackson, and he is probably now safely across the line.

TOKO WAITING.

A despatch from London says: The breaking up of the ice in the northern area of the Japanese and Chinese Seas, together with the appearance of a Japanese fleet of Singapore, and the reported departure of Admiral Rojestvensky from Madras earlier for the Far East, again calls attention to the naval side of the war. It is known, of course, that the Japanese have been for a long time scouting the channels of the East Indies, but the appearance of numerous squadrons so far west as Singapore has not been previously reported. It is not thought probable that Admiral Togo is with this squadron.

Nothing has been heard of Admiral Togo since he left Japan early in February, but it is inferred that he is at the Pescadores, where he receives reports etherically from his scouts, ready to concentrate his forces when definite deductions as to Admiral Rojestvensky's intentions are possible.

BRIGADE ANNIHILATED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the magnificent brigade of Caucasian Cossacks, who bore the brunt of the fighting on Friday and

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Butchers' cattle, picked	4 35	4 50
Do, choice	4 15	4 30
Do, fair to good	3 90	4 29
Do, medium	3 40	3 85
Do, common	2 75	3 35
Do, cows, good	3 00	3 70
Do, medium	2 50	2 90
Do, canners'	1 00	1 75
Do, bulls	2 00	3 25
Feeders and Stockers.		

Feeders, short-keeps, 1-

1,000 to 1,200 lbs. 4 00 4 40

Do, 850 to 1,050 lbs. 3 25 3 90

Stockers, 650 to 800 lbs. 2 00 3 20

Sheep and Lambs.

Export ewes, per cwt. 4 75 5 25

Do, bucks, per cwt. 3 50 4 25

Butchers' sheep, per cwt. 3 50 4 50

Lambs, grain-fed, cwt. 6 75 7 25

Do, barnyards, cwt. 5 50 6 50

Do, spring, each 2 00 8 00

Calves, per cwt. 3 50 6 00

Do, each 2 00 12 00

Hogs.

Hogs, selects, 160 to 200 lbs.

off cars 6 00

Do, lights, off cars 5 75

Do, lights, off cars 5 75

DETACHMENT OF N. W. M. P. TO CUT ONE THROUGH OUR TERRITORY.

An Ottawa despatch says: A detachment of 30 men of the Royal North-West Mounted Police with six pack horses, left Edmonton for the Peace River on Saturday to cut a trail to Dawson City entirely on Canadian territory. The trail will be over a thousand miles long, and will be provided with shelter huts at the end of each day's march, twenty or thirty miles apart. Parliament voted \$25,000 last session for the work, and it is expected to ask for a similar additional sum this session.

TRAIL TO DAWSON CITY.

Detachment of N. W. M. P. to Cut One Through Our Territory.

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UNIFORM BOXES.

The House finally accepted the principal of Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to provide for uniform boxes for packing supplies for export, and it is expected the innovation, which is asked for by the fruitgrowers will prove of great value to Canadian producers and shippers. The box will be equal in capacity to one-third of a barrel. The resolution was generally endorsed by the House.

DOMINION FRUIT GROWERS.

A Dominion convention of fruit growers will be held in Ottawa next week, or some time during the next session of Parliament.

A delegation representing fruit growers from different parts of the country had an interview with the Minister of Agriculture, and asked that he initiate a general conference of those engaged in the industry for the consideration of many topics of interest, including transportation, cold-storage, and similar questions. The Minister, in his reply, expressed himself as favorable to the proposal and intimated that the gathering would be convened at Ottawa during the next Parliamentary session.

ORCHARD SOILS.

Prof. F. T. Shutt gave an interesting address before the Committee on Agriculture on the management of orchard soils, a subject of which he has made a study for some years.

It was, he said, important in the management of the soil of an orchard to keep in view three essential factors—the control of the soil's moisture, the economic maintenance of the soil's fertility, and the furnishing of cover to protect the roots of the trees during the winter.

It had been demonstrated that by cultivation during the early part of the season, followed by a growth of clover, all these objects might be attained. It was further shown that there is a very large draft on the soil's moisture by allowing the orchard to remain in sod. Another result of importance was that the growth of a cereal such as buckwheat or rye made a very heavy draft upon the soil's moisture during that part of the year in which the trees made their growth, and the root filled out. It was, consequently, bad practice to grow a crop of grain in the orchard.

Prof. Shutt also brought before the committee the results of an investigation carried on during the last three years to ascertain the relative merits of planting corn in hills and drills, respectively, as regards the value of fodder produced per acre.

It was shown that there was very little difference, but such as there was favored the corn as sown in drills. It was, however, pointed out that the composition of the corn from the hills was lightly richer in protein. Incidentally it was demonstrated that the "Dent" varieties experimented with—the selected Leamington, Paris, Guelph, Galt, Preston, Berlin, Ayr, and all places requiring soil in those districts, while Stratford, London and places in the districts surrounding those cities will all be given the opportunity in the near future of using power from Niagara.

NIAGARA POWER FOR WEST

Development Plans to be Carried Out Immediately.

A Toronto despatch says: The Ontario Electrical Development Company, which has just let contracts for a new half million dollar power house at Niagara Falls, has decided on a very extensive scheme of power development for the villages, towns and cities of western Ontario, in addition to the power to be delivered to Toronto. Surveying parties will start out immediately to locate routes for power cables, to Brantford, Paris, Guelph, Galt, Preston, Berlin, Ayr, and all places requiring soil in those districts, while Stratford, London and places in the districts surrounding those cities will all be given the opportunity in the near future of using power from Niagara.

WORKMEN FIND MINES.

Deposits of Cobalt-Silver on Temiskaming Railroad.

A Toronto despatch says: Two new discoveries of deposits of cobalt-silver ore along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad have been reported at the Bureau of Mines. One of them is situated twenty-five miles north of Hellyerbury, on the line of the rail road. The other is further to the north, and west of the railway. Both were discovered by men employed on the line. Details of the story are expected soon.

The Temiskaming Herald, published at New Liskeard, announces the discovery of gold and silver in paying quantities within six miles of the town. No confirmation has been received at the Bureau of Mines.

PENSIONS.

Mr. Macdonell was informed by Mr. Fielding that the question of pensions of the Intercolonial employees was under consideration.

It was a general understanding that civil servants should place their whole time at the disposal of the department in which they were employed. There might be cases, however, in which it would not be objectionable for them to take other employment at the same time. The Government was not aware that any civil servants were competing with citizens in the outside labor market.

THE BUDGET.

BUY



2,500 Feeds for 50c. 7c. per month for 12 fowls. About one-half cent for one. Sold under absolute guarantee.

INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER takes the lead. Try it.

HENRY WARREN & SON,
HARDWARE,

MILL ST.

The First of March

finds us on the MARCH for Spring Business, with a good (though not our full) assortment of Spring Shoes, and especially great values in staple lines.

Now is the time to be looking up a pair of Hand-Made Boots for Spring. This is the place to look for them, for instance, examine the following:

Men's Long Boots, French Kip,	\$5.00.
" English Kip,	\$4.75.
" Long Laced French Kip Bals,	\$3.50.
" French Kip Blucher, hand-made, best of stock,	
first class workmanship	\$3.00.
" English Kip Blucher, hand-made, best of stock,	\$2.75.
" English Kip Bals,	\$2.50.

Every pair is guaranteed. It pays to get No. 1 stock and workmanship in Hand-Made Work.

Our Spring Shoes are unexcelled. Call before purchasing.

Watch this space from week to week, as we will have a lot of interesting Shoe News for you from this time on.

CEO. REYNOLDS,
SHOE KING.

P. S.—All overdue accounts must be settled at once.

The Art of Living.

Man is more in what he is than in what he has. A greater thing and a prior thing to success or prosperity or getting along in the world is getting along above the world. The first is the great art of exclusion. Man is often richer for what he gives up or keeps out of his life than he is for what he acquires. Exclude worry and anxiety. Worry is the tramp of the mind that has no visible means of support. What is the use of worrying? We can either help anything or we can't. If you can help it, why on earth don't you do it? If you can't, why on earth do you want to worry about it?

The second element in the art of life-making is what to include. It is what he includes that makes a man rich. It is not what a man has that makes him rich, else the miser and the gambler would be rich. Include optimism and hope and live just a little above the dust where we can see and breathe. A man grows old only when he consents to stagnate. I want to give you a definition of money which I have heard. Money is the universal currency that purchases everything—but happiness. It is the universal passport that takes you everywhere—but to heaven—Bishop Woolcock.

Dives and The Beggar.

Some comment has been made upon the fact that a dinner recently given at the St. Regis Hotel, New York, cost \$50.00. There were but thirty-six guests at the remarkable function, so the frugal repast cost within a trifle of \$1.40 a plate. The entire service used was of gold, barring a little procedure which they could not do without. No metal but gold was exhibited, so we presume even the waiters were tipped with gold. The meal was served in the "white marble room," on a horse shoe table, lighted by golden candelabra and decorated with white and yellow roses. The favors were golden clocks four inches high for the ladies, and gold boutonniere vases for the gentlemen.

Those guests who fed from golden plates amidst the soft glow of the lights in that marble room perhaps enjoyed themselves neither more nor less for the fact that there were thousands of people in the same city hungry and even starving. To them the distress of the great unwashed—who exist in the tenement house district and call it living—was a pleasure.—John F. Runciman in Saturday Review.

A Disappointed Cannibal.

A pathetic story of a disappointed cannibal is told in an English religious paper. "One day," says a missionary, "I was eating some canned sheep's tongues that had been sent from home. One of my natives, seeing me, jumped with delight. He thought they were men's tongues. His glee on discovering that it was not a religious rite, after all, and that the missionary remained unconverted, would have touched the heart."

Not Caught.

Belle—What did you tell him when he suddenly asked how old you were? Estelle—I refused to tell him anything. You see, I couldn't tell the life of me think of the number I had given him when he asked me before!

Tantric.

Teacher—What is tantric? Boy—Repetition. Teacher—Give me an example. Boy—We are going to have sleep for dinner, and my sister Elsie's son, man's coming to dinner also. Teacher—Go up top.

Difficult, Indeed.

Old Friend—is your part very difficult to play? Barnstormer—Well, rather! I'm living on one meal a day and playing the role of a man who completely cured me... There is no use of anyone suffering from that painful ailment without this liniment can be obtained for it. Any application gives prompt relief and its continued use for a short time will produce a permanent cure. For

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 30 years. A doctor's medicine.

I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world for nervousness. My cure is permanent and cannot be surpassed.

Mrs. D. D. Mann, Newark, N. J.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

for Poor Health

1000 bottles of Ayer's Pills each

greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

THE PART HEFTER.

An Actor's Success May Not Depend on the Number of His Lines.

An actor, known variously as "experienced," "reliable" and "good all round," one who has been said to "play with authority," and whose "scholarly reading of his lines" has been the subject of frequent encomium, walked out of his manager's office with a roll of type-written manuscript clutched tightly in his hand and a look of blushing joy and elation irradiating his well-seamed face.

"I've got my new part," he cried joyously to a friend whom he met on the sidewalk, "and it's great."

"Indeed," said his friend. "What's the character?"

"Dunno," replied the Thespian cheerfully; "but it's simply great. If you don't believe me just heft this." And his friend proceeded to "heft" the type-written roll, remarking as he handed it back that it must weigh at least half a pound.

If this good all round actor had possessed any real knowledge of his craft he would have known that the failure he scored was due to the fact that his half pound part was one of those worthless ones which read well and "left" well, but which afford the player no opportunity to do anything pleasing to the public.

When Mr. Palmer gave out the parts for the first production of "The Two Orphans" there was one roll of manuscript that was the lightest of all and weighed so little that the part hefters in the company turned up their noses in scorn and turned pitying glances on the young actress to whom it was assigned. Yet that was the part of Louise, the blind girl, and Miss Kate Claxton's performance of it will remain in the popular memory long after every other character in the piece shall have been forgotten.—James L. Ford in Harper's Magazine.

MODERN CITY LIFE.

Its Saddest Aspect Is the Passing of the Home.

The passing of the home is the saddest phenomenon of modern city life. The tenement house, which we seek to disguise under the name of "flat," is a most wretched substitute for the humblest of homes. That our people endure them is an indication of degeneracy, as it will unquestionably be the cause of a more rapid descent. It is morally certain that the vigor of the race can be maintained only by personal contact with the mother-earth from which we sprang, which nourishes us to her bosom when we die. Why this is, perhaps no one knows, but it is within the knowledge of all that the vigor of the city is constantly recruited from country life. To deprive children of daily contact with the soil is a sin.

The evil of the tenement house was not realized until it passed from the slums, because few of us know how the other half lives. It is perhaps not so desperate a misfortune to those who live by manual labor, for they get their contact with earth in other ways, and their children, less vexed by the conventions of society, find access to the soil by some means and pass, while still young, to the occupations of their parents. The most terrible effect of the tenement house is in the families of the "salaried" class as distinguished from the "wage earners" and who sit from flat to flat, seldom remaining long enough anywhere for home associations to be formed. There can perhaps be no home associations worthy of the name which are not connected with a piece of open ground in the sole possession of the family. It would seem that in our larger cities this privilege can no longer be enjoyed except by the rich.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Music as a Profession.

Unless a man is rich he ought to be regarded as a criminal if he permits his sons or daughters to become musicians. In the musical profession there are a few prizes not of the largest, but for the largest number of interpretative artists the life is one of drudgery—the drudgery of learning, the drudgery of pushing oneself into notice and after all the continual drudgery of playing or singing just the music the public wants. I recommend no one to enter such a profession unless he or she loves music to such a degree that the drudgery is a pleasure.—John F. Runciman in Saturday Review.

Flying Powers of the Swallow.

Not only do swallows capture all

their insect food while on the wing;

they also invariably drink while flying,

and they even feed their young on the wing, especially the house martins, although it is very difficult to ob-

serve them performing thefeat, so

quickly is it done. As the young birds arrive at full growth they soon become impatient of confinement and sit all day with their heads out of the entrance to the nest, where the dams, by clinging to the nest, supply them with food from morning till night, and it is during this period that the young are fed on the wing by the parents. Then, again, the house swallow will wash itself by dropping into the water as it flies.

The Gods of Japan.

Japan numbers in its pantheon as

many as 80,000 gods.

All those who have deserved well of their country, from Kobo Daishi, who gave learning its handle (writing), to Hirose, who

were blown to pieces in his ship in the

jaws of Port Arthur only the other day,

are canonized into gods, like the saints of Europe, by the mikados. One of

these gods in good standing is or was

an Englishman. His name was Will

Adams, and he was wrecked on the

shores of Japan at the close of the

Elizabethan century. He is a god be-

cause he built for Japan her first sea-

worthy navy.

A Oversight.

A glutton once made a bet that he

could eat ten apple dumplings at one sitting if the other party would pay

for the accompanying wine. After the tenth dumpling, however, he declared himself beaten. Sadly he regarded the tenth dumpling, which still reposed on his plate. Shaking his finger at it, he said: "Ahi! If I'd known you'd be left over I'd have eaten you first!"—Argonaut.

Not Caught.

Belle—What did you tell him when

he suddenly asked how old you were?

Estelle—I refused to tell him anything.

You see, I couldn't tell the life of me

think of the number I had given him

when he asked me before!

Atanologe.

Teacher—What is atanologe?

Boy—Repetition. Teacher—Give me an

example. Boy—We are going to have

sleep for dinner, and my sister Elsie's

son, man's coming to dinner also.

Teacher—Go up top.

Difficult, Indeed.

Old Friend—is your part very diffi-

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rather! I'm living on one meal a day

and playing the role of a man who

completely cured me... There is no use

of anyone suffering from that painful

ailment without this liniment can be

obtained for it. Any application gives

prompt relief and its continued use for

a short time will produce a permanent

cure. For

The habit of a whole life is a stronger

thing than all the reason in the

world.—Tope.

Wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we

see it than when we sought it.

Wise words.

A HORRIBLE IDEA.

The Thought That Made One Man a Temperance Advocate.

An easterner, riding on a small stage in northern Colorado, was entertained by a dialogue which was sustained upon the one side by the driver and upon the other by an elderly passenger, evidently a native of the region. "I understand you're temperance," began the driver.

"Yes, I'm pretty strong against liquor," returned the other. "I've been against it now for thirty-five years."

"Scared it will ruin your health?"

"Yes, but that isn't the main thing."

"Perhaps it doesn't agree with you?" ventured the driver.

"Well, it really doesn't agree with anybody. But that ain't it either. The thing that sets me against it is a horrible idea."

"A horrible idea? What is it?"

"Well, thirty-five years ago I was sitting in a hotel in Denver with a friend of mine, and I says, 'Let's order a bottle of something.' And he says: 'No, sir. I'm saving my money to buy government land at \$1.25 an acre. I'm going to buy tomorrow, and you'd better let me take the money you would have spent for the liquor and buy a couple of acres along with mine.' I says, 'All right!' So we didn't drink, and he bought me two acres."

"Well, sir, today those two acres are right in the middle of a flourishing town, and if I'd taken that drink I'd have swallowed a city block, a grocery store, an apothecary, four lawyers' offices and it's hard to say what else. That's the idea. Ain't it horrible?"

Youth's Companion.

THE GERMAN APPETITE.

It Is Expansive and Calls For a Generous Bill of Fare.

Wherever there is a German there you will find enough to eat. It may not always be to your taste, but it is there in wholesome quality and generous quantity, and usually his wife and children are also there to enjoy it with him. It is not unusual to see the entire family, even down to the smallest child, at a festive gathering, and, however queer this may appear to American eyes, it is a custom of the fatherland. When the husband takes a glass of wine or beer he is quite willing that his wife should have an equal amount and to give the baby a sip if it so pleases her. The entire code of ethics in Germany is more on an equal plane for men and women than in any other country in the world, and it is no doubt due to this phase of domestic felicity that Germany is practically a divorceless country. At the annual Metzelsuppe the men do not come alone, but bring their wives with them. No man of any other nationality in the world can boast the gastronomic capability of the German. The number of glasses of beer that he can consume with ease is something astonishing, and the mixture of soups, sweet and sour pickles, sausage and cheeses dear to the Teutonic palate is enough to give the ordinary mortal indigestion by merely thinking of it.—Harriet Quimby in Leslie's Weekly.

Warning to Mothers.

The "only child in the family" in 66 per cent shows disadvantageous traits. It is usually of poor health, lacking much of normality, both mental and physical. The "youngest child" the "only boy" and the "only girl" display many striking resemblances to the "only child."

FOR SALE.

The William Tell was the first boat

to pass over the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany and down the river to New York. Her cargo consisted entirely of hogsheads, barrels and bottles of Lake Erie water, part of which was mingled with the waters of the bay of New York on the occasion of the great fete in celebration of the opening of the wonderful waterway. Her passengers included Governor De Witt Clinton, the leader in the canal enterprise, and a delegation of statesmen and distinguished persons from foreign lands and various parts of the United States.

Care of Birds.

In an English treatise on the "Hygiene of Bird Keeping," by George Creswell, attention is called to the thoughtless practice of hanging birds in cages just above the level of the sashes of windows and to the mistreatment of hanging a cage in a corner of a sitting room or a kitchen near the ceiling. In the one case the bird is subjected to drafts and will in all probability develop catarrh and bronchitis, and in the other it lives in a vitiated atmosphere.

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THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905.

Vol. XXVI, No. 29.

Ward's Clothing.

If Dress Makes the Man



then a Good Hat plays a star part in the making of him. The better the hat, the better the man. We sell the best. Do you want a purer guarantee than such names as The Buckley, The Wilkinson, The Carter, and The King?

We have them in all the latest styles and shades. There are other makes, but these are the leaders in the Hat Kingdom.

We sell Hats at 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00.

THE QUESTION

What about your New Spring Suit? We would either like to take your measure for a nice Ordered Suit, anywhere between \$10.00 to \$25.00,

OR IF YOU

Want a real up-to-date READY-TO-WEAR SUIT, try one of our correct styles made exclusively for our own trade.

Special for SATURDAY, only.

Five dozen 25c. and 50c. CLOTH CAPS, 13c., two for 25c.

FRED. T. WARD,
THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIER & FURNISHER.

Ward's Furnishings.

SPRING Millinery Opening Tuesday and Wednesday, APRIL 4th and 5th.

Grand display of Pattern Hats, Bonnets, and Children's Headwear.

Flowers, Feathers, Laces, and all the latest novelties in Millinery.

The latest New York and Paris styles.

C. F. STICKLE.

The Allen Dafoe farm for sale or to let at once.



Your Eyes

are surely worth more to you than a pair of Glasses. If you value your eyes have them properly fitted at once. Delay and your eyes may become so bad that no glasses will help them, then you will regret it the rest of your days. This is true, every word of it. We will examine your eyes free if you will come in.

W. H. CALDER,
Optician and Jeweller.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

To 1st of Jan. 1906, for 65c.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905.

A Home Garden.

Leading Varieties of Vegetables, with notes on methods of cultivation.

BY PROF. H. L. HUTT.

At this season of the year the question of the farmer's garden comes up. Too often the arrangements for the making of the home garden are neglected till too late, and especially is this so in regard to the ordering of the seeds. It frequently occurs that it is necessary to order some varieties of seeds from a distance and therefore it is well to decide early what varieties are to be planted. The following list of varieties of vegetables has been prepared with a view to aiding in the choice of kinds suitable for the home garden, and very brief culture notes have been appended to each.

ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal and Palmetto. Plant in rows 4 feet apart, and two feet apart in the rows; apply manure liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

BEANS—Summer, Golden Wax; Autumn, Burpee's Bush Lima; Winter, Navy. Sow when danger of spring frost is past.

BEETS—Globe, Egyptian Turnip; Long Smooth Blood. Sow as soon as ground is fit to work. Thin when small to 2 inches apart, and take out every other one as soon as they are large enough to use.

CARROTS—Chantenay and Scarlet Nantes. Sow early and thin the same as beets.

CABBAGE—Early, Winningstadt; Late, Flat Dutch and Savoy; Red, Mammoth Red. Sow seed of early variety in hot bed about middle of March, and transplant to open ground about end of April. Sow seed of late varieties in the open ground about the end of May, and transplant about the 1st July.

CAULIFLOWER—Extra Early Erfurt and Early Snowball. Treat the same as cabbage.

CELERY—Early, White Plume; Medium, Paris Golden Yellow; Late, Giant Pascal. Sow seed in seed box or hot bed about the 1st of May. Prick out into flats or cold frame when about an inch high, and transplant into trenches four or five feet apart about first of July.

CORN—Early, Golden Bantam, and White Cory; Medium, Metropolitan; Late, Country Gentleman, and Stowell's Evergreen. Sow about first of May, and if plants are injured by cold or frost, sow again about the 24th of May.

CUCUMBER—for slicing, White Spine; for pickling and slicing, Cool and Crisp. Sow in hills about four feet apart when danger of frost is over.

LETTUCE—Toronto Gem and California Cream Butter. Sow seed as early as possible and at intervals of one month for succession of crops. Thin plants to six or eight inches apart to secure good heads.

MUSK-MELON—Rocky Ford or Emerald Gem and Montreal Market. Sow seed in enriched and well prepared soil when danger of frost is past. Hills should be five or six feet apart.

ONIONS—Yellow Danvers, Prize Onion, and Red Wethersfield. Sow seed as early as possible. The thinning may be used as green onions.

PARSNIPS—Hollow Crown. Sow as early as possible and thin to six inches apart in row. Leave part of the crop in ground over winter for Spring use.

PEAS—Early, Steele Briggs' Extra-Early, Medium, Gradus; Late, Champion of England. Sow early kinds as early as possible, and others at intervals of two weeks to obtain succession of crops.

POTATOES—Early, Early Ohio; Late, Empire State. Keep potatoes for early planting in a warm room in the light for three weeks before planting. Plant a few for early use as soon as the ground is fit to work, and follow with others when danger of frost is past. Plant late varieties about the 24th of May.

RHUBARB—Victoria, or any carefully selected seedling variety. Plant 4 feet apart. Manure liberally, cultivate thoroughly, and break out seed stalks as they appear.

SALSIFY—Long White. Sow as early as possible and thin to 4 inches apart in the row. Part of the crop may be left in the ground over winter for Spring use.

SQUASH—Summer, Crookneck and White Bush Scallop. Winter, Hubbard. Do not plant until danger of spring frost is over. Bush varieties require 4 feet apart, and space between hills Hubbard should have a least 8 feet.

TOMATOES—Early, Earliest, Dominator and Mayflower. Sow seed in seed box or hot bed about the middle of April. Transplant in the open when danger of frost is past.

WATERMELON—Hungarian Honey and Cole's Early. Plant when danger of frost is past in well prepared hills 8 feet apart.

This remedy is for sale by Morton & Haught.

REMITTANCES.

We have the best of facilities for remitting money to all points in Canada, United States, Europe and all parts of the World.

SIMPLE. SAFE. CHEAP.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest allowed on deposits of One Dollar and upward and compounded Four times each year.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

STIRLING BRANCH.

W. M. CHANDLER, Manager.

Wellman's Corners

From our Correspondent.

The roads are in a very bad state. The farmers are preparing for the Spring's work.

It is surprising the number of surprise parties that have been held in this vicinity this winter.

Messrs. T. H. Matthews and W. Dracup were the delegates from L.O.L. No. 172 in this place, to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Eastern Ontario held at Ottawa on March 15th. While they were gone the brotherhood held a session and initiated two new members and they say they did not all right.

Word reached here last week from Manitoba that Miss Cynthia Whitton has gone the way of all the girls and got married. The young lad is the daughter of our Reeve Mr. Jas. Whitton. She left here some three years since and went to Carduff where she took a situation, which she resigned in order to enter into a marriage contract with Mr. G. D. Tice, a building contractor formerly of Pr. Edward Co., but now of Manitoba. We wish our former resident every happiness in her new relations.

Chatterton Chips

From our Correspondent.

The snow is going very fast, and yet as easy as it could for so large a bulk, and we think every one is glad to see it go. There has been plenty of winter. Come, gentle Spring!

And now the buzz of the wood saw is heard in the land, and the hired man is beginning to line up. It seems the hired help kept this year will be mostly Old Country people, a large number of whom are being imported.

The cheese makers and the milliners are preparing for the spring opening. Keep an eye on the Eclipse factory.

Jas. Fargey has added a thoroughbred Durham bull to his herd.

Perhaps you have overlooked it, in the hurry of shoveling snow, but its time you had your maple trees tapped.

Halloway

From our Correspondent.

Father Brophy suffered quite a loss when his house was recently destroyed by fire. His tenant, Mr. P. Cook, was also a loser by the fire, and is now living in the house owned by Mr. Geo. Simpson.

Mr. Richard Townsend and Miss Annie Elliot were married on Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst., at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Alice Adams assisted the bride, while Mr. Clayton Denyes supported the groom. Rev. C. L. Thompson officiated.

Miss Carrie Prest of Lowville, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lewis Reid. Mr. Geo. Johnston of 2nd con. of Thurlow visited friends here last week. At one time he was a resident of this neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Salsbury are the proud parents of a baby boy.

Foxboro Notes

From Our Correspondent.

Mr. J. A. Holgate and Chas. Jose, have returned from Toronto, where they have been in the interests of the C. O. C. F.

Mr. A. C. Dafoe and Mr. Thos. Gay paid a visit to Toronto last week to buy some horses. Mr. Dafoe returned with a splendid trotting horse.

Mr. Leslie Ashley has returned from Lindsay, where he spent the winter.

Miss Hannah Bell of Frankford is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Palmer.

Mrs. O. McTaggart returned to her home in Walton on Wednesday.

Mr. Albert Vanallen is drawing the lumber for the new barn he intends building this summer.

Mr. D. Wickett and H. Barragar spent Sunday in Stirling.

Mr. E. D. O'Flynn, of Madoc, is reported to be seriously ill, with little hope of recovery.

Mr. Alexander Third, a well-known resident of Seymour, died on Tuesday. He was 72 years of age.

Napanee has passed a by-law granting aid to a cannery factory to be erected by Mr. W. A. Carson, of Belleville. The vote was 475 for and one against.

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Two new lines have been added to our stock of Silks and Ribbons.

OUR SUITS for Spring are exclusive in style and qualities at \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

OUR HATS—We have a complete Spring showing now of everything in Hats and invite everyone into our Hats.

"Sterling Hall."

What About Your Spring Jacket and Raincoat?

Fawn and Black Covert and Box Cloth Jackets, properly tailored garments, in latest style, at \$5, \$7 and \$10.

RAINCOATS.

\$5.00—We have a very special value in Cravette Raincoats, dark grey and olive shades, either 3/4 or full length with cape, special at \$5.00.

PRINTS.

There's lots of Print goodness here at from 5c. to 15c. yd., but the very attractive new designs we show in CRUM's at 12 1/2c. yd. should win you to buy. See the small check designs in various colorings. A fine mercerized cloth at 15c.

SILKS AND RIBBONS.

Our stock of Silks and Ribbons is double in quantity that usually carried. You are very likely to find what you want here.

Special values in plain and check Tamalain Silks, all colors at 50c. yd.

Fine quality Taffeta Ribbon, 6 in. wide at 25c. yd.

" " " 4 1/2 in. wide at 20c. yd.

The Man and His Spring Outfit.

Now is the time to give a thought to Spring Wants. We are complete outfitters, from foot wear to head piece—everything included.

OUR SUITS for Spring are exclusive in style and qualities at \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00.

OUR HATS—We have a complete Spring showing now of everything in Hats and invite everyone into our Hats.

Hats to please at 50c. to \$2.25.

ON THE SHOE STRING.

Not a bit too soon to find out where you can buy the best Boots and Shoes for Spring wear. The "Sterling Hall" line of Boots and Shoes for Men, Women and Children are guaranteed to wear well, fit well and look well. If in doubt have a look at our strong line of worthy qualities in both fine and coarse makes.

W. R. MATHER

Direct Importer of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Just the Other Day

our New Spring Stock came. We want you to see it. It explains its good points far better than we could do. You will notice first of all that it is particularly large. We wanted it that way so that every demand of our customers could be met. Below we mention a few of the many lines we have in stock:

FOR THE MEN.

McPherson's Fine Patent Colt Bluchers, latest shapes, prices \$4.50 to \$5.00. Patent Calf Bals, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Valeur Calf Bals, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.75. Dongola Bals, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.50.

FOR THE LADIES.

THE EMPRESS Shoes. They are acknowledged by them to be the finest fitters and best wearers. Prices, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Also, many cheaper lines in Ladies' Fine Boots from \$1.25 to \$1.75.

And we have not forgotten the Boys and Girls.

Misses' Dongola Bals, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Misses' Chocolate Bals, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Boys' Box Calf Bals, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Boys' Tan Bals, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Strong Boots for Men. Men's Long Boots, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.50. Men's Plough Boots, warranted to wear well and keep the feet dry, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

We have a full stock of Shoe Polish on hand—Two-In-One, Superba, Shinola, Black 'o, Tan 'o, Patent Leather Cream, Black Cat, and Ladies' Special Oil Dressing, 10c., 15c. and 25c.

We certainly do repairing and our prices are very reasonable. Boots made to order.

Watch this space from week to week for the latest shoe news.

J. W. BROWN,
RELIABLE BOOT & SHOE MERCHANT

The NEWS-ARGUS to Jan. 1, 1906, 65c.

The Bank of Montreal has purchased the People's Bank of Halifax, which had a capital of \$1,000,000 and 27 branches.

The Grand Jury in the General Sessions at Toronto recommended spanking as a punishment for male prisoners, and especially for drunkards.

The Maine prohibitionists have determined to make prohibition effective in the city of Portland, and many owners of stocks of liquors are already sending them to Boston.

OVER THE ALASKA SNOW

MANY WAYS OF TRAVEL IN THAT COUNTRY.

The Strange Animals Used in Carrying Mail and Merchandise.

Uncle Sam has tried in many ways to shorten the long winter miles of Alaska. He has expanded \$150,000 in introducing the reindeer to provide the native Eskimo with means of getting from place to place; he has expanded fully as much in the construction of a military trail from a point on the coast into the interior; he has constructed sea cables and land telegraph lines covering more than two thousand miles, and let contracts for carrying mails over routes aggregating more than double that distance. But the winter miles of Alaska are still the longest, and the most difficult to cover on the North American continent, says the New York World.

Notwithstanding the promises of promoters, the railroad is still almost a thing unknown. Four companies are operating or constructing roads from the coast into the interior, but the aggregate mileage of their constructed lines is less than two hundred miles. Two hundred miles is but a fraction of the length of one of the Alaska dog team mail routes in the winter.

The military train, constructed from Valdez northward to the Yukon is nearly four hundred miles long, but the number of people living along the route constitutes but one-fifth of the population of the territory. This is the only trail suitable for horse travel in a territory as large as the combined area of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

MAIL DOG TEAMS.

Throughout the interior of Alaska the mails are carried during the winter season by dog teams, except in the extreme northern portion of the Seward peninsula, where, reindeer, driven by native drivers, are utilized. In many parts of the territory a temperature of 40 to 60 degrees below zero is not unusual, but, despite this forbidding weather, despite blizzards which rage for days, despite blinding snowstorms which would so confuse the novice as to make it impossible to know where he is going, the man trained to the trail and the dog team hardened to the work push forward undismayed, feeling their way in a country where not a landmark stands above the silence of the snow.

Vast in its extent and almost overwhelming in the difficulties to be surmounted in its conquest, Alaska is a land of wealth and opportunity, since the purchase of the territory from Russia in 1867 it has produced \$150,000,000 worth of gold, fish and furs. Since their discovery in 1897 the great gold fields of the Seward peninsula, of which Nome is the commercial centre, have produced \$30,000,000 worth of gold, while the largest gold quartz deposit now being worked in the world is that at Juneau.

The salmon fisheries of the Alaska coast are famous the world over for the quantity and the quality of the fish, and the annual output of canned salmon is worth \$7,500,000 to \$8,500,000.

WEALTH IN MINERALS.

Government experts have declared the copper deposits of the Copper River region equal in extent and richness of ore to those of Montana, while in some the metal is of so high a grade that it is impossible to mine it by the blasting process.

On one of the minor forks of the Copper River lies a nugget of copper five cubic feet in size and weighing more than two tons. For a year the owner of the claim on which it lies made a standing offer of \$2,000 to any one who would haul it to Valdez, a distance of three hundred miles, but there were no takers.

The development of the full extent of these resources waits upon the development of means of transportation.

Trails must be constructed, railroads must be put in operation, supply stations, roadhouses, stage lines, mail routes, telegraph lines—all these conveniences of civilization and commercial life must be instituted to conquer the long miles of the interior before this wealth can be dug from the river bed, hauled from the sea, blasted from the mountain, and wrung from the soil to minister in the highest degree to the wants of man.

MANY QUEER TEAMS.

Occasionally a bear is seen hitched to a sled with dogs. Bruin is never expected to go alone, however, for he is a poor beast of burden and he can be made to work only when hitched behind the Alaskan dogs. After he is dragged over a few miles of snow the bear becomes willing to walk along and pull his share of the load.

There are at Nome several goat teams. These animals have been found valuable on the rough trails, although they are neither so speedy nor so reliable as the dogs.

The present population of Alaska is estimated at 75,000, of whom 45,000 are white men, chiefly Americans of the pioneer class. With the development of means of communication and transportation it will fully support a population running into the millions.

At present every possible means of transportation is being utilized. There are hundreds of Eskimo dogs in Alaska, and the dog team is the one in common use. From two to ten or a dozen of these patient, work-loving, hardy animals, hitched to a sled, whilst it over miles of snow each day. A little food keeps them alive, a little rest at the end of a journey enables them to duplicate the trip the second day, and the third, and for many other following days.

On the level stretches the reindeer

is the speediest of all Alaskan travellers, although he is often a stubborn brute, and as likely to go one way as the other.

For work on level stretches oxen are sometimes used, as are also chunky horses. One man is making an experiment with a moose as a sledge drawer, and the test is proving the ugly animal valuable in Alaska.

ENGLISH RAILWAY GUARDS.

Make Quite an Addition to Their Salary on the Side.

English railway conductors have a novel way of adding to their salaries, aside from little favors done to passengers which bring forth a tip. They act as a sort of country exchange for farm produce. The conductor best fitted to this work is one who is on a slow train running to London through a dairy or wild country. He makes arrangements with the country people to take to the nearest station on certain days new laid eggs, dairy butter, cream, and occasionally "broilings," and other farm delicacies. He pays cash and for that reason gets the produce at a low figure. Transportation costs him nothing.

One of these guards, who was most successful, deals entirely in eggs. During the entire winter he takes into London upward of fifty dozens of eggs each week, and the highest price he paid for them was twenty-five cents. Those he had no difficulty in disposing of to the West End hotel proprietors at a fifty per cent increase in price.

Another guard with a good "way-side connection" in the west of England has been for many years an importer of rabbits in a small way. But the room the animals took up in the car, which limited the number he was able to transport at one time, made him probably have retired to private life even earlier than he actually did. He was in the habit of getting the "bundles" at \$1 to \$1.50 a dozen, and, having established excellent connections of his own, he found himself independent of dealers. Many of the animals were sold to the regular passengers, and his wife also disposed of many of them to friends.

Not more than ten years ago it was the practice for the country people living at little wayside towns in England to commission the guard of the cross country train which stopped at their station in the early morning to carry back with him at night from the town, groceries, hardware, clothes and a thousand and one necessities of the home. The guard was able on these commissions to charge both the country people and the shopkeepers. But this branch of rural trade has been done away with since the trains make shorter stops and keep more rigidly to the schedule time.

Another branch industry which was followed by a good natured conductor on the Chatham and South Eastern Railway was that of nursemaids. He was very popular with children, and it became the custom of his neighbors to ask him to take one of the children, always the most trouble some of course, for a ride in his train on wash days.

Many conductors on trains which run to the seashore and watering places are paid a commission by the hotel proprietors. The conductors have cards from these hotels and strongly recommended them to any passenger who seems in doubt as to suitable place to pass a few weeks. Sometimes their own wives let rooms and this gives them a good chance to see that these apartments are always filled during the season.

OF COURSE HE COULD.

In a certain county court, a short time ago, an action was raised for payment of a sum of \$125, the purchase price of a picture. The defendant refused payment on the ground that the picture was practically worthless, and paid \$10 into court as its approximate value. Among other witnesses called for the complainant was the artist who had painted the canvas, and he was subjected to a very severe cross-examination.

"Do you really mean to say," asked the defendant's counsel, pointing to the canvas which was prominently displayed in court, "that there is the least trace of artistic merit about that daub?"

"Yes, that is my opinion," was the quiet answer.

"And you consider that you could convince a scutus to its beauty?"

"Well, I might be able to do that."

"You fancy that you could make me—and I know something of art—see its merits?"

"Not now, perhaps; but a month ago I could have done so easily."

"Perhaps you will explain what you mean, sir," and the tone of the learned gentleman was supercilious in the extreme.

"Certainly. Had my lawyers retained you in this case, you would have represented that 'daub' as you call it, in the most glowing colors."

The shot told, and there was a verdict for the complainant for the amount claimed.

WHO PAID THE CAB?

Three friends were crossing the Atlantic in a luxurious liner, and on the evening of one of their birthdays, entertained the other two to dinner.

"They did themselves well, and were helped to their berths by the stewards. Next morning the host was visited by his friends, and was found sitting on his bunk in pondering mood. In answer to inquiries as to his health, he replied:

"I feel fairly fit, but I am just wondering who paid the cab last night."

"Hello, Brown! How's the cold?" "Very obstinate." "How's the wife?" "About the same."

CZARINA'S BUSY LIFE.

Performs Duties Like an Ordinary Wife and Mother.

The Czarina has no rest, either by day or night, says a St. Petersburg letter. In the first place she is filled with anxiety as to the comfort and health of her husband and children. She is quite like the mistress of a house, and if this were not so, who knows whether the Czar would not have reached the end of his powers of endurance before now? The greater part of his Imperial Majesty's time is passed in consoling her husband, and in inspiring him with courage. Besides this, she must concern herself with every trifles. She prepares food for the Czar, who is in constant fear of poison; she attends at every detail of his toilet, as would the German wife of some smaller citizen, since the Czar mistrusts every act of his servants; she superintends the tailor and the laundress, as well as the barber, and besides this she attends to every want of her infant son, whom she rears the same. Fortunately she left but little for the nurses to do, undertaking everything herself. Now she scarcely allows the female attendants to approach the Czarevitch's cradle. Even if she would she cannot, as the Czar has greater fear for his son than for himself.

It has become almost a fixed idea with the Czar that his son's life is threatened. His Majesty fears that the loss of his son, whom he so long vainly expected, would cause the outbreak of a revolution in every corner of the Empire, even among conservatives, and for this reason everyone in any way connected with the Imperial family is surrounded by hosts of spies who in their turn are furnished to the army by six voiskas, or military districts, each of which is required to arm, mount and equip its levy of men, and though the old national spirit of the Cossacks, which made them a disquieting factor in any mixed force, is diminished, they remain totally distinct from the Russians of the regular army, half savages yet, with a fierce distrust for their countrymen of the north.

These men, children in all but their instinct for bloodshed, stationed by the Grand Duke Vladimir here and there in the streets of St. Petersburg, met the strikers not only with a loyalty to the Czar which no pathos of the rioters' cause could shake, but with a definite enmity of their own, a grudge handed down from their fathers. The long-coated horsemen, jingling their chains and trinkets, bristling with weapons, would see in the bloused workers nothing but an old enemy deadened into their hands, the yellow-haired foeman of yore, caught at a disadvantage. The word to fire would be welcomed; the charge to clear the streets would be a frolic of war. St. Petersburg was dragged by a force that could ask for nothing better, and the oldest quarrel in the empire has been utilized by the authorities to overwhelm the newest.

FOR GROWING TALL.

Some Recipes Used by an American Woman's Club.

"The short woman always eats too little, and she eats the wrong kind of food."

This is the declaration of an American institution called the Little Ladies' Club, the object of which is to increase the inches of its members.

The method adopted is a combination of gymnastic exercises, massage with "mutton tallow thinned with almond oil" (a most unpleasant sounding recipe), and proper diet.

"The little woman," we are told, "who is trying to increase her height must eat mashed turnips, she must eat squash. She must take hashes and all kinds of creamed vegetables." The following advice seems a little dangerous:

"The little woman must drink between meals, she must take something whenever she feels faint"—a method made famous by Mrs. Sairey Gamp.

Moreover, "at the table she must try and eat as much as her stout sister."

More generally acceptable is the following: "Throw back your shoulders, lift your chin, take the stretching lessons, and you will increase your height."

Only wealthy ladies are eligible for membership of the club. The apparatus is dear, and the instructor-lucky man—gets a fee of five pounds every afternoon.

"Besides these things there must be maids and rubbers, and there must be a fine supply of the best massage oils, cold creams, and all things that will plump out the body."

"The idea is that to increase the height even a wee bit the body must be provided with the necessary fuel. This includes massage oils containing all the elements which are provided for a growing child."

"Then girls who want to grow taller must take great deal of moist food. Moisture makes the body grow."

"The general idea that a person loses off growing at twenty-one is, according to American authority, all wrong; and the Little Ladies' Club takes members up to fifty years old. After that there is no chance of growing taller, but care must be taken to prevent growing shorter."

"These" says the article from which the above are quotations, "are the 'stunts' of the Little Ladies' Club."

Englishwomen have been growing taller for two or three generations, but their "stunts" are open air, moderate dieting, and healthy exercise.

"I feel fairly fit, but I am just wondering who paid the cab last night."

"Hello, Brown! How's the cold?" "Very obstinate." "How's the wife?" "About the same."

LORD ROBERTS' WARNING.

Points Out the Necessities For Fitness in the Army.

"A terrible lesson awaits the nation whose soldiers find themselves opposed by equally brave but better trained opponents on the field of battle . . . I hold this view very strongly, and would urge my fellow-countrymen with all the force at my command to look plain facts in the face."

That is a pregnant passage in the article "The Army—at it was and as it is," contributed to the January number of "The Nineteenth Century and After" by Lord Roberts.

"Dotted courage and fearless leadership," says the famous field-marshal, "are as essential to victory as of yore, but individual bravery must be coupled with individual intelligence in the soldier, while the officer must add to the dash and the self-sacrificing courage and power of command inherent in him the thoroughness of a well-trained professional."

Lord Roberts dwells at length upon the difference in the modern conditions of warfare compared with those obtaining a century ago, and he points out that even fifty years ago it would have been impossible for us to have brought the South African war to a successful conclusion, as in those days there was no reverse to call upon and the supply, transport, ordnance, and medical departments were very different from what they are at present.

Many of our reverses in South Africa he attributes to our men not being able to shoot, and among the lessons to be learned from the changed conditions of warfare he enumerates:

(1) The necessity for a larger proportion of mounted troops.

(2) Greater intelligence, self-reliance, and power of leading among captains and section leaders.

(3) Greater control of small arms ammunition (volley firing having become impossible).

(4) Development of signalling.

The late commander-in-chief maintains that if we are to remain exempt from compulsory service it is essential that the right class of men be attracted to the regular army, and that men of all classes must be prepared to undergo such a modicum of training as will enable them to become capable soldiers.

CHOPPING HIM DOWN.

Mr. Roberts' Experience in a Lumber Camp.

There is nothing so cheers the heart of the lumberman as to play a practical joke on one whom he calls a "greenhorn" or, in other words, any one unused to the ways of a lumber-camp. One of the hardest and most dangerous, although it is the most admired, writes Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts in "Around the Camp-Fire," is that known as "chopping him down."

This means, in word, that the stranger in camp is invited to climb a tall tree to take observations or enjoy a remarkable view. No sooner has he reached the top than two or three vigorous axemen attack the tree at its base. Long before he can reach the ground the tree begins to totter. As a general rule the heavy branches so break the fall of the tree that the victim finds himself uninjured. There are cases, however, where men have been crippled for life.

Mr. Roberts gives an experience of his own which did not come out exactly as the lumberman expected. He had climbed into a magnificent pine tree one day. No sooner was he two-thirds up the tree than the lumbermen set to work to "chop him down."

"I thanked them for their attention," he writes, "and climbed a few feet farther up, to secure a position which I saw would be a safe one for me when the tree should fall. As I did so, I perceived, with a gasp and a tremor, that I was not alone in the tree.

"There, not ten feet above me, stretched at full length along a branch, was a huge panther. From the men below his form was quite concealed.

"I laughed to myself as I thought how my tormentors would be taken aback when that panther should come down among them. I decided that there would be no more danger to them than to which they were exposing me in their reckless foolishness."

"The great mass of foliage made the fall a comparatively slow one. Then came the final thunderous crash and in an instant I found myself standing in my place, jarred but unharmed."

"The next instant there was another roar, overwhelming the laughter of the woodsmen; and out of the pine boughs shot the panther with a whirlwind of fury. He turned half round and greeted his enemies with one terrific snarl, and then bounded off into the forest at a pace which made it idle to pursue him."

"The men seemed almost to think that I had conjured up the panther for the occasion. I thanked them most fervently for coming to my rescue with such whole-hearted good-will, and promised them that if ever again I got into a tree with a panther I would send for them at once."

"I suppose," said the judge, as he turned to the prisoner, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "in your business you take anything you can get?" "Yes, my lord," replied the prisoner, smiling with satisfaction the judge's pleasant expression, and beginning to feel encouraged. "Oh! As I thought," replied the judge, with more twinkle. "Well, I have a sentence of four years at hard labor that's beginning to get mouldy from disuse, and if you would just take it away with you it would be better for all concerned!" And then everybody laughed except the murtherer.

RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.

They Are An Absolute Curse to Their Country.

Whatever may be thought of the governmental system that prevails in Russia, there can be no question that the Grand Dukes are a curse. Their number is enormous, and they form a sort of private council of the Czar. Many of them are given important military and civil posts, when they either look to their own personal interests or meddle and muddle, to the great injury of the country, says a writer in London Truth.

The Grand Duke commanding the Russian army during the last Russo-Turkish war was mixed up in many dirty monetary scandals connected with that army. Some of the Grand Dukes seem to have done their best to provoke the present war with Japan because they were connected with Corcan concessions. The Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral of Russia, is, according to all accounts, an ignorant, conceited person, and to him the losses inflicted on the Russian navy have been largely due. The Grand Duke Serge, the Governor of Moscow, is accused of having pocketed money collected to afford some comforts to the sick and wounded soldiers, and the entire gang, it would seem, has been urging the Czar to hold fast by his autocracy.

I came across the following description of them in an Italian paper, from one of its foreign correspondents:

"The Grand Dukes may be divided into three classes—the vicious, the ambitious and the respectable nonentities. The first spend. Their life is largely spent in Paris and fashionable European watering places. They are fast lives, with no sense of self-respect. They publicly adore cocottes, frequent restaurants and are a discredit to their country and an evil example to the Russian autocracy. The second are, with few exceptions, ever bent on sharing power with the Czar. They are given important civil and military posts for which they are untrained, and they use them to rob. They are an absolute curse to their country, not only directly, but indirectly, must be enormous."

With a strong, determined Czar like Nicholas I, all these Grand Dukes are kept in some sort of order and control. With a weak, well meaning man like the present Czar they manage not only to get their own way, but to exercise a baneful influence over him. What they cost their country, not only directly, but indirectly, must be enormous.

KEEPING HOUSE IN RUSSIA.

In Russia housekeeping costs more

it is said, than in the other European capitals. To begin with, nothing

can be bought without bargaining,

and those who are skilled in the art have the advantage over their neighbors. If you know how to get on the soft side of a Russian tradesman and play him with words and jokes you can cut his price down to the narrowest margin of profit, otherwise he simply robs you. Indeed, he cannot well do otherwise, because not only trick of the trade but an unwritten law obliges him to ask for his wares from thirty to forty per cent more than he expects. He himself would be astonished if you would take him at his word. Then again, of course, a great deal depends on the choice of shops. One of the most satisfactory ways of buying provisions is not to visit any shops, but to repair to the open air markets. In certain public squares of the capital little stalls are fixed up every morning and here fruit, vegetables, meat, poultry, hardware and haberdashery can be bought up to noon. But at the strike of twelve every booth and stall vanishes.

THE KING'S SECRETARY.

Should you by any chance receive

an autograph letter from King Edward or Queen Alexandra, the royal

signature may be there, but they

know nothing of the contents, be

you of their secretaries, "Write thus and so."

To be the private secretary of

popular sovereigns is no sinecure. Fifty

or sixty years is the average

of her Majesty's "correspondence,"

while the King's "duty" is doubled

by state papers for his signature

which no one, of course, can save

him the labor of writing. Royalty

reads a letter and often limits its

supervision to a laconic no or yes

scrawled on the margin than Lord

Knollys, and Miss Knollys, the

Queen's confidante, will take it

and do the rest.

A SPARKING DANGER.

Many People Weaken Their System by the Use of Purgative Medicines.

Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the use of purgative medicines weakens the system, and cannot possibly cure disease. Thousands of people take purgative medicines in the spring, and make a most serious mistake in doing so. People who feel tired and depressed, who find the appetite variable, who have occasional headaches and backaches, or whose blood shows impurities through pimples and eruptions, need a spring medicine. But they should not dose themselves with harsh griping purgatives that gallop through the bowels, tearing the tissues and weakening the system. A tonic medicine is what is needed in the spring, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the best tonic that science has yet discovered. They are quietly absorbed into the system filling the veins with pure rich red blood that carries health and strength to every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin eruptions, indigestion, headaches, nervousness, rheumatism and all blood troubles. They improve the appetite, and make depressed, easily tired men and women cheerful, active and strong. Mr. James McDougall, Little Shippagan, N. B., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a tonic and blood purifier and have found them superior to all other medicines."

If you need a medicine this spring—and who would not be the better of a tonic after the long dreary indoor months—give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. They will send rich, red blood coursing through your veins and give you the buoyancy of perfect health. See that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box. All dealers in medicine sell these pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GREAT SURGEON RETIRES.

Sir Frederick Treves Tells Why He Has Given Up His Work.

"I gave it up because there was too much to do. Performing big operations every morning makes existence rather trying. I got tired of my duties; they bored me to death; so after six and twenty years of practice I retired."

This is the way in which Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent surgeon, explains in an interview appearing in a London journal how he came to practically give up his profession.

"Not that my labors were breaking me down," he goes on to explain. "Nothing would, I think, do that. I have no nervous system, not having had need of one, and I have never had to keep to my bed."

"I was invariably downstairs at 5 o'clock. I breakfasted at half-past seven, and almost without exception, there was an operation at nine."

"Then, right up to one o'clock, there were patients to see. After that I went out, and having lunched in my carriage, devoted the afternoon to consultations. When did I get home? At all hours. This, as I have said, was a sort of existence of which anybody was liable to grow tired."

One of Sir Frederick's personal triumphs was mentioned by him last week at the meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.

"It is as long ago as 1887," he said, "that I ventured to suggest that cases of recurrent appendicitis should be treated by removal of the appendix during the period of quiescence."

"My proposal was not very enthusiastically received at the time, but of late years I have no ground for complaint on this head."

"The procedure is one of the most common of abdominal operations, and certainly one of the most satisfactory. It is attended with but trifling risk and with but little distress to the patient, while in the vast majority of instances it is followed by a complete and unconditional cure."

A MODERN MEDICINE.

Which Reaches and Cures All the Little Ailments of Infants and Children.

Baby's Own Tablets is a modern medicine which replaces barbituric acid oil and poisonous "soothing" stuffs. The Tablets are a small, harmless little lozenge, which children take readily, and which may be crushed to a powder or administered in a spoonful of water if necessary. This medicine cures all stomach and bowel troubles, breaks up colds, prevents croup, allays the pain of teething and gives healthful sleep, and you have a solemn guarantee that it contains not one particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Mrs. J. D. Cilly, Heatherton, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for stomach and bowel troubles and have always found them a most satisfactory medicine and one that keeps my children bright and healthy." You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIVING STONES.

The visitor to the Falkland Isles sees scattered here and there singular-shaped blocks of what appear to be weather-beaten and moss-covered boulders in various sizes. Attempt to turn one of these boulders over and you will meet with a real surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength; in fact, you will find that you are trifling with one of the native trees. No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth.

"I hear he refused to take chloroform when he was operated upon. 'Yes,' he said he'd rather take than he paid his bill."

UNITS COUNT IN BATTLE

SPEEDIER VESSELS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

Lord Brassey Favors Torpedo-boat Destroyer Class—To Watch Other Navies.

Lord Brassey, in the course of a lecture to the Institution of Civil Engineers on naval shipbuilding, said England held a commanding position in numerical strength of its fleet, but the rapidity with which vessels became obsolete made it imperative that the designs and principles of construction of future vessels should receive careful attention.

Lord Brassey thought they should carefully watch the work in progress for foreign navies, and he instanced four vessels of the Vittorio Emmanuel type now building for the Italian navy. In the growth of dimensions, England has always led the way, he said, and in the hands of the growing naval architects the growing dimensions had given more than a proportionate gain in fighting efficiency, but on the other side various arguments could be advanced that in naval battles numbers must tell, and if units were less costly more of them could be built.

DANGERS STILL PRESENT.

Increase of size gave no immunity from the dangers of darkness, stranding, or collision. From ram or torpedo or submarine mines coming towers could give no protection to the commanders.

Lord Brassey was of the opinion that it should not be difficult to design a high speed vessel of the torpedo-boat destroyer class, heavily armored, armed with torpedo tubes, and with one heavy gun in the bows. Many of these could be built for the cost of one battleship, and they might do more than heavy ships to decide the issue of a hard fought day. He also suggested that some British battleship might with advantage be similar to those now being built for Italy and Germany with a displacement of about 13,000 tons. Without advocating a revolution in shipbuilding policy or desiring that England had a single big ship less on the navy list, he contended that in the future shipbuilding some vessels should be included of a type suitable for narrow and shallow waters.

THE SUBMARINE.

As to the submarine, Lord Brassey thought it essentially a defensive weapon. It was valuable for harbor defence, but its ability to navigate the seas had to be proved.

As to cruisers, he considered the latest British examples would well bear comparison with those under construction elsewhere. Two types were necessary—namely, the scouts of the fleet, in which speed and coal endurance were essential qualities, and cruisers for the protection of commerce, in which fighting efficiency must be combined with these qualities. The latter type must be large. With regard to scouting cruisers, he pointed out that the war in the Far East had shown that cruisers having no protection by vertical armor hardly could be reckoned as combatants.

FULLY EXPLAINED.

"Speaking of the intelligence of dumb creatures," observed the long-haired man, "my Uncle George has a hen that never lays an egg on Sunday at any season of the year."

This statement aroused his hearers at once. "You don't expect us to believe that?" said the man with the pointed beard.

"It's the solemn truth," rejoined the other. "I can testify to it from my own personal knowledge, and can prove it by every member of my uncle's family."

"It doesn't seem absolutely impossible to me," said another man. "Some animals can count. This has been proved in the case of oxen that are used in certain foreign countries as the motive power for primitive mills or irrigation machinery. They are driven a hundred times round a circular track and then allowed to rest. After a few months the oxen will stop at the hundredth revolution of their own accord. The only possible explanation of this is that the animals can count a hundred. But how can a hen, even though she may learn to count seven easily enough, grasp the idea that it is wrong to lay an egg on Sunday?"

That is the only feature of the case that I can't understand. What's your explanation of it?"

"Well," replied the long-haired man, as he made for the door, "the only reason I can offer why the old hen never lays any egg on Sunday is that she never lays an egg on any other day of the week, and hasn't for two years."

LARGEST CANNON BALL.

The biggest cannon ball ever made weighed 2,600 lbs., and was manufactured at the Krupp works, Essen, for the Government of the Czar. The gun from which this projectile was fired is also the largest in the world, and is placed in the fortifications of Cronstadt. This gun has a range of twelve miles, and it has been estimated that each shot costs \$1,500.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, SCARFAGE,
BRIGHT'S DISEASE, SCARFAGE,
DIABETES, BACKACHE,
AND OTHER KIDNEY DISEASES.
DISCONTINUED THE USE OF OUR
PILLS. The public may rely
on us. We are the only ones
to disclaim responsibility for
any imitation. Sold only in
the original boxes.

HE MEANT EVERY WORD HE SAID

EX-REEVE'S RHEUMATISM CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Was so Crippled that He Could Hardly Get Around and Could Get No Relief From Doctors or Medicines.

Dresden, Ont., April 3—(Special)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Rheumatism slick and clean." Mr. W. G. Cragg, the well-known merchant and ex-reeve of this place was the speaker and he evidently meant every word he said.

"It was the Inflammatory kind of Rheumatism I had and it crippled me up so that I could hardly get around to do my work in my store. I had the best doctors and everything in the line of medicines I could hear of, but nothing even gave me relief.

"Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and six boxes cured me completely." Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism by curing the Kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by Uric Acid in the blood. If the Kidneys are right they will strain all the Uric Acid out of the blood and the Rheumatism will go with it.

NOTED BRITON'S CAREER

THE LATE MARQUIS OF DUFERIN AND AVA.

He Represented His Country in All Parts of the World.

Lord Dufferin's biography is just published in London. It is from the able pen of Sir Alfred Lyall, P. C.

The late Marquis, it will be remembered, achieved his most brilliant successes as his country's ambassador to the French capital, where in 1896 he closed his great diplomatic career. A great man. Hear how he got angry with the Sultan:

"He (the Sultan) said something about England wishing to acquire a Protectorate over Turkey. Upon this I turned upon him in great wrath, and told him I could not accept such a statement, and required to know the grounds upon which it was founded. He said that it was what other people suggested, upon which, with great warmth, I told him he was surrounded in his palace by people who knew nothing of Europe and European politics, or of the political forces of the world, and that they were driving him and his Empire to the devil. I could not help thinking that the Sultan was rather pleased than otherwise at hearing his friends abused. We then both calmed down, and I led the conversation into a pleasanter channel."

But everything concerning Russia is now of interest, and Sir Alfred Lyall writes:

"On February 18th, 1880, Lord Dufferin was dining with the French Ambassador when Monsieur de Giers, the Russian Minister, who was also present, mentioned that he had heard

A LOUD EXPLOSION

in the direction of the Palace, and had sent for information. A messenger soon brought news of an attempt to blow up the Emperor's apartments. This broke up the party, and Lord Dufferin hurried to the Palace, where the Emperor, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, came out to speak with him. His first words were: 'Providence has again mercifully saved me.'

In a letter to Lord Salisbury describing the dreadful affair, Lord Dufferin wrote:

"He (the Emperor) then told me that the Empress was asleep when the catastrophe occurred—that the noise had not woken her, and that she was still unaware of what had happened. The Duchess of Edinburgh I am told, showed remarkable courage and presence of mind, her apartments being in very close proximity to the scene of the catastrophe."

A mine had been fixed in the basement under the room where the Emperor was to dine. But the Czar was late, and had not arrived. While he escaped scathless, eight soldiers of the guard were killed and forty-five wounded.

One can imagine the undignified flight of the Russian general as revealed by the following extract:

"Rumours had been abroad for months past (writes Lord Dufferin) of a conspiracy to blow up the Palace, which had been kept crammed with soldiers ever since the Emperor's return—a strange method of precaution against a gunpowder plot; but, according to Lord Dufferin, the imbecility of the special household police had been superhuman. The general commanding the Palace was in a lift when the mine blew up; the men working the pulleys fled, and left him suspended midway

FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS, while everyone was searching for him, and his friends imagined that, having run to the bottom of the plot, he had withdrawn himself from public observation." Military reinforcements were hurriedly summoned; the soldiers dropped cartridges as they ran through the streets, and these were exploded by the wheels of passing carriages. Increasing the panic and bewildering the police, who pounced upon the droshky of an unlucky English governess, and dragged her off to prison on the charge of having fired a pistol."

Poor little English governess! It is to be hoped the police got over their fright.

The governess was a devoted mother to her children, and occasionally went to extremes in her maternal solicitude. Wrote Lord Dufferin to a correspondent in regard to the funeral of the Czar, whom shortly



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

IB

afterwards the Nihilists after all succeeded in blowing to pieces:

"I was all in favor of the Prince (of Wales) coming, and of bringing his wife to. I knew that the risk, though not absolutely nil (for no one can calculate upon what these fanatics will do), was almost inappreciable, and considering what near relations our Royalties now are to those all the other Princes of Europe were flocking to St. Petersburg, it would have looked very ill if brother-in-law and sister had been deterred from coming by the fear of any personal risk. Consequently I telephoned to the Queen in that sense, in spite of the responsibility. Her Majesty telephoned back that she would hold me personally liable for any harm that might happen to either of them."

"Which, under the circumstances, said the ambassador, plaintively, was not a very pleasant message."

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RULES FOR LONG LIFE.

Mr. Henry G. Davis, the man who at eighty-two was vigorous enough to be Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, the other day, says his rules of good living and long life are as follows:

"Never allow anything to worry me.

"My conscience is always reasonably clear.

"I sleep eight hours every night.

"I eat three square meals in twenty-four hours.

"I drink a little wine at times, but that is all.

"I do not use tobacco in any form.

"I take a good long walk every day."

A stranger asked one of his neighbors if he did not think Mr. Davis was getting too old to transact business.

"Think so?" was the reply. "I guess you haven't swapped horses with him lately, have you?"

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A ROYAL BOOKLET.

The Grand Trunk Railway System are distributing a very handsome booklet descriptive of the Royal Muskoka Hotel, that is situated in Lake Rosseau, in the Muskoka Lakes, "Highlands of Ontario." The publication is one giving a full description of the attractions that may be found at this popular resort, handsomely illustrated with colored prints of lake and island scenery, the hotel itself, and many of the special features that may be found there. It is printed on fine enameled paper, bound in a cover giving the appearance of Morocco leather, with a picture of the hotel and surroundings on the same, and the crest of the hotel embossed in high relief. A glance through this booklet makes one long for the pleasure of Summer and outdoor life, and copies may be secured gratuitously by applying to any Grand Trunk ticket office.

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SERVANT QUESTION.

The servant question has reached such a crisis in Germany that the housekeepers of Hamburg have decided to start a school for the training of domestics, in the hope that a free education in cooking and waiting will attract a better class of recruits.

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These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the master and at the same time useful to the maid, are to be found in Mother Gravell's Catarrh Exterminator. Children like it.

The nettle, which has eighteen common varieties, is the most widely spread of any wild plant.

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Mosquitoes were unknown in Switzerland until the completion of the St. Gotthard Tunnel.

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During the mobilization of the reserves in Russia 40,000 men have failed to respond to orders, and 18,000 have escaped over the frontier.

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Ask for Minard's Liniment and take no other

◆◆◆◆◆

A young European recently imported a motor-cycle into Dahomey, and when he goes out for a ride men, women, and children rush out to see the "bicycle which goes by itself and fires guns all the time."

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When you think you have cured a cough or cold, but find a dry, hacking cough remains, there is danger. Take

◆◆◆◆◆

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

at once. It will strengthen the lungs and stop the cough.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & CO. LTD.

25c 50c \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

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ISSUE NO. 13-05.

Particular People

The average man knows more about tea than his wife thinks he does. Give him

Blue Ribbon

TEA for a month, then try another tea, he won't drink it. It's a short problem, BLUE RIBBON'S THE QUALITY that counts.

ONLY ONE BEST TEA-BUE RIBBON TEA

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. They can be sent by post, 10 per oz. the best place is BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL

TELEGRAPHY

Canada's Best School! Graduates from \$50 to \$100 per month. Prospectus mailed free.

CANADIAN SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY Cor. Queen and Yonge Sts., Toronto, Can.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Probably the most extraordinary Journal in the world is published weekly in Athens. It is written entirely in verse, even the advertisements.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

Barber—"How is the razor, sir?" Victim—"I shouldn't know I was being shaved." Barber (feeling flattened)—"Glad to—" Victim—"I'd think I was being sand-papered."

A Pure Vegetable Pill—Parmelee's Vegetable Pill are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled or overwrought or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testaceous and are known to all those who have used them and those who have spoken of them as excellent.

The average temperature of the whole globe is 50 degrees, or 18 degrees above freezing-point.

Helpless as a Baby.—South American Rheumatic Cure strikes the root of the ailment and strikes it quick. R. W. Wright, 10 Daniel street, Brockville, Ont., for twelve years a great sufferer from sciatica, constipation, heart disease and nervous prostration. His condition was so bad he could not feed himself or dress himself. After using six bottles was able to go to work, and says: "I think pain has left me forever." —25

A burglar knows he would have to fight if he tried to steal the bed covers on a cold night.

Trial Proves Its Excellence.—The best testimonial one can have of the virtue of Dr. Thomas' Electric in the treatment of hoarseness, coughs, and all affections of the respiratory organs, is a trial of it. If not found to be sovereign remedy, it is reputed to be then it may be rejected as useless and all that has been said in its praise denounced as untrue.

Japan's circulation of newspapers was only 25 millions in 1878. It is now 914 millions. The City of Tokio alone has two city dailies.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Customer—"Are you sure that this is real Ceylon tea?" Well-informed Young Salesman—"Certainly. Mr. Ceylon's name is on every package."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE
LICENCES, STIRLING, ONT.

CHAS. F. WALT, D.D.S., L.D.S.
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NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge room,
Conley block.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock. L. MEIKLEJOHN, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO
TO SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, WILL VISIT STIRLING
periodically the second Saturday in Friday in
each month, until further notice.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the apparatus known to Dentists will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

A Winnipeg Wedding.

A very quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Eliza Watts, 674 Young street, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, when her second daughter, Winnifred Belle, was united in marriage to Mr. J. A. Rodgers of Winnipeg, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Rodgers, formerly of Stirling.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Gordon of the Congregational Church. Precisely at the hour of 3:30 the bride entered the drawing room leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. W. Watts, to the soft strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, played by Miss Maud Nash, of Rat Portage. The ceremony was performed beneath a bell of smilax and carnations. The bride was handsomely attired in a beautiful gown of silk eoliene, and carried a shower bouquet of bridal roses. She was assisted by her sister, Miss Myrtle Watts, who was daintily gowned in champagne voile, and carried a shower bouquet of pink carnations. Mr. R. J. Norton, of Montreal, ably supported the groom.

After the ceremony the guests withdrew to the dining room, where a rechercere luncheon was served. The wants of the guests were attended to by Miss Alward and Miss Nash. After the cutting of the wedding cake the bride retired to don a very chic travelling costume of seal brown, with touches of champagne, and pretty hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers left on the flyer for the south amid showers of rice and good wishes from their many friends who gathered at the depot to see them off.

The presents were numerous and costly, coming from different parts of Ontario and the Territories, testifying to the popularity of the young couple. On their return to the city they will reside at 574 Young street, and will be at home after April 15th.

Obituary.

Departed this life suddenly, of heart failure, at Columbiaville, Mich., March 17th, 1905, W. Arthur Sine, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Myers Sine, formerly of Rawdon. Arthur was born at Marmon on Nov. 20th, 1879, and was a young man of much promise. His demise was not entirely unexpected, physicians having told him that his disease was incurable. Four years ago he visited Stirling and Marmora. He was united in marriage July 3rd, 1901, to Miss Dottie Congdon, of Columbiaville. Besides his parents he leaves a widow and two young children, Margaret, aged 3 years, and Gordon, 18 months, with a host of relatives here and in Canada to mourn his untimely death.

He has passed through the Golden Gate To the loved ones gone before. He has won a crown of glory On that celestial shore. Never more on earth we'll see him, Never hear his voice again, But in heaven we hope to meet him, And sing with once again. He lives in a shiny crown And knows no sorrow there. He lives and reigns with Christ on high In mansions bright and fair.

Dear Heaven, our beautiful home, We shall pass through the Golden Gate And kind close by Jesus feet.

MRS. L. G. HERRINGTON, Otisville, Mich.

D.R. KIDNEY CURE.

The power of O. R. KIDNEY CURE is simply wonderful, in cases of KIDNEY, BLADDER and URINARY diseases. It goes right to the spot. ALL TROUBLES, givings rapid strength and vitality.

Each bottle of O. R. KIDNEY CURE contains a ten days' treatment, price 50c. in all drug stores and dealers.

The O. R. MEDICINE Co., Limited,

TORONTO, ONT.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local column will be charged as follows:
To Regular Advertisers—Two lines, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75 cents. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 100c. per line each insertion. To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Train-schedule Stirling time as follows:
GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
Mail & Ex... 6:27 a.m. Passenger 10:17 a.m.
Passenger... 6:42 p.m. Mail & Ex. 8:43 p.m.

The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905.

LOCAL MATTERS.

One of the sure signs of spring is the number of small boys playing marbles on the street.

The stage did not go to Marmora on Saturday on account of the bad condition of the roads.

The Assessor has started on his work. The new act makes it a somewhat difficult job this year.

Several life insurance agents have visited this village lately, and competition in this line seems to be keen.

A new galvanized iron roof has been put on the post office block. The old one had become too much of a sieve to keep rain out.

FOR SALE—Two new milch cows. Apply R. B. Jones.

The disappearing of the snow exposes to view many an unsightly pile of rubbish in back yards, which the sanitary inspector will soon need to look after.

Sir Gilbert Parker recently presented to the Stirling Public Library three of his own works, "The Right of Way," "The Seats of the Mighty," and "The Land that has no Turning."

An ice jam in the Moira River at Belleville on Sunday night caused considerable damage, and again broke the water main across the river. A similar accident happened just a year previously.

An attempt was made by blasting on Saturday last to clear away the ice in the vicinity of the lower bridge. The water has been very high in the creek the past few days, but so far no damage has been done.

We have just received 1000 bushels of barley for seed and feed. All kinds of feed on hand and sold at close prices. C. J. BOLDRICK.

Three fish were taken from in front of Geo. Lagrow's grocery the other evening. The person who took them was soon discovered, and was let go with a reprimand. More severe measures will be taken another time.

When one considers the number of Beneficiary lodges in this village it is evident that a considerable amount of money is sent to their respective headquarters monthly. The increase of rates in several lodges will augment the amount.

Mr. D. Utman has purchased the building at present occupied by Messrs. Moore & Campbell, but will not get possession until August next, when he will remove it another location. Messrs. Moore & Campbell intend securing a place nearer the business part of the town.

During the past few months several valuable dogs have been poisioned in this village, and it was poisioned the poisoners had ceased work, but recently a valuable Newfoundland dog showed evidence of having been poisoned. Who is doing this dastardly work?

Tom. Doak's Seed Peas for sale at the mill. Yielded last year between 40 and 50 bushels per acre. Splendid sample. C. J. BOLDRICK.

Many of our readers will remember Sanger Golding, formerly a resident of Sidney Township, and who removed to Manitoba several years ago. The Virden, Man. Advance of a recent date contains a notice of his death, which took place on the 3rd inst. He was 71 years of age.

A commercial traveller who visits nearly every Ontario village says Stirling is the finest village in my travels. If so, and no one has ever disputed the assertion, it is but the right of every citizen to maintain this distinction. One fact is this, we lack a more commodious and more centrally located public hall.

Mr. W. M. Chandler took charge of the Stouffville branch of the Sovereign Bank last week. He returned on Saturday and spent Sunday in Stirling. His successor, Mr. Williams of Havlock, arrived on Monday last, and is now in charge of the branch here. Mr. Chandler will pay frequent visits to Stirling for some time yet, and will give his many friends an opportunity to bid him good-bye before taking up his residence in Stouffville.

He has passed through the Golden Gate To the loved ones gone before. He has won a crown of glory On that celestial shore. Never more on earth we'll see him, Never hear his voice again, But in heaven we hope to meet him, And sing with once again.

He lives in a shiny crown And knows no sorrow there. He lives and reigns with Christ on high In mansions bright and fair.

Dear Heaven, our beautiful home, We shall pass through the Golden Gate And kind close by Jesus feet.

MRS. L. G. HERRINGTON, Otisville, Mich.

It is quite evident that this village is sorely in need of a better system of drainage.

Mr. J. W. Brown has lately added some show window fixtures by which he may now display his goods to better advantage.

Mr. W. Hulin, our popular stage driver, has purchased the Shetler home in the west end, and will remove shortly.

On account of the impassable state of the roads there was no preaching service at Carmel Church on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Bell being unable to get there.

Division Court was held here on Tuesday last, Judge Fraleek presiding. There were only two cases before the court, and the sitting was very brief.

FOR SALE—House and lot situated in the eastern part of Stirling. For particulars apply M. W. WESTCOTT.

Mr. Norman Lanktree intends erecting a building on Mill street occupying the whole space from W. S. Martin's office to the corner of the street west.

It will be of interest to all members of the C.O.C.F. to attend the council meeting evening, as Mr. F. T. Ward, representative to the Grand Council, will give his report.

We learn that Mr. Geo. H. McGee, who has been in the cheese factory business in Renfrew Co. for several years past, has sold out and purchased a hardware business in Pembroke.

The concrete walks which were put down last season have stood the winter fairly well, although there are some bad cracks. Places where they were least thought to stand have proved to be the best.

Messrs. Lanktree & French's delivery of Massey-Harris implements on Saturday was a very successful one considering the bad state of the roads. Delivery was made to forty-five persons, which is only about half the number of those to whom implements have been sold.

It has been proposed to organize a base ball league composed of Marmora, Madoc, Tweed and Stirling. A meeting will be held at the Stirling House on Friday evening, April 7th, for the purpose of organization and to consider the advisability of entering the league.

The vacant lots on Front street opposite Mr. R. B. Jones and owned by Mr. Albert Girdwood have been sold to Mr. Samuel Patterson. These lots were purchased two years ago by Mr. Girdwood who now disposes of them at a considerable margin, which goes to show that property in the village is increasing in value.

The ladies turned out in great numbers to attend the millinery opening of Miss Phillips' on Tuesday last. Mrs. Stickle will have her opening on Tuesday and Wednesday next. With two such up-to-date millinery establishments as Stirling possesses there is no need of going elsewhere for your Easter bonnet.

At the County Court and General Sessions in Belleville last week, Onslow Wynn, of Bancroft, was sentenced to three months in jail on the charge of assault committed on bartender Tracy of the Bancroft House. Sylvester Burnham, of Trenton, was sentenced to nine months in jail on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. A charge of perjury against him was laid over.

Police Magistrate Flint, of Belleville, has sent the following communication to the Daily Ontario: Permit me to say to the young miscreants who are shooting and killing our birds, and to their parents, that I will make such an example of the first boy convicted before me, as I trust will stop their wicked slaughter. I ask every citizen to give me names, and summonses will be immediately issued. I authorize citizens who shall detect boys using catapults against birds to seize them and hand them to the police." A similar warning should be given to the boys of this and other places.

You Also.

What we have done for others we can do for you, in relief from eye-strain and its effects on the nervous system, etc. Of late we have had many serious cases of this kind (some of them sent to us by their physicians) and by correcting the eye-strain with the proper glasses all the trouble (in many cases of years standing) has disappeared. Physicians are finding out that it is useless to try to cure diseases produced by eye-strain with medicine. The only real cure is to correct the errors of refraction by the correct glasses; that is what we do. If your pain in eyes, or headache, nervous debility, and stomach trouble, etc., is not caused by eye-strain we will tell you so, in order that you may have your physician treat you for what may be relieved by medicine.

ALEX. RAY,
Optical Specialist, Belleville.

Auction Sales.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31. On lot 9 in the 3rd block, Hawley, a lot of farm stock and implements belonging to Mr. Hiram Conley. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m. Wm. Rodger Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

The great success of this preparation in the relief and cure of bowel complaints has brought it into almost universal use. It relieves pain and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. It is equally valuable for children and adults. For sale by Morton & Haight.

MARRIED.

Roger Rodger—At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rodger, Rawdon, on Wednesday, March 29, by Rev. B. F. Byers, George H. Ross and Emma Rodger.

FOR SALE.

Brick dwelling, south side of Charlotte Street. Half acre of land in connection. All kinds of fruit.

A. CHARD.

PERSONALS.

Miss Cora Roblin is the guest of Mrs. G. Thrasher.

Miss A. Welch, of Moira, is visiting relatives town.

Miss Grace Weaver of Anson spent Sunday and Monday with Miss Gertrude Utting.

Mrs. A. L. Anderson and sons, of Port Perry, are visiting at her mother's, Mrs. Judy.

Miss Lucie Ashley is spending a couple of weeks at Mr. Robert Rodger, Ridge Road.

Mr. Fred Ferguson left on Monday for Toronto, but intends locating in the western states.

Mr. Percy Green, of Springbrook, was the guest of Mrs. (Rev.) D. Balfour during the past week.

Mrs. J. J. Knowles and son returned on Monday after spending the winter with relatives in New York State.

Mrs. Edward Potts, who has been in Seattle, Wash., for some time, is now here on a visit to her son, Dr. J. McC. Potts.

Miss Emma Hagerman returned on Tuesday to her home at Anson, after spending the winter at Ridgewood Park, N.J.

Mr. Jas. Ackers visited his father, Mr. John Ackers, in Ottawa this week. The latter has been in poor health for some time.

Miss Amy and Ada Jewell returned to their homes at Fenella on Wednesday, after spending a couple of weeks with the former's cousins, the Misses Kennedy.

Mr. T. M. Luke, of Belleville, general agent of the Massey-Harris Co. for this district, was in town on Friday and Saturday last assisting Messrs. Lanktree & French in their Spring delivery of implements.

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The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XLVIII.

Lord Littimer was greatly interested in all that Chris had to say. The while story was confided to him after dinner. Over his coffee on the terrace he offered many shrewd suggestions.

"There is one thing wherein you have made a mistake," he said. "And that is in your idea that Henson changed those cigar-cases after Miss Gates laid your votive offering on Steel's doorstep."

"How else could it be done?" Chris said.

"My dear, the thing is quite obvious. You have already told me that Henson was quite aware what you were going to do—at least that he knew you were going to consult Steel. Also he knew that you were going to make Steel a present, and by a little judicious eavesdropping he contrived to glean all about the cigar-case. The fellow has already admitted to your sister that he listened. How long was that before you bought the cigar-case?"

"I should say it might have been a week. We had inquiries to make, you know. In the first instance we never dreamt of offering Mr. Steel money. I blushed to think of that folly."

"Well, blushed a little later on when you have more time. Then Henson had a week to work out his little scheme. He knows all about the cigar-case; he knows where it is going to be bought. Then he goes to Lockhart's and purchases some trifles in the shape of a cigar-case; he has it packed up, yellow string and all. This is his dummy. By keeping his eyes open he gets the chance he is waiting for. Ruth Gates hadn't the faintest idea that he knew anything when she left that case the day she bought it within reach of Henson. He gets her out of the way for a minute or two, he unties the parcel and places the Van Sneck case in it. No, by Jove, he needn't have bought anything from Lockhart's at all. I only thought of that to account for the yellow string and the stamped paper that Lockhart's people use. He first takes one case out of the parcel and replaces it with another, and there you are. You may depend upon it that was the way in which it was done."

The more Chris thought over the matter the more certain she felt that such was the case. Like most apparently wonderful things, the explanation was absurdly simple. A conjurer's most marvellous tricks are generally the easiest.

"How foolish of us not to have thought of this before," Chris said, thoughtfully. "At any rate, we know all about it now. And we know who bought the cigar-case so promptly returned to Lockhart's by Henson. I should like to see this Rawlins."

"You have got to find him first," said Littimer.

"I'm going into Moreton Wells again to-morrow to make inquiries," said Chris.

But she was saved the trouble. Once more the ever-blessed telephone stood her in good stead. She was just on the point of starting for Moreton Wells when Steel called her up. Chris recognised him with a thrill of eager pleasure.

"You need not be afraid," she said. "You can speak quite freely. How is Van Sneck?"

"Very queer," David responded. "Bell hoped to have operated upon him before this, but such a course has not been deemed quite prudent. The day after to-morrow it will be, I expect. Henson has found out where Van Sneck is."

"Indeed. Has he been to see you?" "He has been here more than once on all kinds of ingenious pretences. But I didn't call you up to tell you this. We have been making inquiries at Walen's, Marley and myself. The time has come now to let Marley behind the scenes a bit."

"Did Walen's people know anything about the tall American?"

"Oh yes. A tall American with a thin beard and a faint suggestion of small-pox called about a week before the great adventure, and asked to see some gun-metal diamond-mounted cigar-cases—like the one in Lockhart's window."

"Did he really volunteer that remark?"

"He did, saying also that Lockhart's were too dear. Walen's hadn't got what he wanted, but they promised to get some cases out of stock, which meant that they would go to the same wholesale house as Lockhart and get some similar cases. As a matter of fact, one of Walen's assistants was sent round to study the case in Lockhart's window. The cases were procured on the chance of a sale, but the American never turned up again. No notice was taken of this, because such things often happen to shopkeepers."

"And this was about a week before the night of the great adventure?"

"Yes. Wait a bit. I have not quite finished yet. Now, once I had ascertained this, an important fact becomes obvious. The American didn't want a cigar case at all."

"But he subsequently purchased the one returned to Lockhart's shop."

"That remark does not suggest your usual acumen. The American was preparing the ground for Van Sneck's purchase with a view to a subsequent exchange. You see he not fully grasped the villainy of this plot yet. I went to Lockhart's and succeeded in discovering that the purchaser of the returned case was a tall American, quite of the pattern I expected. Then I managed to get on to the trail at the Metropole here."

They recollect when I could describe the man; they also recollect the largeness of his tips. Then I traced my man to the Lion at Moreton Wells, where he had obviously gone to see Reginald Henson. From the Lion our friend went to the Royal at Scarsdale Sands, where he is staying at present."

"Under the name of John Smith?" "I suppose so, seeing that all the inquiries under that name were successful. If you would like me to come up and interview the man for you?"

"I should like you to do nothing of the kind," Chris said. "You are more useful in Brighton, and I am going to interview Mr. John Smith Rawlins for myself. Good-bye. Just one moment. For the next few days my address will be the Royal Hotel Scarsdale Sands."

Chris countermanded the dog-cart she had ordered and repaired to the library, where Littimer was tying some trout-flies behind a cloud of cigarette smoke.

"Thought you had gone to Moreton Wells," he said. "Been at the telephone again? A pretty nice bill I shall have to pay for all those long messages of yours."

"Mr. Steel pays this time," Chris said, gaily. "He has just given me some information that obviates the necessity of going into the town. My dear uncle, you want a change. You look tired and languid—"

"Depression of spirits and a disinclination to exercise after food. Also a morbid craving for seven to eight hours' sleep every night. What's the little game?"

"Bracing air," Chris laughed. "Lord Littimer and his secretary, Miss Lee, are going to spend a few days at Scarsdale Sands, Royal Hotel, to recuperate after their literary labors."

"The air here being so poor and enervating," Littimer said, cynically. "In other words, I suppose you have traced Rawlins to Scarsdale Sands?"

"How clever you are," said Chris, admiringly. "Walen's American and Lockhart's American, with the modest pseudonym of John Smith, are what Mrs. Malaprop would call three single gentlemen rolled into one. We are going to make the acquaintance of John Smith Rawlins."

"Oh, indeed, and when do we start, may I ask?"

Chris responded coolly that she hoped to get away in the course of the day. With a great show of virtuous resignation Lord Littimer consented.

"I have always been the jest of fortune," he said, plaintively; "but I never expected to be dragged all over the place at my time of life by a girl who is anxious to make me acquainted with the choicest blackguardism in the kingdom. I leave my happy home, my cook, and my cellar for at least a week of hotel living. Well, one can only do once."

Chris hustled away to make the necessary arrangements. Some few hours later Lord Littimer was looking out from his luxurious private sitting-room with the assumption of being a martyr. He and Chris were dressed for dinner; they were waiting for the bell to summon them to the dining-room. When they got down at length they found quite a large number of guests already seated at the many small tables.

"Your man here?" Littimer asked, languidly.

Chris indicated two people seated in a widow opposite.

"There!" she whispered. There he is. And what a pretty girl with him!"

CHAPTER XLIX.

Littimer put up his glass and gazed with apparent vacancy in the direction of the window. He saw a tall man with a grey beard and hair a man most immaculately dressed and of distinctly distinguished appearance. Littimer was fain to admit that he would have taken him for a gentleman under any circumstances. In manner, style and speech he left nothing to be desired.

"That chap has a fortune in his face and accent," Littimer said.

"Pon my word, he is a chance acquaintance that one would ask to dinner without the slightest hesitation. And the girl—"

"Is her daughter?" Chris said. "The illness is very strong."

"A singularly pretty, refined girl, with quite the grand air. It is an air that mere education seldom gives; but it seems to have done so in yonder case. And the girl may seem to be of one another. Depend upon it, Chris, whatever that man may be his daughter knows nothing of it. And yet you tell me that the police

"Well, never mind the police, now. We can get Mr. Steel to tell Marley all about 'John Smith' if we can't contrive to force his hand without.

But with that pretty girl before my eyes I shouldn't like to do anything else beyond the couple in the window. She rose presently, with a little gasp, and hastily lifted a tankard of iced water from the table. The girl opposite her had turned pale, and her dark head had drooped forward.

"I hope it is not serious," said Chris. "Drink a little of this; it is iced."

"And they told me they had no ice in the house," the man Rawlins mut-

tered. "A little of this, Grace. It is one of her old fainting fits. Ah, that is better."

The man Rawlins spoke with the tenderest solicitude. The look of positive relief on his face as his daughter smiled at him told of a deep devotion and affection for the girl. Chris, looking on, was wondering vaguely whether or not she had made a mistake.

"Lord Littimer obtained our ice," she said. "Pray keep this. Oh, yes, that is Lord Littimer over there. I am his secretary."

Littimer strolled across himself and murmured his condolences. A little time later and the four of them were outside in the veranda taking ices together. Rawlins might have been, and no doubt was, a dished scoundrel, but there was no question as to his fascinating manner and his brilliant qualities as a conversationalist. A man of nerve, too, and full of resources. All the time, Littimer was asking himself and wondering who the man really was. By birth he must have been a gentleman. Littimer did not doubt for a moment.

But there was one soft spot in the man, and that was his love for his daughter. For her sake he had been travelling all over the world for years; for years he had despised of seeing her live to womanhood. But she was gradually growing better; indeed, if she had not walked so far to-day nothing would have happened. All the time that Rawlins was talking his eyes were resting tenderly on his daughter. The hard, steely look seemed to have gone out of them altogether.

Altogether a charming and many-sided rascal, Littimer thought. He was fond, as he called it, of collecting types of humanity, and here was a new and fascinating specimen. The two men talked together till long after dark, and Rawlins never betrayed himself. He might have been an Ambassador or Cabinet Minister unbending after a long period of heavy labor.

Meanwhile Chris had drawn Grace Rawlins apart from the others. The girl was quiet and self-contained, but evidently a lady. She seemed to have few enthusiasts, but one of them was for her father. He was the most wonderful man in the world the most kind and considerate. He was very rich; indeed, it was a good thing, or she would never have been able to see so much of the world. He had given up nearly the whole of his life to her, and now she was nearly as strong as other girls. Chris was nearly as strong as other girls. Chris was nearly as strong as other girls.

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"Well, what do you think of them?" Littimer asked, when at length he and Chris were alone. "I suppose it isn't possible that you and I have made a mistake?"

"I'm afraid not," Chris said, half sadly. "But what a strange case altogether."

"Passing strange. I'll go bail that that man is born and bred a gentleman; and what is more, he is no more of an American than I am. I kept on forgetting from time to time what he was and taking him for one of our own class. And, finally, I capped my folly by asking him to bring his daughter for a drive tomorrow and a lunch on the Gapstone. What do you think of that?"

"Splendid," Chris said, coolly. "Nothing could be better. You will be good enough to exercise all your powers of fascination on Miss Rawlins to-morrow, and leave her father to me. I thought of a little plan tonight which I believe will succeed admirably. At first I expected to have to carry matters with a high hand, but now I am going to get Mr. Rawlins through his daughter. I shall know all I want to by to-morrow night."

Littimer smiled at this sanguine expectation.

"I sincerely hope you will," he said, drily. "But I doubt it very much, indeed. You have one of the cleverest men in Europe to deal with. Good-night."

(To be Continued.)

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"Pon my word, he is a chance acquaintance that one would ask to dinner without the slightest hesitation. And the girl—"

"Is her daughter?" Chris said. "The illness is very strong."

"A singularly pretty, refined girl, with quite the grand air. It is an air that mere education seldom gives; but it seems to have done so in yonder case. And the girl may seem to be of one another. Depend upon it, Chris, whatever that man may be his daughter knows nothing of it. And yet you tell me that the police

"Well, never mind the police, now. We can get Mr. Steel to tell Marley all about 'John Smith' if we can't contrive to force his hand without.

But with that pretty girl before my eyes I shouldn't like to do anything else beyond the couple in the window. She rose presently, with a little gasp, and hastily lifted a tankard of iced water from the table. The girl opposite her had turned pale, and her dark head had drooped forward.

"I hope it is not serious," said Chris. "Drink a little of this; it is iced."

"And they told me they had no ice in the house," the man Rawlins mut-

tered. "A little of this, Grace. It is one of her old fainting fits. Ah, that is better."

The man Rawlins spoke with the tenderest solicitude. The look of positive relief on his face as his daughter smiled at him told of a deep devotion and affection for the girl. Chris, looking on, was wondering vaguely whether or not she had made a mistake.

"Lord Littimer obtained our ice," she said. "Pray keep this. Oh, yes,

that is Lord Littimer over there. I am his secretary."

Littimer strolled across himself and murmured his condolences. A little time later and the four of them were outside in the veranda taking ices together. Rawlins might have been, and no doubt was, a dished scoundrel, but there was no question as to his fascinating manner and his brilliant qualities as a conversationalist. A man of nerve, too, and full of resources. All the time, Littimer was asking himself and wondering who the man really was. By birth he must have been a gentleman. Littimer did not doubt for a moment.

But there was one soft spot in the man, and that was his love for his daughter. For her sake he had been travelling all over the world for years; for years he had despised of seeing her live to womanhood. But she was gradually growing better; indeed, if she had not walked so far to-day nothing would have happened. All the time that Rawlins was talking his eyes were resting tenderly on his daughter. The hard, steely look seemed to have gone out of them altogether.

Altogether a charming and many-sided rascal, Littimer thought. He was fond, as he called it, of collecting types of humanity, and here was a new and fascinating specimen. The two men talked together till long after dark, and Rawlins never betrayed himself. He might have been an Ambassador or Cabinet Minister unbending after a long period of heavy labor.

"Well, what do you think of them?" Littimer asked, when at length he and Chris were alone. "I suppose it isn't possible that you and I have made a mistake?"

"I'm afraid not," Chris said, half sadly. "But what a strange case altogether."

"Passing strange. I'll go bail that that man is born and bred a gentleman; and what is more, he is no more of an American than I am. I kept on forgetting from time to time what he was and taking him for one of our own class. And, finally, I capped my folly by asking him to bring his daughter for a drive tomorrow and a lunch on the Gapstone. What do you think of that?"

"Splendid," Chris said, coolly. "Nothing could be better. You will be good enough to exercise all your powers of fascination on Miss Rawlins to-morrow, and leave her father to me. I thought of a little plan tonight which I believe will succeed admirably. At first I expected to have to carry matters with a high hand, but now I am going to get Mr. Rawlins through his daughter. I shall know all I want to by to-morrow night."

Littimer smiled at this sanguine expectation.

"I sincerely hope you will," he said, drily. "But I doubt it very much, indeed. You have one of the cleverest men in Europe to deal with. Good-night."

(To be Continued.)

BUTTER COMPETITIONS.

The dairymen of Ireland and Dom-

mark have what are called surprise

butter competitions for their butter-

ON THE FARM.

MY WAY TO MAKE HENS PAY

The Reason Why "SALADA"

is sold only in sealed lead packets to preserve its natural delicious flavor and aroma from contamination. The name "SALADA" on each and every Mixed or Green. Highest award St. Louis 1904 Sold only in lead packets. By all Grocers

however strong they may have shown themselves in character as compared with other nations, they do not seem to aspire after parliamentary honors. Mr. A. J. Balfour, in whose hands lie the destinies of Britain at the side, his mother being a sister of the late Marquis of Salisbury. But by his father's side he comes of an old Scottish family, the Balfours of Whittingham. And Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Rosebery, the heads of the other two political parties of Britain, are Scots both by birth and breeding.

And the Irish as well play no inconsiderable part in the political arena of Britain, not merely because of their aptitude for public affairs. Many an English constituency is represented by a son of Erin. And across the line from Canada, is it not a matter of notoriety, the prominent place taken by Irishmen in political matters there?

Nevertheless, in Canada, England herself stands before Ireland in point of Parliamentary representation.

In truth Ireland is far down in the list. She only ranks fourth, her representatives numbering forty-two, while those of England reach to five, more, or forty-five.

It is the Scots who are in the ascendant. Since the days of Sir John A. Macdonald they have been losing their hold on the Cabinet. Formerly as many as half the Cabinet was composed of John Tamson's bairns; but to-day, out of fourteen Cabinet Ministers only three bear Scots names, Hons. R. W. Scott, James Sutherland and Wm. Templeman.

SIXTY-FOUR SCOTS.

In the membership of the House, however, they stand first. Of the 214 representatives that Canada has, 64 are Scots, or a little less than one-third of the whole.

The German population of the Dominion, which numbers one hundred thousand, is slightly over represented. Roughly speaking, the basis of representation is one member for every twenty-six thousand of the population of the country.

On this standard the Teuton should have no more than four members in the House, whereas there are five, though strangely enough, two of these, Jacob T. Schell and Malcolm S. Schell sit, not for German, but for Scottish constituencies, the former being member for Glenary and the latter for South Oxford.

It is may be that the canny element in the German character appeals to the Scot, and has thus led the residents of those ridings to entrust their political interests to Teutons.

The American population of the country is hardly yet well estimated. Uncle Sam's progeny are principally to be found in the North-west, and so recently have they settled there, they have not yet had time to organize themselves into a political party.

HON. C. S. HYMAN.

There are two of American blood in the House of Commons, but both are eastern men and were elected by eastern constituencies. One, Hon. C. S. Hyman, London, is a member of the Cabinet, and the other Daniel Bishop Meigs, sits for Mississipi, a Quebec riding.

It is safe to say that however composite the character of the present representation assembly of the country, a time is coming, and it is not far off, when the different nationalities it contains will be twice, if not even thrice, those within it. Give a generation and the numerous nationalities in the west will have a large measure become part and parcel of the body politic. They will then want to be represented in Parliament.

How will this affect the country? Will it make for Canada's advancement? Will it further British connection? These questions are worth pondering, for it must be remembered that the members of the various foreign nationalities in the west are bound to have brought with them to Canada their own national prejudices and predilections, which are not always in sympathy with British institutions or British rule.

ALLIGATOR FARMS.

Several French dealers have recently visited America to purchase stock for an alligator farm which they propose starting in the South of France. Alligator skin has become so highly prized throughout France that the animal dealers believe it will pay well to raise the alligators on this, the first farm of its kind in the world. Not long ago President Loubet received a present of a hunting suit of alligator skin. This is said to be growing scarcer each year, and there is always a great demand for it for boots, shoes, handbags, writing-pads, portfolios, and other articles.

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN SKIN.

There is at the present time quite a regular traffic in the selling and buying of human skin. Several of the Indian tribes have on their books the names and addresses of men who are engaged in this business. The English are hardly ever considered in this connection, for however excellent they may be as colonists, an

Indian is not regarded as a man. The Chinese, however, are the most numerous among the negroes, and the negroes are the most numerous among the Indians.

ENGLISH BEHIND.

It is the Irish, then, who are the dominant race as regards its number and its importance. The English are hardly ever considered in this connection, for however excellent they may be as colonists, an

Englishman is not regarded as a man. The English are hardly ever considered in this connection, for however excellent they may be as colonists, an

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PEACE IS NOW IN SIGHT

Czar is Reported to Have Been Persuaded to Open Negotiations.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

A despatch from London says:—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares that, despite the seemingly hopeless outlook owing to the Czar's hitherto firm resolve to persist in the war, peace at last is in sight. The correspondent adds that he makes this statement deliberately and categorically, and not as a probable inference from the signs and tokens observable during the last few days.

CONFIRMED IN PARIS.

A despatch from Paris says:—The prospects of peace between Russia and Japan assumed a more definite and almost a tangible aspect on Friday as the result of the announcement of the resumption of negotiations for a Russian loan. The postponement of the loan occurred through the stand taken by the financial element against proceeding while the uncertainties of war continued, while a willingness to resume negotiations was construed as meaning that their strong influence finally has prevailed with the authorities at St. Petersburg. The announcement of the resumption of negotiations took definite form in a communication to the syndicate of Agents de Change, who form an influential element on the Bourse, holding Government credentials.

The receipt of an official despatch at St. Petersburg on March 20, saying that the Japanese were approaching Vladivostock, is said to have induced the determination to seek a peaceful solution. On the other hand, it is stated that Japanese proximity to Vladivostock promises to be a chief obstacle in the way of peace, as diplomats conversant with the situation say that Japan will seek to avert peace until she possesses Russia's only outlet to the Pacific coast.

EMPEROR'S ATTITUDE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The information contained in despatches for more than a week regarding the change in Emperor Nicholas' attitude concerning the advisability of making a peace proposal to Japan is fully confirmed, and in very high quarters peace within six weeks is regarded as certain.

The positiveness with which this is affirmed would indicate that the Government is already in possession of information as to the Japanese terms which indicate the basis to which Russia can agree.

The exact situation is shrouded in mystery. The secret of what has been done and what is being done is zealously guarded. It is learned, however, from a source close to the throne that pourparlers are actually in progress, but possibly only of a preliminary character, and that Copenhagen may be the scene of the first exchanges between representatives of the two powers.

In this connection importance is being attached to the visit of M. d'Iswolsky, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, and Baron Rosen, former Russian Minister to Japan, to M. Bompard, the French Ambassador to Russia, Tuesday. The parties to this conference refuse to admit that significance is attached to it. In the meantime the Foreign Office is silent.

FEARS FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says he has exceptionally good authority for stating that the mobilization plans for the present are in abeyance. Generals Dragomiroff and Grodekoft within the last few days obtained corrected reports of the Russian casualties and other losses, and are able to estimate the strength of the Russian position. They believe that Gen. Linevitch is in no immediate danger, but the gravest concern is felt for Vladivostok.

The official reports received immediately after the Battle of Mukden were in many respects exaggerated, especially regarding the losses of the Daghestan and Gen. Rennenkampf's brigades, but the general staff is still unable to give the total Russian losses. The correspondent adds that peace rumors continue to circulate there, increasing persistency being due to a belief in the likelihood of the acceptance of the good offices of France as mediator.

RUSSIANS RETREATING.

A despatch from Gunshu Pass says: Chinese state that the Japanese have recruited many Chinese bandits, and that probably they are now able to count a superiority in cavalry as well as infantry.

The Japanese are following the Russian rear-guard, which is moving north from Santoupoou at the rate of eight and a half miles a day. On both flanks the Japanese are operating a wide turning movement, but the strength of the flanking forces has not been definitely ascertained.

At a number of places along the railroad between Santoupoou and Gunshu Pass there are broken hills with steep sides and gorges at the bottom where stubborn resistance might be made, but it is doubtful whether Gen. Linevitch will make a stand before he reaches the Sungari River and Chantia. Unless he is able to hold the line of the river the Russian position will be so weak strategically that he may be compelled to retire back of Harbin into Siberia, owing to the fact that as they approach Harbin the Russian front parallels the railroad, rendering the danger of a severance of the

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, March 28.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at \$1.04 to \$1.05 at outside points. No. 2 goose quoted at 80 to 90¢ east.

Manitoba wheat is unchanged. Quotations at North Bay as follows:

No. 1 Northern, \$1.08; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06; No. 3 Northern, \$1.

Oats—No. 2 white are quoted at 41 to 42¢ at outside points, and at 44¢ here. No. 1 white at 43¢ east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 47 to 48¢ middle freights; No. 3 extra at 45¢, and No. 3 at 43¢ middle freights.

Peas—The market is steady, with dealers quoting 67 to 68¢ at outside points.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 47¢ to 48¢, and mixed at 47¢ west, guaranteed sound. American No. 2 yellow, 57¢, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 56¢.

Rye—No. 2 is nominal at 70 to 71¢ at outside points.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 58 to 59¢ low freights.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.55 in buyers' sacks east or west; straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade, in bbls., \$5 to \$5.10. Manitoba flour are firm. No. 1 patents, \$5.60 to \$5.70; No. 2 patents, \$5.30 to \$5.40.

Hogs—Market steady to firm, \$6.75 to \$6.85.

Calves—Market firm.

Hogs—Market steady to firm, \$6.75 to \$6.85.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl.; cooking apples, \$1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Primes sell in small lots at \$1.60 to \$1.65, and hand-picked at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 35¢, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 73 to 8¢ per lb. Comb honey, \$1.75 to \$2 per dozen.

Evaporated apples—Dealers quote 5¢, and dried at 3 to 3½¢ per lb.

Maple syrup—Genuine syrup quoted at \$1 to \$1.15 per Imperial gallon, and mixed 90¢. Sugar is quoted at 9 to 11¢ per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 on track, and No. 2 at \$6.50 to \$7.

Straw—The market is unchanged, with car lots quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 65 to 70¢ per bag, on track, and jobbing lots at 80¢.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 to 13¢ per lb.; hens, 9 to 10¢; ducks, 11 to 12¢ per lb.; geese, 10 to 11¢ per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 15¢; do scalded, 11 to 12¢ per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls are quoted at 24 to 25¢ per lb.; large rolls, at 22 to 23¢; tubs, 20 to 21¢, and low grades at 16 to 18¢. Creamery prints, 26 to 27¢ per lb., and solids at 25 to 26¢.

Eggs—New laid are selling at 17¢ per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—The market is very firm, with demand good. Large cheese are selling at 11½ to 11¾ and twins at 12¢.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Car lots quoted at \$8 to \$8.25 on track. Bacon, long clears, 9 to 9½ per lb. in case lots; mess pork, \$15; short cut, \$19.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 to 13¢ per lb.; hens, 9 to 10¢; ducks, 11 to 12¢ per lb.; geese, 10 to 11¢ per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 14 to 15¢; do scalded, 11 to 12¢ per lb.

THE BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 28.—Grain—Sales of No. 2 Oats 45¢ per bbl., and of No. 3 at 44 to 44½.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; strong bakers', \$5.40 to \$5.50; high Ontario blended patents, \$5.75 to \$5.90, in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, \$5.50 to \$5.60 in wood, and 25¢ per barrel less in shippers' new bushels; straight rollers, \$2.50 to \$2.55, and 25 to 50¢ extra in wood.

Rolled oats—\$2.10 to \$2.12½ per bag of 90 pounds, \$4.45 to \$4.50 in barrels.

Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, \$17.50 to \$18.50; shorts, \$19 to \$20; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$18 to \$19; shorts, \$20 to \$21.

Beans—Choice prunes, \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bushel; \$1.25 to \$1.274 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American clear fat backs, \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9c, according to quality; hams, 12 to 13¢; bacon, 13¢; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$9 to \$9.25; heavy fat sows, \$15.50 to \$15.85; select, \$6.65 to \$6.75 of cars; country dressed, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

Cheese—Ontario Feta white, 11 to 11½¢ colored, 11½¢ Quebec, 10 to 10½¢.

Butter—Finest grades, 26 to 27¢ for 30-lb. tubs; choice Fall and Winter make, 23 to 25¢; Western dairy, 21 to 22¢; roll butter, 21 to 22¢.

Eggs—Montreal liquid, nominal, 18 to 19¢; new laid, 20¢.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, March 28.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.16; No. 2 Northern, \$1.12 to \$1.13½; July, 9½¢.

Barley—Sept., 8½¢ to 8½¢; No. 1, 9½¢; Barley—No. 2, 5½¢; sample, 39 to 50¢. Corn—No. 3, 47½¢; May, 48¢ bid.

Minneapolis, March 28.—Wheat—May, \$1.13½; July, \$1.09 to \$1.11.

Barley—Sept., 8½¢ to 8½¢; No. 1, 9½¢; No. 2 Northern, \$1.14½.

First patents, \$6.20 to \$6.40;

second patents, \$6 to \$6.10; fine clears, \$4.35 to \$4.55; second clears, \$2.80 to \$2.90. Bran—in bulk, \$14.25.

St. Louis, March 28.—Wheat—Cash \$1.05; May, \$1.05; July, 8½¢; September, 8½¢.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, March 28.—The export trade is steady, though no higher prices were paid to-day, and generally not quite so high as a few days ago, but this was because of the poor quality of the cattle offering, which are not at all well finished cattle. There was good demand for short-keep feeders.

Run—52 cars, with 704 head of cattle, 128 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs, and 90 calves.

Export—Market firm at \$4.85 to \$4.95 per head, and \$4.40 to \$4.85 for the general run; cows, \$3.50 to \$3.25 to \$3.75.

Butchers—Market 25¢ higher; choice picked butchers, \$4.40 to \$4.70; the latter good enough for light export; good butchers, \$4 to \$4.25.

Short-keep feeders—Very good demand and market higher, at \$4.40 to \$4.70.

Stockers—Market steady at \$3.25 to \$3.50; feeders, short-keep, at \$3.00 to \$4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Market firm; prospects steady. Export ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.25; bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.25; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.35; barnyard lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; duil; spring lambs, \$4 to \$8 each.

Calves—Market firm.

Hogs—Market steady to firm; selects, \$6.25; lights and fats, \$6 to \$6.75.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

SPEECH OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOE AT THE OPENING.

A Toronto despatch says: The first session of the eleventh Legislature of the Province of Ontario was opened with all due ceremony on Wednesday afternoon. Long before 3 o'clock, the hour set for the opening, the chamber was literally packed. The scene on the floor was brilliant, the ladies as usual occupying the most prominent places. The galleries were crowded just a little beyond their capacity.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The speech from the throne at the opening of the Ontario Legislature was as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me great pleasure to welcome you to the performance of your duties at this, the first session of the Eleventh Legislature of this Province.

As a result of the labors of the husbandman affords the foundation on which the prosperity of the Province mainly rests, our earnest thanks are due to Almighty God for the bounteous harvest of the past year.

In all sections of the Province are to be seen evidences of steadily increasing activity and enterprise on the part of our people which constitute cause for hearty congratulation.

THE MINTOS' DEPARTURE.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature the term of the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada came to a close. The severance of the relations which had existed between the retiring Governor-General and the people of Canada was sincerely regretted by the people of this Province. During his term of office, Lord Minto strengthened the attachment of the Canadian people to the Empire, and to the principles of constitutional government under which we live, and which we so highly prize, alike by the great interest which he manifested in everything relating to and affecting the progress and development of the Dominion, and by the wisdom and statesmanship which distinguished his administration of public affairs.

The part taken by the Countess of Minto, and the interest which she displayed in philanthropic movements, as well as her evident concern for the happiness and comfort of the people, were sources of great satisfaction. Her departure was therefore, a matter of sincere regret.

A hearty welcome has been extended by the people of Canada to Earl Grey, as the successor of the Earl of Minto, and I have every confidence that he will represent his Majesty in the King with ability and dignity in every duty that pertains to his great office.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

You will be pleased to learn that the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, as originally planned, has been practically completed, and has for some time been carrying passengers and freight. Owing to the uncertainty of the location of the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and for other reasons, further legislation will be required with reference to this important Provincial work.

Among the measures to be submitted for your consideration are: a bill making certain amendments to the Education Act, a bill relating to the Forest Reserves Act; bills changing the designation respectively of the heads of the Crown Lands Department and the Public Works Department from Commissioners to Ministers; a bill to create a Department of Mines, with a Minister at its head; a bill relating to the County Councils' Act; and a bill amending the Ontario Elections Act and abolishing the numbering of the ballot.

TO EXPAND NORTHWARD.

A short time ago it was brought to the notice of my Ministers that the Government of the Province of Manitoba had made application to the Dominion Government for the extension of the boundaries of that province northward to the shore of Hudson's Bay, and also that the Federal Government had possibly been willing to divide between and transfer to the contiguous Province of Manitoba the territory lying west, south and east of Hudson's Bay and James Bay.

What we intend to do," he explained, "is to abolish the positions of fishery overseers altogether. After thoroughly considering the matter it has been found desirable to administer the fishery regulations directly from the Parliament Buildings, and in this way the Government will be assured that they will be enforced."

PUNTING OF DUCKS.

Several largely-signed petitions have been presented to the Legislature.

MANY LIVES WERE IN PERIL

Allan Liner Parisian Sinks After Collision Off Halifax.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—Nearly two thousand passengers on two ocean steamships were in peril of their lives early on Saturday evening off the entrance to Halifax Harbor when the Parisian, of the Hamburg-American Line, crashed to get alongside the Albano.

Both vessels were seriously damaged, and the passengers on each were thrown into a panic, but no person was hurt and each steamer succeeded in reaching its dock and disembarking its passengers. The Parisian's stern touched bottom as she ranged alongside her wharf, while her hull pumping kept the Albano free.

Both steamers were from European ports, the Parisian from Liverpool and Mowbray, and the Albano from Hamburg. The Parisian had on board a thousand passengers, many of whom were bound for her port, St. John, N.B. The Albano carried about eight hundred passengers, nearly all for Philadelphia, to which port she was to have proceeded after calling here.

WAS TAKING ON PILOT.

The Parisian arrived off the entrance to the harbor at dusk and was taking a pilot on board when the Albano was seen coming in from sea. As the German boat approached the officers of the Parisian realized that there was danger of a collision, and the engine-rooms were signaled for full speed ahead. Before the Parisian could get under way, however, the Albano struck her on the starboard side, a short distance astern of the engine-room, crushing in the great steel plates and opening up a hole through which the water poured in tons.

The bow plates of the Albano were bent and the stem was twisted, but her water-tight compartments were promptly closed and her pumps set vigorously at work.

Immediately following the collision the steamers headed into the harbor at full speed, the Parisian with a heavy list to starboard and the Albano somewhat down at the head. The Parisian had considerable water in her stern, which was steadily sinking.

As a result of the labors of the husbandman affords the foundation on which the prosperity of the Province mainly rests, our earnest thanks are due to Almighty God for the bounteous harvest of the past year.

In the Federal Government, and respectfully urge that before the details of any such division of territory should be decided upon, or even considered, the Government of this Province should be allowed to submit for consideration, with reference to such proposed division, its claim to that portion of the territory which the Province might fairly urge should be allotted to it. I am pleased to inform you that a satisfactory answer has been received from the Premier of Canada, and that we are now, perhaps, entitled to hope and expect that a very large portion of the vast territory lying north of the present northern boundary of Ontario, believed to be rich in minerals, and extending to the southerly and westerly shores of Hudson's Bay will be included within the boundaries of our Province.

AS TO NIAGARA POWER.

The extraordinary possibilities which the future may have in store with reference to electric power are attracting increased attention on the part of both scientific and practical men. The resources of the Province in this respect at Niagara Falls and elsewhere should be carefully husbanded in the interests of the people of Ontario.

The report of the Commission on Railway Taxation will be laid before you for your consideration at the earliest moment, and the estimates for the coming year will also be submitted to you for your approval at an early date.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Harcourt will enquire of the Government: Is it the intention of the Government to introduce at this session legislation amending the Act respecting the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors?

Mr. Harcourt will also apply for an order of the House for a return to be laid upon the table of copies of all correspondence between the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and for other reasons, further legislation will be required with reference to this important Provincial work.

Among the measures to be submitted for your consideration are: a bill making certain amendments to the Education Act, a bill relating to the Forest Reserves Act; bills changing the designation respectively of the heads of the Crown Lands Department and the Public Works Department from Commissioners to Ministers; a bill to create a Department of Mines, with a Minister at its head; a bill relating to the County Councils' Act; and a bill amending the Ontario Elections Act and abolishing the numbering of the ballot.

Mr. Smith (Sault Ste. Marie) will enquire if any financial expert or auditor not a resident of Canada has recently been appointed by the honorable Provincial Secretary, temporarily or otherwise, for any purpose?

What is his name? Where does he reside? With what firm is he connected, and in what capacity?

NO MORE OVERSEERS.

Some time ago Hon. Dr. Reaume, Commissioner of Public Works, dismissed seven provincial fishery overseers. Friday he announced definitely that the vacant positions would not be filled.

"What we intend to do," he explained, "is to abolish the positions of fishery overseers altogether. After thoroughly considering the matter it has been found desirable to administer the fishery regulations directly from the Parliament Buildings, and in this way the Government will be assured that they will be enforced."

PUNTING OF DUCKS.

Several largely-signed petitions have been presented to the Legislature.

Stylish and Fine Shoes FOR SPRING WEAR.



A finer collection of Boots, Shoes and Slippers has never before been seen in this store. That means Stirling, for we set the pace in the Shoe Trade.

You can find just what you want at this store, all our entire stock is NEW and very fine, and all our goods are bought direct from the best manufacturers, you are sure of the BEST VALUE in STIRLING.

Tan color in footwear promises to be the leading color for the coming season, don't fail to see ours. They can't be equalled in town.

SOME OF OUR SPECIALS:

Ladies' Pat. Colt Bals., real nobly, correct boot for this season, \$3.50.	
Ladies' Pat. Kid Bals., light tan, \$3.00.	
Ladies' Fine Tan Bals., pat. toe cap, slip sole turn, a beauty, \$3.00.	
Ladies' Tan Bals., Blucher Pat., pat. toe cap, military heel, \$3.00.	
Ladies' Tan Bals., Goodyear welt, admired by all the Ladies, \$3.00.	
Ladies' Chocolate Blucher Bals., light sole, \$3.00.	
Ladies' Tan Oxfords, \$4.50.	
Men's Patent Colt Blucher Bals., \$4.50.	
Men's Patent Kid Blucher Bals., a beauty for \$3.50.	

If you do not find here what you require, don't hesitate to call in, as we have everything comprised in an up-to-date stock of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

GEO. REYNOLDS.
SHOE KING.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. OF CANADA.

Over \$40,000,000 Insurance in Force.
Paid over \$6,000,000 to Policyholders.
Assets of Over \$8,000,000 in Solid Securities.

HAS
HOLDS
in Reserve \$7,355,172.
in Surplus, Company's Standard, \$772,
072.
in Surplus, Government Standard, \$1,
049,400.

Agent Wanted for Stirling and district. Apply to

S. BURROWS,
General Agent, BELLEVILLE.

Manitoba and the Territories are free of snow, and springlike conditions prevail.

The marriage of King Alfonso, of Spain, and Princess Victoria Patricia, of Connaught, has been definitely arranged.

About 12 o'clock Saturday night fire was discovered in the Methodist church at Deseronto, and before subdued had done about \$8,000 worth of damage, which is covered by insurance.

Messrs. Stone & Wellington, of the Fonthill Nurseries, have made a large shipment of fruit trees to China, the part of the country to which they are sent having, it is stated, a climate very similar to that of Canada.

The Vatican has been informed that the Russian Government has communicated to the Roman Catholic bishops in that country that it will require three months more to consider the memorial concerning liberty of religion.

The Congregational ministers of Boston refused to accept a gift of \$100,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions made by John D. Rockefeller, because they allege the money is tainted by lawless methods in securing it. Mr. Rockefeller, it is stated, feels much annoyed at the refusal.

There are women in Chicago who work twelve hours per day for forty cents per day. This is because they cannot force their wages up to forty-five cents and their employers cannot force them down to thirty-five cents. It is unfortunate that sociologists are so timid about discussing the influences which affect this friction of supply and demand.

F. W. Hudson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, in the course of an address at Manitoba Dairy Convention, made the confident statement that the milking machine has been so perfected that it has come to stay. He said that with a one-horse-tread power six or eight cows could be milked at one time, and the whole operation would be concluded in five minutes. The cost of the plant, outside of the power is \$325 to \$350. Six hundred of the machines are now in use in Australia.

Ayer's

For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.

"I had a terrible cough for weeks. Then I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and only one bottle stopped it."

MRS. J. B. DANFORTH, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

25c. 50c. \$1.00.
All druggists.

for Coughs, Colds

You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

THE AMERICAN HUSBAND.

How He Appears When Viewed Through English Spectacles.

The American man is more consistently considerate of and generous to women than any fellow on earth, and in no country does he get sharper snubbing for his pains. The handling of husbands by wives in America amounts to an art, a profession, almost a science. Based on the theory that the more one has to do the more one can accomplish, ladies who have hard working, enterprising spouses simply retire from active life. If he manages his office and business satisfactorily, why not take over the house and servants? What is known as "a good husband" in the United States is a first class, nonthirsty money making machine, who gives everything, asks nothing and brags ceaselessly of his wife's perfections. Should he presume to criticise a charred chop or a fat souffle or complain at the size of the draper's bills he is set down as a brute, and the wife is pitied as a first class martyr. For such sins as the above two men of my acquaintance were forced to live in hotels a year at a time. They had committed the crime of finding fault with the impeccable sex and were reduced to subjection by having their homes taken from them. For my part, I think the Briton's way is best—An Englishman in London Chronicle.

ORIENTAL WOMEN.

They Spend an Astonishing Amount of Time Over Their Toilet.

An eastern lady of high degree spends an amount of time over her toilet that would quite astonish the most fashionable society lady. First she has her hair dressed by her maid, who, after anointing the long, silky black locks with a little oil made from aloe wood or coconut, arranges it simply in a long, smooth plait, low on the nape of the neck, and decorated elsewhere with gold or jeweled ornaments.

Next the bath is prepared as hot as it can be, and in this the lady may stay as long as two or three hours. Soaps are not used, but instead there are multifarious unguents, secret preparations of the bathing women, which render the skin soft as velvet and delicately perfumed. Often times the face is washed over with milk into which has been squeezed lemon juice.

The hair of the oriental woman is usually beautifully long, soft and glossy, and the way they arrange it is invariably becoming to their soft type of beauty. Perfumes are much indulged in. These are introduced in the bath and permeate the garments, but are rarely used on a handkerchief.

SERVANTS IN ENGLAND.

There Are Fixed Forms of Etiquette, Governing Their Treatment.

While mistresses and housemaids in this country are struggling to solve the vexed "servant problem" they do not appear to take into consideration the fixed forms of etiquette governing the treatment of servants in England, which probably do much toward promoting mutual understanding between the servants and the served over there.

A housekeeper, a lady's maid and a head nurse belong to the hierarchy of a household. A lady's maid wears no cap and when in attendance on her lady is expected to be well but quietly dressed in black or some sober coloring. Her wages are from \$150 to \$200 a year, with the reversion of her employer's wardrobe. An English maid is always called by surname, "Smith" or "Jones," but a foreign maid's first name is used, "Marie" or "Francoise."

A lady speaking of her maid to other upper servants, such as the butler or the housekeeper, would style her "Smith" or "Marie," but when mentioning her to housemaids or footmen she would be careful to allude to her as "Miss Smith" or "Mlle. Marie."

The German Professor.

"With the passing of the old type of German professor—formerly the butt of the comic papers, he of the shabby clothes and absent air—has gone much of the old student life of Munich," writes N. Hudson Moore. "The modern professor is dressed in the mode. He commands a large salary which, with his fees for lectures, often exceeds that of the German secretary of state. He enjoys his advantages, good clothes, good food, the opera, athletics, and, according to a critic of his own nationality, his aspirations are often distinctly commercial." Many German professors earn from \$50,000 to 200,000 marks (4 marks to the dollar) a year, so the per diem of a pipe and garret is quite past."

Prejudice.

The word "prejudice" comes from two Latin words, "pro" or "pre," beforehand, and "judico," I judge. Therefore "prejudice" means the forming of an opinion beforehand or before knowledge. To form an opinion or declare a judgment concerning any subject without or ignoring knowledge is "prejudice." An opinion formed after lifelong acquaintance and experience and after thorough investigation and study may be erroneous, but cannot properly be styled "prejudice." When the teaching and experiences of the world are disregarded, when the facts of history and science are ignored or denied, the conclusions or opinions thus arrived at must not only be mistaken, but they must be the result of prejudice.

Bury Your Troubles.

Train yourself to keep your troubles to yourself. Don't pour them out upon acquaintances or strangers. It isn't their fault if you have troubles, and they don't want to hear of yours, because they have so many of their own. And besides—here is a point to consider—if you insist on telling other people of your grievances they will at length come to dislike and shun you, because thereby you prevent them from telling their troubles.

Most Unfortunate.

Mother (who wants to be very nice to bachelor uncle, understood to be a friend at home) had a fur-nance that wouldn't git fairly started fum day until ayong toordis night just white wuz toime t' bank up fer the noight. Since thon Ol'veen a lot o' people that remoind me at that fur-nace. They shipt most aw their loves doin' naughtin' incapt to dimonstrate how big a fool a mon en be. An' about the toime they seemed to have learned enough to live they doled, be hivins!

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